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THE TIMES

Arts sponsorship: Special Report, pages 9-13

Mr Silkin says he has already beaten Mr Foot

Mr John Silkin said yesterday that he was confident of victory in the contest for the Labour party leadership. He had already warned Mr Michael Foot, who will announce today whether he will stand for election, that "I have him beaten". Without Mr Foot's entry he believed he could beat Mr Healey on the first ballot.

Delays may force Shore pull-out

Fred Emery
Political Editor

While Mr Michael Foot has confused the Labour leadership election, both exciting the Labour left and worrying Mr Peter Shore by deferring until today his announcement whether to stand, Mr John Silkin expresses complete confidence of victory.

"I will beat him", he told The Times last night. "Already I have warned Michael, sadly, that I have him beaten."

Mr Silkin suggested that all Mr Foot's entry might mean was that "there would have to be two ballots", meaning that he would now take him two votes to beat the favourite, Mr Denis Healey. Asked if he thought he could otherwise beat Mr Healey on the first ballot, Mr Silkin said: "I think I can, on the figures I have seen."

Those comments by Mr Silkin, hitherto seen as the left, if farthest left of the declared candidates, are likely to be treated as bravado, but his favour is an unexpected second place to Mr Healey which he secured in a poll of Labour MPs in *The Sunday Times*, unexpected that is, to exclude Mr Silkin.

In the so-called quota sample of 50 MPs, Mr Healey polled 29, Mr Silkin 20, Mr Shore 14, with nine abstentions. Mr Silkin conceded that this "was nearly my rate", with his own showing favouring him slightly more". In a poll of MPs in *The Observer*, Mr Silkin and Mr Shore were placed third, well behind Mr Healey.

Mr Foot, in Dublin for a lecture on Dean Swift, was careful not to confirm or deny a report in *The Observer* that he would stand after all. He did add in an Irish radio interview that if he stood it would not be as a pro-Healey candidate but as an anti-Thatcher candidate".

The remark has dismayed not only the Shore camp, but also those on the left who wish him well and only as a caretaker. They wish to wait until the special party conference in January decides how to broaden the method of election from the present system of leaving it to the MPs alone.

Despite all this Mr Healey is a worried and not discontented leader. His campaign managers are confident, if not confident, that he will win, whatever Mr Foot decides.

However, shadow ministers and union leaders in the Healey camp are deriding the caretaker idea.

Last night Mr John Morris, opposition spokesman on legal affairs, followed up a Saturday speech by Mr Roy Hattersley (also a Healey man) arguing that the caretaker concept left the party open to ridicule, as well as being constitutionally flawed.

Mr Tom Jackson, the secretary of the Union of Communication Workers and the first of a predicted series of union leaders to declare for Mr Healey, said: "The Labour Party is not playing cricket and there is no need to send in a night watchman."

However, it is Mr Shore's standing that is suffering most damage from Mr Foot's long reappraisal. The two men originally had an agreement not to run against each other.

The idea of Mr Foot coming in so late—whatever the weight of party representations to him—can only indicate that Mr Foot doubts whether Mr Shore can stop Mr Healey.

Yesterday, until late in the day, it was clear that Mr Shore still had not been told of Mr Foot's intention, indeed that he would be extremely surprised if Mr Foot did decide to stand. That is, perhaps the best indicator that Mr Foot might not do so.

But it is also an indication that their reputedly close relationship will be put under strain if the reverse turns out to be true. Mr Shore may have to consider standing down.

For the "stop Healey" movement to succeed the left would need to put up one challenger. But it is clear that Mr Silkin has no intention of stepping down. So the possibility remains that both Mr Foot and Mr Shore will stay in.

Mr Shore has also distanced himself from the left's demand for candidates to pledge themselves to the electoral college. Whereas Mr Silkin professes that he would step down if an electoral college did not confirm his election by the parliamentary party, Mr Shore has insisted that the leader must enjoy the "confidence and trust" of the PLP.

Jobless rise outstrips Whitehall's computers

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Ministers are to decide whether to increase the computer capacity for paying social security benefits after an internal working assumption in Whitehall that unemployment could reach 2.8 million by the end of next year.

The assumption arises partly because the Government has to calculate what level of unemployment benefit it will need to pay in a year's time. Existing computers deal with no more than 2.72 million claims at most.

An option being considered is that a new computer or subterminal should be bought and programmed to augment the four Department of Health and Social Security units used for paying unemployment benefit.

Unemployment benefit is assessed and Giro cheques are prepared, on two main ICL 1904S computers at Reading, Berkshire, and Livingston, west Lothian, each with its own subterminal. Each unit is understood to have a maximum theoretical capacity to make 680,000 payments every fortnight.

It will be argued in Whitehall that the 2.8 million figure is a working assumption for practical purposes rather than an economic forecast. It is in any case the maximum that officials see unemployment reaching in 1981.

Nevertheless the projection circulating within the DHSS and the Department of Employment is the first official admission that unemployment may well rise to more than 2.5 million.

In some quarters it will be seen as an underestimate.

The Treasury, which jealously preserves what it sees as its prerogative in publishing assumptions about unemployment, may make a revised forecast for 1981-82 when it issues the economic predictions next month.

The decision ministers will have to take on unemployment benefit will be whether to install a computer in the new 2900 series available from International Computer Limited or to "enhance" the existing range, whose lifetime ends in the middle of the 1980s, to cope with next year's continued rise in unemployment.

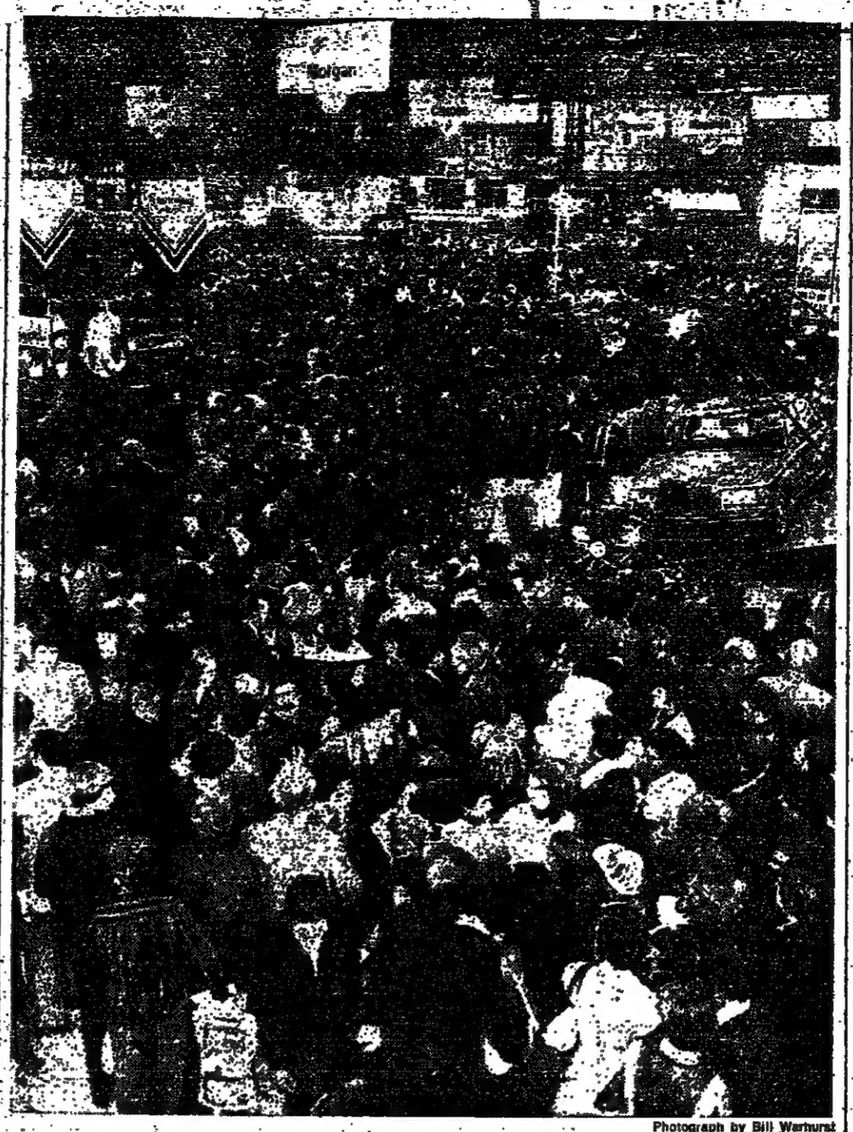
Seven are feared dead in sea mishaps

Police fear that four people on a fishing trip may have drowned when a cabin cruiser, Uhurn, overturned yesterday in the Conwy estuary, North Wales. An RAF helicopter recovered the body of a young man.

Three other people were reported in the water but an air and sea search failed to find them.

At Whitby, North Yorkshire, Mr Alex Craig, in his late 40s, of Lupset, Wakefield, is missing after his cabin cruiser overturned in heavy seas.

Mr Derek Eastwood, aged 30, of Salter Walk, Hartlepool, and his son, Stephen, aged six, were drowned after being swept into the sea from a breakwater at Hartlepool. An unidentified man tried in vain to rescue them.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Packed crowds at the International Motor Show, Birmingham, yesterday, which drew an attendance of 94,763. The most popular exhibits were the Rolls-Royces, the Mini Metro and the new Ford Escort.

Fraser win confounds the opinion polls in Australian election

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Oct 19

Mr Malcolm Fraser's Government was returned to office in the Australian election yesterday with a comfortable, though reduced majority.

With more than four-fifths of the counting completed, Labour had taken 45.8 per cent of the vote, 6.1 per cent more than in the 1977 election. The Liberal-Country Party coalition polled 46 per cent, a fall of 2.1 per cent on 1977.

The result represents a swing of 4 per cent to Labour, which will mean a gain of between 12 and 22 seats. But the Government, which had a majority of 45 seats in the previous House, is still comfortably in power.

During the early stages of the count, Labour looked as if it might win, but by the end of the evening Mr Fraser was able to claim victory.

Mr William Hayden, the Opposition Leader, conceded today when the figures were coming out even more strongly for the Government.

At the close of counting last night, it was thought that Labour had attracted a swing of around 7.3 per cent, more than enough for victory had it been uniform throughout the country. But it was clear that the swing was extremely erratic, giving Labour votes where it did not need them, and that the Government was safe.

Today, however, as more figures trickled in, the swing to Labour appeared to be only around 4 per cent. It is not yet clear how many seats Labour has won, but the party is further from victory than was expected, even by those who thought the Government would win.

The result has made a mockery of the opinion polls, all of which predicted a Labour victory.

A significant aspect of the election was a drop in support for the third party, the Democrats, but they still have a good chance of holding the balance of power in the Senate.

Early in the count, Labour appeared to be going very well. At one stage Mr Robert Hawke, the trade union leader, who scored a devastating win in the Victorian seat of Wills, declared that Labour had won. But as the results trickled in from the rural electorates, it became clear that the coalition would retain office.

By 10 pm, Mr Fraser was confident enough to make his entrance at the Liberal Party's headquarters in Melbourne and claim victory to the ecstatic cheers of the party faithful.

Then in a television broadcast, with his wife Tamie beside him, Mr Fraser said that he had never believed the opinion polls and had always had confidence in the "judgment of the Australian people".

Mr Hayden insisted that the votes from Western Australia had yet to come in and that they could be decisive. Acknowledging defeat today, he congratulated Mr Fraser on his victory and said he hoped for a vastly improved government in the period of the new Parliament because "it is needed".

Labour did best in Victoria where it gained four marginal seats in the outer suburbs of Melbourne.

Mr Hayden will have a larger team in Parliament now, but not nearly as large as he expected. His own position of leader must be considered, at this early stage, to be in some danger, especially since Mr Hawke polled so strongly and entered Parliament so comfortably.

Mr Hawke was staunchly defending Mr Hayden's performance as leader last night, but the two men have had an acrimonious falling-out on one occasion in the past. If that were to happen again, it seems likely that Mr Hawke could stand for the leadership and win it.

Leading article, page 15
Effect on markets, page 21

Philippines President escapes bomb blast

Manila, Oct 19.—A bomb exploded today at the opening session of an American travel agents' convention.

President Marcos of the Philippines and Mr Richard Murphy, the United States Ambassador, who were sitting about 50 feet away from the blast, escaped unharmed.

Officials said 18 people suffered minor injuries, including five Americans, a Jamaican, a Swiss, a South Korean and 10 Filipinos.

Mr José Aspiras, Tourism Minister of the Philippines, tonight said the explosion at the American Society of Travel Agents (Asta) conference was set off by delegates.

Mr Aspiras, speaking as the Asta executive board met to decide whether to cancel the conference, said "classified information" showed that some Asta delegates had concealed bombs in their briefcases, which they placed on their seats and then left.

The bomb went off 10 minutes after President Marcos had delivered the keynote address to the 5,000 delegates on Asta's fiftieth anniversary. President Marcos stayed for about five minutes after the explosion and then left.

The anti-Marcos guerrilla group known as the April 6 Liberation Movement warned delegates not to hold the convention. The Government stepped up security precautions in the city but witnesses at the convention centre near Manila Bay said security was lax today.

After the explosion, the news agency Agence France-Presse said it received a telephone call from the April 6 group claiming responsibility for the bombing.

At the time of the blast, the hall was dark and the delegates were watching a documentary film outlining Philippine-United States relations.

"We thought it (the explosion) was part of the show because it came when the cannon was supposed to boom", Miss Nadine Goodwin, writer for the *Travel Weekly* of New York, said.

The bombing was the latest in a series of incidents that has killed one American and wounded 40 other people in Manila since August 22.—UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Mr Muskie is cautious on hopeful signs for hostages in Iran

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 19

Although there were some new hopeful signs, the Administration in Washington had learnt from past experience not to raise too high expectations for the early release of the 52 American hostages from Iran, Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, said today.

Mr Muskie, who appeared on ABC television's weekly interview programme *Issues and Answers* was responding to questions about last week's visit to the United Nations in New York of Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister. At a press conference yesterday, Mr Rajai said that the Iranian Parliament would set "very soon" conditions for the release of the hostages.

Mr Rajai remarked, however, that the presence of sophisticated American Awac radar aircraft in Saudi Arabia, as well as what he described as American "protection" for Jordan during his country's war with Iraq, was an important obstacle.

The Secretary of State reiterated recent American statements that Washington was "not in contact" with the Iranian authorities about the hostages. Because it was not engaged in any negotiations, Washington would have to wait and see what final conditions for their release might emerge from the Iranian Parliament's deliberations, he said.

Asked about the Awac aircraft, Mr Muskie said he could reassure the Iranian authorities that the information gathered by the radar aircraft was being used purely by the Saudi Arabians for defensive purposes. Moreover, none of the data was being passed on to either of the belligerents.

Mr Muskie also made it clear that the Administration had urged King Husain of Jordan, as well as other leaders, not to intervene in the war by assisting either side. As a neutral party, the United States wanted to avoid any expansion or prolongation of the war.

Washington would continue to press for an end to hostilities via the United Nations and the Islamic Conference, he added.

Asked whether the continuation of the conflict might lead to the dismemberment of Iran, Mr Muskie said that both Iran and Iraq had "political vulnerabilities". But to date the populations of both countries had rallied behind their leaders and in the case of Iran in particular, the conflict had proved to be a solidifying force.

In a separate interview on one of the other television channels, former President Ford said today that he supported the Administration's decision to remain neutral in the latest Middle East conflict. To take the side of either belligerent would put the United States in a "quagmire" with much more serious ramifications than those of the recent Vietnam war, he added.

Mr Ford indicated that he believed that President Carter might be tempted to act dramatically to try to free the hostages during the next couple of weeks before the presidential election on November 4.

Such a move purely for short-term political advantage could prove to be a disaster for the United States in the long-term, the former President said.

Saddam apologia, page 4

ato decision imminent on reek reentry

ision on the readmission of Greece a six-year estrangement to the Nato ce Planning Committee is imminent. olicy-making committee is expected eet in Brussels to consider the y's readmission. Greece has agreed formula elaborated by General rd Rogers, the Supreme Allied Comr Europe, for its reentry but y's acceptance of the formula has en officially confirmed. Page 4

dge to Afghans

ent Karmal of Afghanistan has been a written undertaking by the Soviet that it will keep its troops in the y until opposition to his Govern has been crushed. In a statement in Moscow by Mr Karmal and ent Brezhnev, the Russians said the people and Government could indefinitely on Soviet help Page 5

ing with traffic

7 years since the Buchanan study of in towns was published. Yet Britain ill not decided whether it is a that threatens people and the of buildings or a necessary cont of progress and prosperity to be nodated in new ways, the con article in John Young's series, *isfigurement of Britain* says Page 3

ve to annex Golan

ing deputies who recently secured of the controversial law formalizeli control over east Jerusalem are ssing for annexation of the Golan Diplomatic observers believe that step would have far-reaching interl repercussions Page 4

ctricity bill fight

itish Steel Corporation plans an on its costs in the face of rising Arguments are expected in the w weeks between BSC and the electricity organizations over s to cut the corporation's annual electricity bill Page 19

London protest: Sikhs taking part in a counter-demonstration by the Anti-Nazi League against a march by the British Movement through Welling and Bexleyheath, London, yesterday. About 2,000 police were involved in the operation to keep the two groups apart Page 2

GPs who go back

Some family doctors are taking a nominal 24-hour retirement at the age of 60 or 65, collecting lump sum payments of at least £20,000 and their pensions, and are then continuing to work, a London conference was told. Page 2

Defiance on cuts

The Labour group on the Greater London Council will promise in its manifesto for the May elections that orders to cut spending will be defied and that fares on public transport will be reduced by a quarter Page 2

Suicide guide: Exit members voted to publish their controversial booklet, although the society risks prosecution 3

Police criticized: Complaints procedure in which only officers investigate other officers is ineffective, a statement by Justice has said 4

Madrid: Police trade unionists forced to give up after siege of flat 4

Pakistan: Judge who dissented from Bhutto case verdict has resigned 5

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 24, 26; Reader Services Directory, 25; Property, 26

Britain 'guilty' over prisoners' mail

A report by the European Commission of Human Rights is expected to find the United Kingdom guilty on four counts for censoring prisoners' mail. The findings coincide with a government commitment to reform prison mail rules. The Home Office refused to comment on the changes, but said they had nothing to do with the European cases Page 4

Italy's new broadly based Government will have majority of 90 in Chamber

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 19

The number of postwar Italian governments reached 40 with the success this weekend of Signor Arnaldo Forlani's efforts at putting together a coalition, led by his Christian Democrats but more broadly based than any in the last six years.

An agreement to collaborate between the Socialists and the Social Democrats cleared the way for the return together to government of the two wings of Italian socialism. The last Government consisted of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans. This one adds the Social Democrats.

A second change is the departure of Signor Filippo Pandolfi, who had the Treasury, Signor Giovanni Marcora, who was Minister for Agriculture, and Professor Massimo Giannini, who was planning administrative reforms. They could well be regarded as the most successful trio in domestic affairs of the whole outgoing Administration. But they had a common weakness: they do not have powerful factions behind them.

The Government has a solid majority on paper: 90 in the Chamber and 60 in the Senate. The Communists have still to define their attitude towards Signor Forlani, who can presumably hope to find some more constructive arrangement with them than the outright opposition with which his predecessor, Signor Francesco Cossiga, had to contend.

Signor Forlani, who is aged 55, is a familiar face on the political scene but he has not been Prime Minister before. Among other ministries he has had foreign affairs and defence.

His immediate problems are largely economic. Inflation is at 20 per cent. The Fiat closure has ended but Signor Giovanni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, has made it clear that he does not regard the agreement as having restored competitiveness.

At the very least, Signor Forlani will have to introduce measures similar to those on which the last Government fell and will mean a rise in the prices of some public services, in the cost of petrol as well as changes in value-added tax.

Ministerial list, page 4

Crew delay Southampton departure of QE2

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

The crew of the QE2 refused to sail the ship out of port yesterday. They voted unanimously to delay the Cunard liner's sailing from Southampton to New York by 24 hours.

The 800 crewmen on the 67,000-ton liner took their decision only one hour before she was to leave Southampton after a mass meeting held on board at which Mr Sam McCluskie, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, called for the delay.

The dispute is over Cunard's decision to transfer its two Caribbean-based cruise liners, the Cunard Countess and the Cunard Princess, to flags of convenience. This will mean it can employ cheaper foreign crews and the loss of 270 jobs for British seamen.

"We want to show our shipmates out there in the Caribbean that someone cares about them, that we are right behind them", Mr McCluskie said.

HOME NEWS

No spending cuts and cheaper fares, GLC Labour group pledges

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

A defiant refusal to make any spending cuts and the reduction of fares by a quarter, followed by a fares freeze for four years, are the key points in a radical manifesto for the Labour Party in next May's Greater London elections, which was unanimously adopted at a special conference on Saturday.

The delegates from all London constituencies and from affiliated trade unions voted for a programme of greatly increased spending which will double the council's rate precept in two years, adding an extra £1 a week to each householder's rate bill.

Opposition from the unions caused by a fear of job losses led to the rejection of a proposal for free public transport, although the conference agreed that that should be the objective for a future GLC.

Otherwise the programme, which shows an uncompromising shift towards left-wing policies, was accepted with enthusiasm by the delegates.

Mr Arthur Latham, chairman of the London Labour Party, declared that the new Labour group on the council would represent a wide spectrum of Labour opinion in London, far more representative than before.

He gave a warning that if there were any candidates who felt unable to commit themselves totally to the manifesto they should stand down now.

The manifesto, which commits a Labour GLC to "a major expansion of public services", states that it would refuse to make any cuts and would demand that the Government provides the necessary finance to maintain and improve all council services.

It would appeal to the Labour and trade union movement to take action, including industrial action, to support that stand.

"Mass opposition to Tory policies led by a Labour GLC could become the focal point of a national campaign involving other Labour councils against the cuts and for an immediate general election and the election of a Labour government."

A Labour GLC's first task would be to "rescue" London Transport so that it could again provide the service that Londoners needed at a price they could afford. Accordingly, next September, Labour would reduce fares by a quarter and levy a supplementary rate of 5p to pay for it.

The manifesto explains that regular users of London Transport would gain by at least £1.50 a week for a cost of 45p a week for each household in a full year. The conference heard that non-domestic ratepayers will bear £62m of the £100m cost.

Another 4p rate (a 1p rate raises about £20m) would be spent on tackling unemployment with the aim of creating 10,000 jobs a year by the preparation of land and factories and direct investment in employment.

Housing is the next priority and the sum of a 4p rate would be used on new building and the improvement of run-down housing, especially in inner London.

It is estimated that other proposals, including the maintenance of public safety, environmental improvement, arts and recreation and increased support for voluntary bodies and community groups, would take an additional 2p or 3p rate by 1983-84.

"The Labour Party presents its programme to the electorate in the full knowledge that it may involve asking each London household to pay another £1 a week in rates by 1983-84," the manifesto says.

Even more radical is a statement in the manifesto arguing that "so long as local government is hamstrung by capitalism it will not be possible finally to solve the problems working people face".

In accordance with that belief, a Labour GLC would demand that the next Labour government should nationalize the banks and at the same time annul local authority debts, with compensation being paid only on the basis of any proven need of the share and bondholders.

"This would free local authorities from the burden of debt charges and allow a state bank to grant interest-free loans to fund services and developments."

From the grass roots: Messiah of a mass movement

Mr Benn is sticking to his crusade

By Ian Bradley

Mr Wedgwood Benn is not letting the subject that preoccupies other senior Labour politicians at present divert him from his self-appointed mission of proclaiming his vision of the socialist New Jerusalem to the British people.

Over the weekend he took his one-man crusade to Bristol, where he has been an MP for 30 years. Addressing six public meetings in two days, he hardly mentioned the Labour leadership contest and never once discussed the personalities involved.

Instead he stuck to his message that capitalism and the profit motive have failed and that what is needed is a mass popular movement to create a truly socialist society.

In style Mr Benn's speeches are both didactic and inspirational, a cross between university lectures and revivalist sermons. Delivered without notes, they are remarkable for their fluency, their factual detail and their passion.

The main themes are always the same: the press is criticized for its concentration on personalities rather than issues and its ceaseless work to distort and suppress the socialist case; capitalism, even as managed by a future Labour government, centre parties and proportional representation are ruled out as answers to the nation's crisis; and salvation is portrayed as lying in workers' control of industry and the extension of public services.

Mr Benn's first engagement in Bristol was at a Methodist college at 8.30 am on Friday. He expanded his deep personal conviction that socialism derives from Christian teaching.

At lunch time he was at the university to address an open meeting of more than 650 students organized by the Labour Club.

His speech was received politely but sceptically and most of the questions at the end were critical. One student asked: "Are you not being rather idealistic about the working classes?"

Mr Benn replied that he had no illusions about the upper classes and launched into a tirade against the bankers, industrialists and administrative and military elite, whom he sees as having the real power in Britain, and against the media for making the working classes feel responsible for the ills of the nation.

In the evening it was the turn of the party faithful in his own constituency to hear Mr Benn's message. There the welcome was rapturous and his programme even bolder than it had been in Blackpool.

Photograph by David Jones

Mr Benn addressing students during his visit to Bristol.

Bills must be brought forward by the next Labour government, he said, to legislate for full employment, to take over all private hospitals and schools, to make it illegal for any foreign state to have nuclear bases in Britain and to end all sexual and racial discrimination.

On Saturday he began with a speech to a War on Want conference. He told an enthusiastic audience that the difficulties of Britain and the world would not be solved by government, but only when enough people came together and did something themselves.

He said: "I believe that when Labour gets to power again it will have to be on the basis of assisting local development projects. We need to build an alliance with trade unions, local councillors, Christians, the peace movement, the women's movement and the ecology movement."

Mr Benn expanded that point at his next engagement, a seminar on local unemployment organized by the Workers' Educational Association.

His last and most triumphant engagement was to address a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament rally in the city centre.

One of the cheering crowd exclaimed: "It's like the second coming". So it was. Mr Benn is the Messiah of a new mass movement which is growing up in Britain.

Official Unionists split on power devolution

From Christopher Thomas
Omagh, co Tyrone

The Official Unionist Party is sharply divided over the central question of power devolution, adding yet further uncertainty to the Government's hopes of reestablishing an Ulster parliament.

The differences emerged at the party's annual conference in Omagh at the weekend. Some delegates supported the consistent hostility the party hierarchy has displayed in the past year towards the Government's devolution proposals; others showed considerable disquiet.

The divisions are bound to result in some soul searching by a party that is under strong pressure from the Democratic Unionists led by the Rev. Ian Paisley. But Mr James Molyneaux, the leader of the Official Unionists, said he believed the party would continue its approach.

The party has shown an increasing fondness for the restoration of powers to the 26 district councils, which lost most of their authority in 1972, and little enthusiasm for the return of a local parliament. It has displayed nothing but contempt for the Government's devolution proposals, which it is convinced would lead to a weakening of the union.

Two main factions have become clearly defined. One favours total integration with the United Kingdom, and includes the most important members of the party leadership. The other continues to seek a restoration of full power devolution.

The extent of the conflict between the two camps was demonstrated by heated exchanges during Saturday's session over a motion calling for full devolved government under a system of majority rule "uncontaminated by power sharing concepts."

If that could not be achieved, it called for the district councils to have their powers restored. The controversy was so intense that delegates eventually accepted appeals to move on to the next business, and no vote was taken.

Call rejected: Republican prisoners in the H blocks of the Maze Prison, north of Belfast, have rejected appeals from leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland to abandon the hunger strike due to begin a week today.

Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich, the Primate of All Ireland, joined other members of the hierarchy last week in appealing to the men to postpone their action in support of political status.

Relatives see Mr Haughey: Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, yesterday met relatives of 16 of the convicted IRA men staging the "dirty protest" (the Press Association reports). Mr Haughey, electioneering in co Donegal, met them by arrangement in Letterkenny.

The delegation, which travelled across the border from Londonderry, said they had appealed to Mr Haughey to speak out on their behalf against the British Government.

A spokesman for Mr Haughey in Dublin declined to say if any action would be taken.

Isle of Grain unions in move to avert TUC suspension

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

A fresh move will be made today to persuade the two unions facing suspension from the TUC to back down and formally accept the Congress House formula for settling the Isle of Grain dispute.

It will come when the executives of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' construction and engineering sections and of the Electrical, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union meet 48 hours before the TUC General Council is to decide whether to confirm the suspensions.

The AUEW's construction executive, which has supported the recruitment of substitute laggers to take the work of General and Municipal Workers Union members in dispute, has decided not to defy the formula if it means suspension tomorrow.

Last night Mr John Baldwin, the union's general secretary, said he would press the other two unions to take similar decisions. "I am convinced the Isle of Grain dispute can be resolved. The issue now is not that but whether as unions we accept the authority of the TUC.

All three unions have said they do not believe that the formula, which provides for the replacement of the substitute laggers by GMWU members, is workable.

Mr Baldwin said, however, that it was not worth defying the TUC and being suspended when the issue was simply one of the authority of the TUC.

In brief

Council asks fo dead animals

Hampshire County Cou museum service has a people who find dead birc other animals to preserve in a freezer so that they ca stuffed and displayed museums.

The museum services r new exhibits to improve plays and replace old exh It is expected that most o bodies will be of anima birds that have been s and killed by vehicles bu badly damaged.

Dying man may hav been locked in

Mr George Cosgrave, a enthusiast, who was disco dead with a fractured when police broke into home at the Surrey Lane e Battersea, south London, yerday, may have been l in by thieves.

Police believe that Cosgrave, aged 64, a r postal worker, died on Tu after being locked in his when he was badly injure still alive.

Farm workers seek 100 pc pay rise

Leaders of the National of Agricultural and Allied kers are to demand a 1 cent pay rise to reac national industrial avere talks in London today.

The union, representing a third of the 250,000 fa farm workers, wants the £58 for a 40-hour week d for a 35-hour week.

Snow in Scotland

A cold snap brought and ice to parts of Scotla low temperatures to no England yesterday. In no Scotland the conditions many accidents and at on the main Dundee to Forf was closed.

Citizens' band pro

About 150 Citizens' radio supporters ve marched to the BBC quarters in London to about the banning of a "The CB Song", which someone who buys equip broadcast on Citizens' which is illegal in Brita

Band champions

Thurrock Marching from Essex, became British champions British Marching Band pionships at Wembley unday, narrowly defeat champions for the p years, the 2nd Brighton

Corby protest pla

Unemployed steel plan to demonstrate if Northamptonshire, toda Mr Michael Heseltine tary of State for the ment, visits the town

Airport strike end

Baggage handlers at airport who walked Thursday after a su refused to let one of t leagues change his shift part in a darts match to work yesterday.

Farm worker dies

Mr Stuart Martin, a a farm worker, of Duns Farm, Embleton, near Northumberland, died day after his clothing entangled in machinery working.

Grimsby smack si

A Grimsby smack, Bri in the North Sea y while being towed tow Humber by the trawler Seaking, from Lowesto springing a leak. The cr taken off.

No case for more TUC power, union head says

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC General Council should not be allowed to assume greater powers, Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, said yesterday.

While in general there was a case for a stronger and more cohesive TUC as well as a case against it, "there is no case for it the way things are going at present", he said.

In an article in the union's journal he complained of the growing pressures for uniformity, the steady ideological drift towards demanding ever more central direction

Autistic children may qualify for mobility grant

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Leave to appeal against a medical appeal tribunal decision to award mobility allowance to an autistic child is being sought by the Secretary of State for Social Services. Although it is officially denied that it will be a test case, it is widely believed that thousands more autistic children would qualify if the tribunal's decision is upheld.

The tribunal has refused leave to appeal against its decision, and the Secretary of State is having to appeal directly to the National Insurance Commissioner. If the commissioner grants leave to appeal, the hearing will test for the first time whether new regulations, introduced after a boy suffering from Down's syndrome was awarded mobility allowance, also apply to a wider group of handicapped children.

Mr Alfred Morris, Minister for the Disabled at the time of the previous case, introduced the new regulations. They were designed to ensure that people with a physical condition that resulted in mental handicap making them unable to walk would receive mobility allowance. Previously only people suffering from a physical disability qualified.

Mr Morris described the change yesterday as the difference between a person who "would walk if he could, but he could not" and one who "could walk if he would, but he would not". It had always been accepted, Mr Morris said, that the regulations would cover categories other than people with Down's syndrome.

The new case concerns Paul Campbell, aged 10, whose autism is said to limit his walking ability. His claim was rejected first by an insurance officer and then by a medical board on the ground that he was not unable to walk.

But the medical appeal tribunal awarded him the allowance in July this year, after ruling that he was "virtually unable to walk by reason of physical disablement, such physical disablement being brain dysfunction". In rejecting the Secretary of State's application for leave to appeal, the tribunal stated that the boy's brain dysfunction was a greater physical disablement than that in the previous test case, when Robert Edmunds was awarded mobility allowance because of Down's syndrome.

The diagnosis of brain dysfunction was based on evidence from Dr L. Rosenbloom of the department of neurology at Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool. The effects of that disability were said to include incoordination and behavioural difficulties, with Paul Campbell's walking interrupted by bouts of screaming and associated incontinence.

Paul Campbell's mother has been advised that he is entitled to mobility allowance of £4[illegible] a week from August 1, 1978, when the claim was first made, until November 13, 1979, and at £12 a week thereafter. But the allowance will not be paid until the case is finally decided by the National Insurance Commissioner.

If the commissioner upholds the decision of the medical appeal tribunal, the only recourse left to the Secretary of State would be to change the regulations. Mr Morris said that Conservative spokesmen had welcomed the new regulations when in opposition.

Only the anglers were caught in 5-hour contest

For five hours 74 anglers lined a river bank at the weekend without catching a single fish. There was not even a nibble of one that got away from the fishermen who took part in an unusual match on the Welland, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The men had made a dawn start to take part in the competition after paying nearly £600 for transport, prizes and a presentation evening on Saturday. But the celebration night was cancelled and the prizes kept for another year.

Mr Brian Callaghan, of Silkstone Drive, Sheffield, one of the unlucky competitors, said: "I have been fishing for years but nothing like this has happened before. The water was too clear to about 10 feet out. Fish like muddy water because they feel safer in it."

GPs 'work on after taking £20,000 handshake'

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Family doctors are taking a nominal 24-hour retirement at 60 or 65, collecting lump sum payments of at least £20,000 and their pensions, and immediately returning to work, it was said at a conference in London on Saturday.

As a result younger doctors are being kept out of general practice and some areas are suffering from a shortage of general practitioners, because although the number remains the same, the older ones reduce the number of patients under their care.

Dr Cyril Taylor, president of the Socialist Medical Association, told Labour's consultative conference on the National Health Service that the practice was to be raised with the Department of Health and Social Security.

He said that after a doctor took a 24-hour retirement at 60 he was not allowed to earn more from his practice and his pension, which would be at least £8,000, than he was earning previously. So he usually reduced the number of patients on his list, thus throwing more work on to other doctors in the area.

If a doctor took a 24-hour retirement at 65 there was no limit on what he could earn afterwards. The £20,000 payment is a minimum lump sum return from his compulsory superannuation contributions.

Mr Stanley Thorne, Labour MP for Preston, South, had raised the matter in the Commons in the last session and Dr Gerard Vaughan, the Minister for Health, had said he was not aware that it was going on.

"But it is happening and it is becoming more common", Dr Taylor said. "In Liverpool to date at least 18 doctors have taken advantage of the 24-hour retirement."

Mr Stanley Orme, Labour spokesman on health and social security, told the conference, which marked the start of Labour's health action week, that he wanted to change attitudes of doctors in the health service.

Doctors had been against the establishment of the health service in 1948 and their attitudes had not changed, but he still hoped to win them over to a fully comprehensive service.

He would like to see family doctors in inner city areas as salaried employees of the service instead of as independent contractors, in order to improve health care in such places and to provide better salaries and conditions for the GPs.

Candidates differ on defence and economy

By Our Political Editor

Policy differences between Mr Peter Shore and Mr John Silkin, the two declared candidates of the left in the Labour leadership election, were aired yesterday in separate interviews on London Weekend Television's programme, Weekend World.

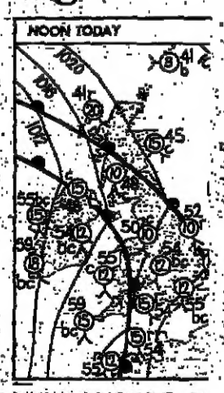
Scorning comparisons of "who is the leftest", Mr Shore declared that MPs "know the difference between a claim and an honest conviction."

The disagreed completely on defence and differed most on economic policy. Mr Shore favoured an agreed, not a statutory, incomes policy; he was convinced the unions would respond in a way not seen since the 1940s once it was clear that the underlying commitment was to growth and expansion.

Mr Silkin spoke against controlling incomes as a policy, although he agreed it could be an emergency tool. He favoured the "extension of common ownership".

On unilateral disarmament, Mr Shore did not think it sensible in present circumstances. Mr Silkin invoking an idea he attributed to Attlee, suggested that Britain should offer its nuclear weapons to the United Nations Security Council.

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half clou cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; th—thunderstorm; p—showe periodical rain with snow. W in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.33 am. Sun sets: 5.57 pm
Moon sets: 2.30 am. Moon rises: 4.48 pm
Full moon: October 23.
Lighting up: 6.27 pm to 7.5 am.
High water: London Bridge, 11.4 am, 5.9m; 11.55 pm, 6.4m. Avonmouth, 4.28 am, 10.7m; 5.6 pm, 11.5m. Dover, 8.34 am, 5.9m; 9.2 pm, 6.0m. Hull, 3.15 am, 6.2m; 4.11 pm, 6.4m. Liverpool, 8.56 am, 8.0m; 9.17 pm, 8.5m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

Pressure remains high to the SE but troughs of low pressure will move NE across most areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Dry with sunny periods at first; cloudy with rain for a time, drier and brighter later; wind mostly S, moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle, becoming mostly dry with bright or sunny intervals; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

E, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Dry with bright or sunny periods, becoming cloudy with rain; wind S, moderate, increasing to fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F); frost in places at first.

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy with periods of rain, heavy in places, becoming drier from SW; wind S, moderate, increasing to strong; max temp 10° or 11°C (50° to 52°F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland: Mostly dry, sunny periods at first, becoming cloudy with rain spreading NE; snow on high ground; wind SE, light, increasing to strong; max temp 9° or 10°C (48° to 50°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, scattered wintry showers, becoming cloudy with more general rain or sleet; wind NW, light, backing SE increasing to moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F).

English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh, becoming strong; Sea moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, fresh to strong; Sea rough.

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rain in N and W at times later; dry with sunny intervals elsewhere; warm or rather warm generally.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY: MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	27	81	Cardiff	r	10	50	Jersey	c	11	52	Naples	r	19	66
Algiers	f	20	68	Cologne	f	12	54	L'Palmas	c	23	73	New York	s	19	66
Amstrdm	r	8	46	Copenhgn	f	10	50	Lisbon	f	15	59	Nice	s	18	64
Athens	c	28	82	Dublin	c	10	50	Locarno	s	18	64	Oslo	c	7	45
Barcelona	s	17	63	Edinburgh	s	7	45	London	r	12	54	Paris	s	10	50
Beirut	s	25	77	Florence	f	17	63	Luxembrg	r	7	45	Reykjavik	c	1	30
Belfast	s	9	48	Funchal	c	20	68	Madrid	s	13	55	Rome	c	18	64
Berlin	s	10	50	Geneva	c	9	48	Majorca	s	18	64	Stockholm	f	10	50
Biarritz	f	14	57	Gibraltar	s	18	64	Malaga	s	24	75	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Birmingham	r	9	48	Guernsey	r	10	50	Malta	s	22	72	Venice	f	19	66
Bristol	r	10	50	Helsinki	c	12	54	Manchstr	r	8	46	Vienna	c	12	54
Brussels	f	11	52	Innsbruck	r	5	41	Moscow	s	10	50	Warsaw	r	10	50
Budapest	fr	12	54	Istanbul	f	26	79	Munich	c	6	43	Zurich	c	6	43

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidi 58 per cent. Rain, 24 hr 0.03in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 p Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm millibars rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 am, 4°C (39°F). Humid. 87 per cent. Rain, 24 hr 0.18in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 p Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm millibars rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Australia $3; Austria Sch 2; BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 35; Pts 100; Cyprus 400 Mils; Dkr 5; Finland Mkk 5; France; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rials; ID 0.660; Irish Republic; L 1100; Jordan JD 0.37; KD 0.500; Lebanon; Luxembourg Lf 30; Madeira; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 8.0; Kr 5.00; Oman OR 0.640; Rps 10; Portugal Esc; QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 1[illegible]; Sk 5.00; Switzerland S Frs; T$ 4.50; Tunisia Din 0.5[illegible]; Canada $2.50; UAE; [illegible]; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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2,000 police keep two marches peaceful

By Nicholas Timmins

A march organized by the British Movement through Welling and Bexleyheath, in south-east London, passed off without serious incident yesterday at a cost of tens of thousands of pounds in police time.

About 300 marchers, mainly skinheads, with a sprinkling of punks and rockers and with a few older people, were led by police through back streets to Bexleyheath station, shouting anti-communist and occasionally anti-Jewish slogans and giving Nazi salutes and shouting "Sieg Heil". There were two arrests.

A counter-demonstration by a similar number of Anti-Nazi League supporters was kept hemmed in by police at Welling Corner, along the route the British Movement had wanted to take, while 20 mounted police and hundreds of officers guided the march through back streets on a route chosen by police.

The two groups were kept out of sight of each other, the march passing four hundred yards away from the counter-demonstration.

Some youths and girls in the march wore swastikas and iron crosses, or tee shirts saying "white power". The march was led by Mr Ray Hill, the British Movement's Leicester organizer. The marchers sang "Rule Britannia" and a Nazi song.

Although Scotland Yard would not give figures, at least 2,000 police were involved, with surveillance cameras on rooftops and a police helicopter overhead.

Police warnings that Nazi salutes should not be given were largely ignored, particularly at the end of the march, when the leaders' brief speeches were greeted with raised arms and shouts of "Sieg Heil".

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هكذا من الاصل

Urgent action demand after jail suicides double in two years

By Frances Gibb

Suicides in prisons have doubled in the past two years to six times the rate among the general population, according to a report published yesterday.

It says that in 1977 there were 11 prison suicides, compared with 21 in 1979, an increase from 0.26 of the prison population to 0.49. Among the general population the rate has remained constant at 0.08.

Of the 630 deaths in prison in the past 10 years, 226, or 35.8 per cent, were due to unnatural causes and suicide.

It also points out that the average age for prisoners dying of natural causes in the past two years has fallen from 48.8 to 43. In the general community it is 70 for men and 79 for women.

The report, which calls on the Government to take emergency action over the "most serious crisis in the prison system's history", has been published by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

It says that in the past 10 years the prison with the highest number of recorded deaths is Brixton, in London, a remand prison.

"This is particularly distressing in view of the fact that ... the men (and sometimes women) within its walls are awaiting trial and are, therefore, presumed to be innocent. These prisoners are kept in some of the worst conditions when arguably they should be the best."

Of the five prisons with the highest death rate, four were in London. During 1969-79, there were 56 deaths at Brixton, 48 at Wandsworth, 35 at Wormwood Scrubs and 34 at Pentonville, it says. The fifth prison, Liverpool, had 35 deaths.

The report, written by Dr Roger Geary, a research assistant at York University, also notes that the royal prerogative of mercy (on the Home Secretary's advice) for terminally ill patients was exercised in the cases of only 58 of 370 prisoners who died of natural causes in the last decade.

It accuses prison authorities of being restrictive in their interpretation of when to inform relatives about a prisoner's health under prison rule 19. That should happen when the prisoner is "seriously" ill, which authorities seem to interpret as "critically" ill, it says.

The report says the "web of secrecy" around the prison system has made it impossible to investigate allegations of deaths from brutality or deprivation of proper medical care.

Among some 47 recommendations, it calls for the release of terminally ill prisoners as early as possible as a right; the integration of the prison medical service with the health service; a widening of the juries act so that coroners' juries are selected on the same basis as other juries and not by the coroner's officer, and a law to make it binding on coroners to hold inquests where a person dies in custody.

Deaths in Prison, by Roger Geary (National Council for Civil Liberties, 186 Kings Cross Road, London, 75p inc p and p).

Heart unit at Harefield must stay, panel says

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The future of the heart transplant unit at Harefield Hospital, West London, which was threatened under proposals from the London Health Planning Consortium last year, seems more secure.

A panel of cardiologists and physicians, set up by the North West Thames Regional Health Authority last April to look at heart transplant surgery at Harefield, has come out strongly in favour of its continuing there.

The panel was asked to consider whether other patients at the hospital were suffering because of the transplant programme and to make recommendations in the light of the Government's transplant advisory group's views.

It concluded that other patients had not suffered, because the number of people waiting for cardiac surgery and the length of waiting time had been reduced.

Its members, under the chairmanship of Professor John Goodwin, professor of cardiology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, disagreed with the Government's transplant advisory group's view that heart transplants should take place at kidney transplant centres.

Its report, which is going to a meeting of the regional health authority next Monday, says that the unit, which has carried out 12 transplants, should aim at between 12 and 16 a year.

The disfigurement of Britain, 9: Roads and traffic 17 years after the Buchanan study

Reshaping may bend the streams but the flooding remains

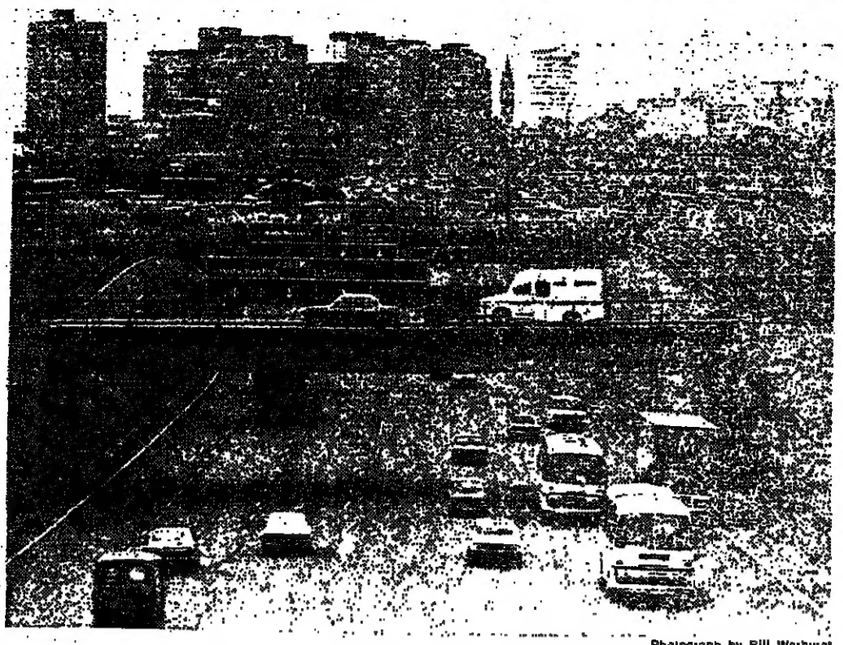
By John Young

Just north of Oxford, by the side of a roundabout from which main roads diverge in all directions, is a service area for motorists and their vehicles. It is like almost every other place of its kind, a sprawl of car park, petrol station, cafeteria, shops and stalls, reeking of oil fumes and fried food, loud with the noise of juke boxes and slot machines, where those who like that sort of thing are at liberty to linger.

But let the private motorist drive down the Woodstock Road into the ancient city, and he will quickly become aware that he is unwelcome. Signs warn him to keep out of the bus lanes which seem to run everywhere, and in the central area he is confronted by an array of no entry signs and cul-de-sacs that appears to have been designed to make it all but impossible to cross from one side of Oxford to the other except on foot.

The contrast aptly illustrates our ambivalent attitude to the motor car. Seventeen years after Sir Colin Buchanan published his famous study, *Traffic in Towns*, we have yet to decide whether cars and, even more, heavy lorries are a menace that threatens the fabric of our buildings and the health and safety of our citizens, or a necessary concomitant of progress and prosperity which it is in everyone's interest that we should seek new ways to accommodate.

Buchanan's conclusion was, broadly speaking, that a steady increase in traffic was inevitable and that if conditions for both motorists and residents were to be made bearable our towns and cities must be replanned, reshaped and rebuilt to accommodate it.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Aston Expressway, which links the M6 with the centre of Birmingham.

In some places the Buchanan message about reshaping was taken all too literally, in Glasgow, for instance, and in Birmingham, which, it is proudly claimed, has the most advanced urban road system in Britain. Among other large cities which suffered similar treatment were Bristol, where the central district is surrounded and isolated by a one-way system widely regarded as an environmental disaster, and Sheffield, which just does not seem to have any shape at all any more.

Elsewhere the tide of opinion turned against Buchanan before anything much was done. In London, for example, there are only isolated bits and pieces of what were originally intended to be no fewer than three concentric motorway rings.

Nothing better illustrates the confusion with which planners have approached the whole subject of traffic than the question of parking. In the 1960s the prevailing view was that the way to prevent congestion was to provide plenty of off-street parking space.

In the last decade the general opinion seems to have been that the provision of parking space simply induces more people to use their cars. Companies have frequently been discouraged from providing car parks for their employees, and thousands of newly planted meters have been torn up.

Of course there are no easy solutions. But it is curious that so little money has been spent on the development and improvement of public transport, and that bodies like London Transport are starved of funds, while no thought seems to have been given to the idea of restricting or penalizing the hundreds of thousands of commuters who travel by car because it is not only more convenient but often cheaper.

It is strange that, unlike most other European countries, Britain does not insist that commercial deliveries are made in the early mornings or late evenings, also that an underpaid and understaffed force of traffic wardens is encouraged to punish motorists for trivial parking offences and to turn a blind eye to serious violations which cause damaging congestion.

In that field at least British planners attending tomorrow's conference on urban renaissance at Lancaster House, organized by the Council of Europe, may discover that they have something to learn from their Continental counterparts.

Concluded

Society votes to issue suicide guide

By Richard Ford

A booklet detailing five ways to commit suicide is to be published by Exit, the Society for the Right to Die with Dignity, by the end of the year.

The decision was overwhelmingly supported by 500 members who attended the society's annual general meeting in London on Saturday. A new committee in favour of printing the 30-page pamphlet was elected.

Despite a member of the society threatening to take High Court action to prevent publication of the pamphlet, entitled *A Guide to Self-deliverance*, the decision to produce it was taken, according to Mr Nicholas Reed, the general secretary, with opposition from only 10 people.

Among those elected to the committee of 12, who later this month will look at the typescript of the booklet, was Lord Beaumont of Whitley.

Mr Reed is confident that the members will be unanimously in favour of producing the guide, which will be available to people who have been members of Exit for three months or more, although the society risks prosecution under the Suicide Act, 1961.

Nationality rule 'hard on husbands'

By a Staff Reporter

The Commission for Racial Equality has attacked the Government's proposed nationality law for not making it easier for foreign husbands to join their wives in Britain.

In a statement submitted to the Home Office last week and published yesterday the commission welcomes the proposal for sexual equality in the acquisition of nationality through marriage.

But it says that, in practice and because of the immigration rules, it will still be much more difficult for a foreign husband to become British compared with a foreign wife.

Under the existing rules entry is given to a husband only if the bride or one of her parents was born in Britain. An entry certificate is then issued for 12 months, during which the husband has to satisfy the Home Office that the marriage is genuine. Foreign wives or fiancées do not have to overcome those hurdles.

The commission says: "This very inconvenient, cumbersome and unequal treatment of citizens will adversely affect a disproportionate number of citizens who are non-white".

Nuclear waste in Cheviots scheme opposed by MP

By Our Planning Reporter

Test drilling to discover possible sites for the storage of nuclear waste was yet another example of the exploitation of the north of England, Scotland and Wales, Mr David Clark, Labour MP for South Shields, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a rally near Wooler, Northumberland, organized by the Ramblers' Association to protest about an inquiry due to open at Newcastle upon Tyne next week. The inquiry is into an appeal by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority into the refusal by Northumberland County Council to grant planning permission for drilling in the Cheviot Hills.

Mr Clark said that to dump nuclear waste beneath the crust of the earth had dubious scientific justification. To dump it in the Cheviots was an act of aesthetic vandalism comparable to the slashing of the Mona Lisa or the smashing of the Elgin Marbles.

Mr Clark said that the drilling would cause much disturbance, but would be nothing to the disturbance if nuclear waste was allowed to be dumped.

"Then new roads will be driven across the unspoilt countryside. Armed vehicles will destroy the peace. Huge areas will be fenced off and patrolled by armed guards, floodlit at night."

Saying that in the 1970s seven earthquakes originated in Northumberland and Cumbria, he added that no drilling was to take place in clay, which many geologists felt was the best medium to receive waste.

"I maintain that the reason is that clay occurs in the South, where the decision-makers live and work," he said. "If the decision-makers in the prosperous South want nuclear energy, they must also take responsibility for storing their trash. We will not allow the Cheviots to become their dustbin."

Prosecution over 'Romans' play unlikely, QC says

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr John Mortimer, QC, the barrister and playwright, said yesterday that he was "quite sure" Howard Brenton's National Theatre play, *The Romans in Britain*, could not be prosecuted under the Theatres Act, 1968.

Mr Mortimer, a member of the National Theatre board, made the comment after violent reaction to the play, which features scenes of nudity and attempted homosexual rape, when it entered the national's repertoire last week. Officers from Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad are expected to attend a performance of the play this week after a complaint by Mrs Mary Whitehouse.

The Greater London Council, which is expected to discuss the play at a meeting on October 28, could decide to withhold part of its £633,000 grant to the National.

Any prosecution cannot take place without leave from the Attorney General. Under the law a performance of a play will be deemed to be obscene if, taken as a whole, its effect is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who were likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to attend it".

There is a defence of public good, if it can be proved that the giving of the performance was justified as "being for the public good on the ground that it was in the interests of drama, opera, ballet or any other art, or of literature or learning".

The scene which caused the greatest uproar (although few members of last week's audiences are said to have walked out) concerned the attempted homosexual rape of a druid by a Roman soldier.

Mr Mortimer commented: "Having seen the scene, my opinion is that it would not be prosecutable. It would not induce anything in anybody except feelings of extreme horror and aversion."

A National Theatre spokesman confirmed that bookings for the play, to be given again next Friday and Saturday, with six performances next month and three in December planned, were brisk.

He said the dialogue made it abundantly clear that the homosexual rape did not actually happen.

HOME NEWS

Government guilty of censoring prison letters, report says

By Lucy Hodges

A report being drafted by the European Commission of Human Rights is expected to find the United Kingdom guilty on four counts of censoring prisoners' mail.

The findings, which result from six prisoners' complaints to Strasbourg in the past four years, coincide with a new government commitment to reform the prison rules.

No public statement has been made and the Home Office refused to comment yesterday on the proposed changes. But it is understood that government lawyers told the commission that changes were being negotiated. The Home Office said they had nothing to do with the European test cases.

The best known of the prisoners who complained was Mr Michael McMahon, who was released in July after serving more than ten years for the murder of a Luton sub-postmaster, of which he has always maintained his innocence. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has recommended the Queen to remit the remainder of the sentence.

Mr McMahon complained that letters he sent to the BBC asking for transcripts of programmes about his case were stopped. One of the prison rules (the rules are officially secret) is that inmates may not write letters to anyone they did not know before they went to prison.

Another letter Mr McMahon wrote, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was also stopped initially because the prison officers did not realize that the archbishop is a member of the House of Lords.

The rules state that prisoners may write letters of complaint only to members of either house of Parliament or to their solicitors once their grievances have been ventilated internally.

It is understood that both sides failed to reach a "friendly settlement" in those cases and that the Government will be found in breach of Articles 6, 8, 10 and 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Article 8, for example, says that everyone has the right to respect for his correspondence and that public authorities should not interfere with that unless public safety is at stake.

In its submission to Strasbourg the Government said that under the new rules prisoners will be able to write a letter of complaint to someone other than his solicitor or a member of the houses of Parliament; and they will be able to air grievances without the need for an internal inquiry.

Solicitors for the six prisoners said the new rules did not go far enough. They argued that letters should not be read at all, except for prisoners in certain categories, and that there should be a mechanism whereby prisoners could challenge the censorship of letters, such as a prison ombudsman.

"There is a wall of secrecy around prisons which allows abuse to go on, and censorship is all part of that" one of the solicitors said. He called for the prison rules to be approved by Parliament so that they would be open for all to see.

Police board 'cannot redress complaints'

By a Staff Reporter

The Police Complaints Board has proved to be an ineffective instrument for dealing with serious complaints and has failed to satisfy the public demand for an independent system of investigation, according to a statement today by Justice.

The document, which is being sent to the Home Secretary, says that the board cannot provide a way to gain redress for those who have suffered loss or injustice through the unlawful conduct of a police officer.

"Under its present constitution the board is powerless to help the complainant and perhaps the most disturbing aspect of its report is that, because of this it is entirely devoted to the problems of disciplining police officers as opposed to the interests of the complainant", Justice, which is the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, says.

Its memorandum, which has been prompted by the triennial review report of the Police Complaints Board and the Home Secretary's request for suggestions for reform, says there must be an independent element on the board.

"The commonly invoked and commonly accepted argument that only police officers can investigate police officers is a dangerous and misleading half-truth", it says.

"It is an undeniable fact of human nature that some police officers will be motivated to disprove or minimize the complaint.

Justice says that often people are forced by the police to withdraw their complaints.

The board should set up a panel to supervise investigations into complaints that police malpractice, such as assault, has brought about a miscarriage of justice. The panel should assess the complaint before it is sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The most serious weakness in the system is that cases involving a criminal offence by a police officer have to be referred to the DPP. If the DPP decides not to prosecute, the board cannot recommend disciplinary proceedings and the person complaining is deprived of any redress.

It recommends that statements taken in the course of an investigation should be given to the legal adviser of the person complaining. He will then be able to decide whether to appeal to the Home Office.

Observations on the Triennial Review Report of the Police Complaints Board (Justice, 95a Chancery Lane, London WC2, 50p).

Habeas corpus writ sought for accused wife

Lawyers will apply to the High Court today for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a woman charged with murder who is being detained in cells below a town hall because of the prison officers' dispute.

Mrs Naseem Akhtar, aged 35, a machinist, is charged with murdering her husband, Ilam Din, aged 50, at their home in Folly Lane, Leeds, on July 15.

She was brought from Risley remand centre last Thursday for an appearance before Leeds magistrates and remanded in custody for a week. But prison officers refused to return her to Risley and she has been detained in overcrowded cells at Leeds town hall ever since.

Mrs Akhtar had to be taken to Leeds Infirmary for medical treatment, but was then returned to the cells.

The application on her behalf will be made at Leeds Crown Court.

Hospital staff threaten kitchen siege

A hospital management made emergency plans yesterday to feed patients as workers threatened a kitchen siege.

The 93 catering staff at Walton Hospital, Liverpool, locked themselves in the kitchens in a dispute over bonus payments. They said they would barricade the doors if the management tried to bring in volunteers.

The catering staff worked without pay at the weekend to provide meals for the 630 patients at the 750-bed hospital.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Walton, visited the kitchens yesterday and suggested the management should withdraw the threat of ending the workers' bonus scheme in January and that the staff should return to work while talks continued.

But Mr Peter Farrell, a cook who is the union shop steward, said: "We shall stay in the kitchen as long as is necessary to get a settlement".

Bust bought in Clapham for £240 may fetch £100,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A marble bust of Pope Gregory XV attributed to the great seventeenth-century sculptor, Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, is to be auctioned by Sotheby's on December 11.

It was bought by its present owner, Mr Nicolas Meinertzhagen, in an antique shop in Clapham, London, for £240. Sotheby's staff are cautiously speaking of a price exceeding £100,000.

The story of the bust's discovery, first published in *The Times* last January, has proved of considerable embarrassment to Sotheby's, main rival, Christie's. It was included in Christie's sale of the contents of Swithland Hall on on behalf of Lord Lanesborough in October, 1978, when it was sold for £85 to a Clapham antique dealer.

Then it was described as a "white marble bust of a pope", with no date for attribution, the inference being that it was a bit of rather unfashionable Victoriana. Lord Lanesborough's solicitors have been putting pressure on Christie's to compensate him.

Mr Meinertzhagen's curiosity about the pope's identity led to the discovery. He went to the Victoria and Albert Museum's library to investigate popes' features and found a photograph of a bronze almost identical to his marble.

Bernini is recorded as having made three busts of Pope Gregory XV in 1621, one marble and two bronzes. Another bronze was cast in 1622. The whereabouts of the three bronzes is known but the marble had been lost sight of since the early eighteenth century.

Mr Meinertzhagen's marble bust was purchased in Italy by the fifth Earl of Lanesborough in the 1840s.

The bust has been on loan for the past year to the Victoria and Albert Museum, whose specialists consider it almost certainly the missing marble. There has been some controversy among art historians, although most favour the attribution to Bernini. It would in any case have to be an untypical early work.

The Sotheby's catalogue cautiously described the bust as "attributed to Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini" and says that the sensitivity of treatment of the face, and the beard in particular, points to the hand of the master.

WEST EUROPE

Renovation is the French way to halt inner-city blight

Paris lives at expense of suburbs

A Campaign for Urban Renaissance is to be launched this week at a conference in London organized by the Council of Europe. Inner-city decline has caused concern in Britain for some years. This report on Paris by Ian Murray is the first of four articles on European cities.

Two wide strips of concrete and tar ring central Paris. Inside them live 2,300,000 people and at least a million dogs and cats. Outside them are the suburbs where a further 6,200,000 "almost-Parisians" have their homes.

The strips of concrete and tar form the twin carriageways of the *Periph*—the orbital road which serves the city. It is also an essential drain for the huge volume of traffic which converges on the city.

The essential difference between central Paris and British cities is that it is a place in which people live, rather than one to which people commute. Hundreds of thousands of people travel into the centre every day, of course, but they do not outnumber the residents.

This means that central Paris is always bursting at the seams, with a density of about 1,300 residents to the acre. It means that land is too precious and expensive for houses with gardens, while apartments sell—depending on the *quartier*—at between £800 and £2,000 a square yard.

The scarcity of available property has been perpetuated by one of the first measures passed by president Giscard d'Estaing when he took office nearly seven years ago. Horrified at the effect on the Paris skyline of the towerblock built at Mont-Parnasse, he made it illegal to build high-rise blocks.

For the foreseeable future, therefore, the Paris skyline will not alter very much, with renovation rather than rebuilding prevailing.

Nearly 80 per cent of central Paris was built before the start of the First World War, most of it in the days of Haussman, who levelled large tracts of the old city to make way for the great boulevards which so much characterize the city to this day.

Haussman decided on the wide boulevards because as Prefect of Paris he was responsible for law and order. In an age which expected street riots he wanted to be sure of having roads wide and straight enough for guns to shoot down.

His masterplan was, however, largely concentrated on the west end of the city, and this is nowadays still the better class area, where the flats are larger and more expensive. The farther east one travels in the city the cheaper and scruffier the property becomes.

Two notable and controversial planning decisions are in the course of changing the old heart of the city. The first was to build the incredible modern Beaubourg museum. The second was to pull down the old market of Les Halles.

Whatever the architectural merits of the projects they have had the effect of making the area fashionable and hastening renovation work on very old property. In turn this has put up the price of accommodation, well beyond the means of the poorer workers and prostitutes who used to live in the area.

Migration to the suburbs by the true working class Parisian has been going on for some tion and job prospects, much ing, spearheaded by the taxi drivers who today rarely live in the city they know so well.

In their place come the younger and more ambitious people from all over France, drawn by the capital's reputation and job prospects. Much as the nobles of Louis XIV were drawn to Versailles.

Paris is not a good place in which to be very young or very old. There are few parks, and those tend to be overcrowded, while walking on the grass is strictly forbidden.

To some extent this unsatisfactory way of living for young people is behind the fact that crime in Paris is far and away higher than in other French city, with 122 offences reported each year per 1,000 inhabitants.

The high cost of living is a factor in pushing up the crime rate, and also explains the noticeable number of beggars and *clochards* in the streets and in the warm corridors of the Métro.

Public transport on the other hand is a Paris virtue. The Métro system links the centre to the outer suburbs in half an hour's journey. The bus service, thanks to a comprehensive set of bus lanes, is often much faster than a private car would be.

The other joy of living in Paris is the corner shop and market. The butcher, the baker and, more than likely, the candlestick maker can all be found within a short walk. The same holds good for restaurants and, to a lesser extent, the cinema and theatre.

The inner-city problems familiar in other great cities are less evident in Paris simply because they have been exported out to the suburbs.

It is in the great, unlovely housing estates which soak up the din from the motorways leading out from the city, where despair and poverty really exist, where violence breeds and unemployment is growing.

The "almost-Parisian" has to pay the drab social price of living not quite inside the city with the most aggressive *joie de vivre* in the world.

Next: Athens.

Riot squad officer held after killing

Marseilles, Oct 19.—A French riot policeman was charged with manslaughter this afternoon in connexion with the death of an unarmed North African teenager, who was shot in the throat last night.

After a police inquiry, the policeman, Paul Taillefer, aged 24, was suspended from duty with the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (CRS), and taken into custody, judicial sources said.

Mr Haouri Ben Muhammad, aged 17, a naturalized French citizen, was killed during a routine CRS identity check. Police looking for a stolen vehicle stopped a car in which he was travelling.

Mr Muhammad lived in France for 13 years. He was born in Oran, Algeria, of Moroccan parents.

Angry residents in the Muslim quarter of north Marseilles accused police of racism today after a night of demonstrations in protest against the death.

Residents surrounded several CRS agents and damaged their vehicles. The agents fled and reinforcements were called in to remove the damaged vehicles. Extra forces also were posted around the city's police headquarters.

The Muslim community has often been a target of racist attacks. There have been cases of North African immigrant workers being beaten up, shot and set on fire.

The teenager's death came after a recent wave of anti-semitic attacks in France, which prompted nationwide demonstrations against racism.

Celebrations of the *Aid al-Adha* (Feast of the Sacrifice), one of the main holidays in the Islamic calendar, were dampened in the Muslim quarter today as residents mourned the death of Mr Muhammed.

The CRS has gained a notorious reputation in France for its work in breaking up demonstrations and maintaining public order.—AP and Agence France-Presse.

Reentry of Greece into Nato imminent

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 19

Nato's Defence Planning Committee is expected to meet in Brussels within the next 48 hours to consider the readmission of Greece to the military structure of the North Atlantic Alliance, ending an estrangement that has last more than six years.

The Greek Government intimated yesterday that it had accepted in principle the latest version of the formula for the country's reintegration, which was elaborated by General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

Turkey's acceptance of the *Rogers formula* has not been officially confirmed. It is, however, inferred—first, from the fact that the Greek side made the decision public after being briefed by General Rogers on his lightning trip to Ankara last Friday—and secondly, from the assumption that this delicate issue would not have been brought before the Defence Planning Committee for a political decision unless Turkey's agreement not to block reentry had been secured.

The breakthrough came after a meeting in Naples last Thursday between General Rogers and General Agamemnon Grazios, the Greek Chief of Staff. After this meeting the Nato general flew to Ankara for talks with General Kenan Evren, the Turkish junta head.

The outcome of the Ankara talks was communicated by General Rogers to General Grazios on Friday. The next day the announcement was made that Greece had agreed to the Rogers formula.

Until the reintegration of Greece in Nato, the Defence Planning Committee nation states are maintaining absolute secrecy on the matter in case there is a last-minute setback.

Already in Athens, as soon as the news became known on Saturday night, thousands of left-wing demonstrators massed before Parliament to denounce Nato reentry.

Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, yesterday called on President Karamanlis to inform him of the negotiations. Mr Rallis later briefed Mr Andreas Papandreou, the main opposition leader, whose party favours the complete withdrawal of Greece from Nato.

The reinstatement of Greece in the Atlantic alliance at this juncture is significant for three reasons. It will ease tensions between Greece and Turkey by consolidating the balance of power in the Aegean Sea; it will assure the United States continued use of its vital bases in the Greek mainland and in Crete; and it will comfort both Yugoslavia and Rumania who were concerned by the strategic vacuum in the southern Balkans.

Full details of the successful Rogers formula were not made public. However, it is known that Turkey's objections to the Nato command and control arrangements in the Aegean (which gave the Greeks exclusive operational jurisdiction until 1974) will be discussed after, not before, the Greek reentry.

The question was what status would prevail in the Aegean after the reentry. The Turkish side insisted that the previous arrangements should be "null and void", so as to create a jurisdictional vacuum that would compel the Greeks to negotiate a new structure in the Aegean.

Greece had objected, arguing that its reentry should be based on pre-1974 structure and agreed to renegotiate only those arrangements that had been challenged by either side before 1974. This would include two crucial issues—Nato air defence boundaries in the Aegean and the "task force concep." in Aegean naval defence.

The Turks, however, feared that in the absence of a compelling factor, the Greeks, after rejoining, could rely on their newly-retrieved virtual veto to defer any discussions. It now appears that the Turkish leaders agreed to consider as a guarantee Greek assurances to General Rogers not to stall after rejoining Nato.

Police trade unionists give themselves up to police

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 19

Armed police moved into position around a building near the Spanish Parliament early today.

Madrid's police chief decided to enter a flat in the building himself to try to persuade a group of determined men inside to come out quietly.

It might have been a routine police action, except for one thing: the men inside, refusing to come out, were plainclothes policemen themselves.

It all ended without violence when about 20 men, carrying a few books, a picture of King Juan Carlos and the Spanish flag, filed out into the street. Uniformed police immediately mounted a guard on the flat, the headquarters of the Police Inspectors' Union.

The strange intra-force tiff came after union leaders put out a call for police all over the country to take part on November 2 in "measures of revendication". The Interior Ministry says the phrase means "strike".

A communiqué issued yesterday by the Interior Ministry also took exception to certain statements which union officials are said to have made at a press conference the previous day.

One union leader is reported to have supported a suggestion that a referendum be held in the Basque region and Navarre to determine whether the citizens prefer the police or the outlawed separatist organization ETA.

After a meeting between Señor Juan José Rosón, the Interior Minister, and police officials, it was announced that those responsible for such statements would be suspended

List of Italian ministers

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Oct 19

The new list of Italian ministers, formally approved yesterday by President Pertini, is:

Prime Minister: Arnaldo Forlani (DC); Foreign: Emilio Colombo (DC); Southern Development: Nicola Caprio (PSI); Scientific Research: Pier Luigi Romita (PSDI); Administrative Reform: Giulio Darida (DC); Relations with Parliament: Antonio Gava (DC); Interior: Virginio Rognoni (DC); Justice: Adolfo Sarti (DC); Budget: Giorgio La Malfa (PRI); Finance: Franco Reviglio (PSI); Treasury: Beniamino Andreatta (DC); Defence: Lelio Lagorio (PSI); Education: Guido Bodrato (DC); Public Works: Franco Nicolazzi (PSDI); Agriculture: Giuseppe Bartolomei (DC); Transport: Salvatore Formica (PSI); Posts: Michele Di Giesi (PSDI); Industry: Antonio Bisaglia (DC); Labour: Franco Foschi (DC); Foreign Trade: Enrico Manca (PSI); Merchant Navy: Francesco Compagna (PRI); State Industry: Oscar De Michelis (PSI); Health: Aldo Anselmi (PSI); European Affairs: Vincenzo Scotti (DC); Regional Affairs: Roberto Mazzotta (DC); Tourism: Nicola Signorello (DC); Culture: Giulio Andreotti (DC). Key: DC, Christian Democrat; PSI, Socialist; PSDI, Democratic Socialist; PRI, Republican.)

Blockade goes up round Dutch nuclear plant

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Oct 19

Thousands of demonstrators protesting against the use of nuclear energy have besieged one of Holland's two nuclear power stations protected by 3,000 policemen. According to spokesmen of the demonstrators, they will maintain their peaceful blockade until the reactor is closed down.

The power station, which is situated on the Waal river, near the village of Dodewaard, has been transformed into a fortress. The area around the power station has been completely sealed off with barbed wire. A few demonstrators attempting to cut through the rolls of barbed wire were stopped

The demonstrators who are blocking the three access roads leading to the power station say that they will keep anyone from entering or leaving the plant until it is closed down.

The organizers said this afternoon that 30,000 people were taking part in the demonstration.

In an attempt to head off the blockade Mr Gijs van Ardenne, the Dutch Minister of Economic Affairs, held a public discussion last Wednesday with leaders of the anti-nuclear action groups. The discussion, which lasted an hour, and was broadcast live on radio, broke down when the minister accused the action groups of "striving for totalitarian solutions".

OVERSEAS

Two Algerian brothers salvaging bedding from the ruins of their home in El Asnam.

Bulldozers clear El Asnam rubble

El Asnam, Oct 19.—With hope of finding more survivors beneath the rubble abandoned by the authorities, bulldozers have launched a mass attack on the ruins of this former city, which was ravaged by an earthquake nine days ago.

Heavy earth-moving equipment roars from dawn till dark, clearing thousands of cubic feet of shattered concrete and twisted girders. Mixed in with the ruins are the household furnishings of the people who used to live in the buildings.

The work goes on before the listless gaze of men, women and children who lived through the most terrible natural disaster in Algeria's modern history.

The final count is not complete yet, but the death toll may run as high as 20,000. Some 40,000 injured people have been taken to hospital, and 400,000 remain homeless, though some have found temporary shelter under canvas.

There are still not enough tents, though the Algerian Red Crescent has set up 7,000 during the past week. Another 30,000 are needed, despite the airlift and international aid pouring into Algiers.

The situation is even more dramatic in some isolated villages, where the earthqua crumbled houses, chang riverbeds and filled in well

But in general the toll of survivors continues to impro

Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, Iranian Prime Minister, to accompanied President Benc did Chadli of Algeria on a v to El Asnam. Mr Rajai arri here on a stop-over on his r home from New York.

There was speculation t during his stay in Algeria issue of the American hosta might be discussed. Algerian embassy repres Iranian interests in Washing —Agence France-Presse.

Big welcome for Polish strike leader

Cracow, Oct 19.—Mr Lech Walesa, president of the umbrella organization of independent Polish trade unions, Solidarity, received a rapturous welcome as he toured southern Poland today, but the authorities made clear for the firs time that political difficulties stood in the way of legalizing his national workers' union.

Addressing about 6,000 people in Cracow market square, Mr Walesa promised to complete the job he started last August when he led a labour revolt in the Baltic port of Gdansk to win the right to form free trade unions.

Mr Walesa said boycotts of official publications would be called before strikes were declared. "Strikes are not our goal", he said, in answer to a question on whether Solidarity would call a strike tomorrow to protest at Warsaw's slowness in registering the organization.

Solidarity, which expects to enrol six million members, has still not been legally recognized by the Warsaw courts. Mr Walesa said, his union would act as if it were legally registered from tomorrow

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the Primate of Poland, yesterday declared his support for the new independent trade unions. Cardinal Wyszynski met about 20 union leaders in his private chapel and told them: "I am with you."

Meanwhile, PAP released a statement stating that diplomatic representatives from several Western nations, including the United States, West Germany and Britain, had been summoned to the Polish Foreign Ministry to be told that their countries were meddling in Polish internal affairs.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Pact meeting: Foreign Ministers of the seven-member Warsaw Pact met today to begin talks on establishing a joint approach to the Madrid review of the Helsinki security conference next month, at which the communist block will be pushing for its proposal for a European conference on military detente (Dessa Trevisan writes from Warsaw).

President Saddam explain why war is dragging on

Baghdad, Oct 19.—Pakistan's appeal for a ceasefire in the Gulf war evaporated in smoke and fire today as Iranian fighter bombers hit Baghdad and President Saddam Husain of Iraq urged his soldiers to chop off the heads of their enemies.

"Truly, you are the sword of god on earth and the heads you chop off are those of aggressive . . . backers of Khomeini, the maniac", he said in a television speech marking the beginning of the Muslim feast of sacrifice, *Aid al-Adha*.

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, as chairman of the 40-nation Islamic Conference organization, last Friday appealed to Iraq and Iran to stop fighting during the feast—one of the most sacred in the Muslim calendar.

Mr Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference arrived in Tehran today in a second attempt to try to halt the Gulf war and left soon afterwards, apparently to meet President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran somewhere near the front, possibly Dezful.

However, tenacious fighting continued on the ground today around the besieged Iranian oil centre of Abadan and in the air Iranian combat aircraft respon- ded to the ceasefire appeal raiding Baghdad and four ot in Northern Iraq.

Today's air raid was the i in a week of the capital President Saddam told Iranian aircraft to fly only 75 miles to bef Baghdad.

"Iranian aircraft can re any point in Iraq because area is smaller than theirs they have a greater num of aircraft. Any Iranian craft can bomb Baghdad a 75 miles of flight while aircraft have to cover 500 m to reach Tehran," he said.

Foreign diplomats in aBagh said the President's spe appeared aimed, at least in p at explaining to his people the war was dragging on a a string of reports early in conflict that the Iranians' b bone had been broken.

"Their (the Iranians') c nons are greater in numb their tanks more advanced. t Navy can reach long-dista targets, and they have be arms" President Saddam a adding that Iranian officers the benefit of the best Am can and Western training.

His speech left little do that Iraq was resigned to fi ing a long, drawn out r —Reuter.

PLO produces formula to end Gulf hostilities

Beirut, Oct 19.—The Palestine Liberation Organization has proposed a plan to end the Gulf war. Baghdad and Tehran should implement it because they have "no other option", an official said in an interview published today.

Mr Abu Iyad, a deputy of Mr Yasir Arafat, the PLO leader, said neither Iraq nor Iran stood a chance of crushing the other and blamed the United States and certain Gulf states of urging on the combatants.

In an interview with the magazine *Monday Morning*, Mr Iyad said the PLO plan was based on a ceasefire in which Iraq was to announce readiness to withdraw to borders specified in the 1975 Algiers Treaty the 1913 Treaty of Const nople. Iran should start di negotiations with Iraq in neutral country if Iraqi for left Iranian territory. T aligned of Islamic states wo supervise the withdrawal Iraqi troops, after wh negotiations would start.

Mr Iyad said that while I and Iraq continued to des each other, Washington spa no effort to keep the war go It wanted to see Iraq and I exhausted. "Iraq and I would then mortgage their to the United States Eastern Europe . . . wi would have to be called in build what the war destroyed . . ."—UPI.

Pressure in Israel to annex Golan

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Oct 19

The Israeli Government is under pressure to annex the Golan Heights, the strategic plateau overlooking northern Galilee which was conquered from Syria in the 1967 war.

Much of the pressure is being applied by the same right-wing deputies who recently secured the passage of the controversial law formalizing Israeli control over east Jerusalem.

Two separate private members' Bills calling for the annexation of the Golan have been placed on the agenda of the Knesset. One is sponsored by 20 members of the Likud coalition and the National Religious Party, while the other was drawn up by Miss Geula Cohen, founder of the extremist Renaissance Party.

Mr Ronnie Milo, a member of the Herut faction of the Likud coalition, told me today: "Our task now is to win the support of the coalition's executive to get our Bill its first reading."

Miss Cohen, who introduced the Jerusalem Bill in a similar parliamentary fashion, said: "It is time that Israel stopped pretending that any part of the Golan is negotiable. For security reasons, the area can never be handed back to Syria."

Both sets of lobbyists recall how Syria used the area to launch attacks against Jewish villages below it before 1967.

The annexation lobby has been given heart by opinion polls showing that the move would have the support of over 70 per cent of Israeli voters.

In addition, 70 out of the Knesset's 120 deputies signed a motion during the last session of Parliament calling for Israeli law to be extended to the region. The backers of the motion came from both the ruling coalition and the opposition Labour Party, under whose aegis the first of the 28 Jewish settlements on the Golan set up.

As yet, Mr Begin, the Pr Minister, has not made his views clear, but the Gov ment's position is expecte be made known in abour months' time. In the meanwh America and other count are expected to use diplom channels to express t opposition to annexation, w could exacerbate the Mi East conflict.

Prisoners freed: The Isr military governor of the W Bank released 31 prison today to mark the Muslim f of Al Adha.

The mayors of Hebron Halhul, who have appe against their deportation by Israeli authorities, were allo to meet their families for hour today at the passe terminal of the Allenby Bri Military government offic said a decision on their app would be announced later week.—UPI.

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OVERSEAS

Moscow promise to Mr Karmal to keep troops in Afghanistan until opposition has been crushed

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 19

The Soviet Union has given President Karmal a written undertaking that it will keep its troops in Afghanistan until opposition to his Marxist government has been crushed.

In a joint statement signed by Mr Karmal and President Brezhnev on Thursday and published today the Russians said the people and government of Afghanistan could count indefinitely on Soviet help and support. There was no question of Moscow contemplating any political settlement which called for a change of government in Kabul.

The statement, signed at the beginning of President Karmal's official visit, does not add anything to the treaty of friendship concluded between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in 1978, and appears to be little more than a normal joint communiqué issued during such visits.

But the deliberately heightened ceremony of its signing, the ringing endorsement of President Karmal and his government and the emphatic pledges of Soviet support are clearly intended to show the world that the Russians are not going to abandon Mr Karmal or make any compromises to settle the East-West crisis over Afghanistan.

The statement calls for a political settlement to improve the international climate. But it says the only proposals Moscow and Kabul will look at are those put forward last May, when Afghanistan called for direct talks with Pakistan and Iran.

The proposals insisted on *de facto* recognition of the Karmal regime and an end to all support for the insurgents. They were not taken up in Tehran or Islamabad.

The statement on Thursday said there could not be any talk of a possible Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan until Kabul's proposals were accepted, support for the insurgents ended and guarantees were given that "subversive actions" against the Afghan Government would not resume.

A *Pravda* newspaper commentator today made explicit what the statement suggests: the sooner the world—and especially Pakistan—understood "the futility of attempts to dictate to the Afghan people what government it should have and what way of development it should choose, the faster peace would return to the area".

Pravda admitted that the revolution was going through a "hard time" and said the country had to deal with widespread and well organized attempts by China and the West to overturn the revolution's gains.

But in spite of continuing opposition by the insurgents, things were gradually returning to normal. In a comment which succinctly sums up Soviet determination to stick it out, whatever the cost, *Pravda* added: "Time works for the new revolutionary Afghanistan."

President Karmal probably insisted on explicit expression of Soviet support to bolster his weak position at home and scotch rumours that the Russians were ready to drop him.

The joint statement said Mr Karmal had invited President Brezhnev and Mr Alexei Kosygin, the Prime Minister, to visit Afghanistan and they had both accepted. But, in view of Mr Kosygin's illness and the fact that Mr Brezhnev now seldom travels abroad, neither is likely to go.

A statement of personal endorsement is symbolically important for President Karmal and for the Russians and indeed this is the point of his visit. The point has been underlined by the great publicity the Russians have been giving to his speeches and visits in Moscow.

President Giscard d'Estaing examines an ancient statue of a warrior in the Quinshi Huangdi museum, Shanghai.

Afghans face famine and disease

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Oct 19

Hunger and disease on a large scale are threatening the Afghanis. As winter approaches, the cumulative effects of land reform failure, poor food distribution, the military scorched earth tactics, and the migration of livestock with refugees, have left the country in poor shape. An assessment of food supplies and distribution in Afghanistan, made by a diplomatic source in Delhi, concludes that there is a real danger of famine.

The implication of the assessment is that the Soviet Union will have to act quickly to supply the Afghans with food, and also with drugs and medical services to combat the pneumonia, polio, tuberculosis and leprosy which are endemic in the areas.

Afghanistan used to be self-supporting in food, the source says, but the land reforms brought in by the Daoud Government and followed up by Presidents Taraki, Amin and Karmal have not been successful.

Fighting has caused disruption, destroyed crops and led to the deaths of thousands of animals.

The Soviet military policy seems to aim at the creation of empty, or safe, zones round the big towns. These areas are often fertile and well cultivated, but the Russians have tended to clear them out and have removed cattle so that people are not inclined to return—and so there is no food for the *mujahidin* (holy warriors) insurgents.

The Afghans and the Russians themselves have publicly referred to food supply problems. Good quality wheat and rice are hard to get and prices of ordinary rice and meat have increased considerably. The Government has been making a big push to improve agricultural output.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers in Kabul on October 13 approved the distribution of 20,000 tons of Russian-donated rice to government officials at a price of 18p a kilo. The normal price is between 25p and 40p a kilo.

The ministers also approved the free supply of wheat and oil to "patriots fighting the rebels" in the provinces of Kundoz, Tozjan, Balkh and Samangan.

It is clear from recent reports, including one made by a diplomatic source here today, that tension in Kabul is increasing and that the insurgents are becoming more active. More Russian soldiers and vehicles are on the move in the city and curfew has been extended by two hours, from 10 pm to 5 am.

Meanwhile Afghans continue to flee the country. The Government announced that a new passport was available at a price of £200, but omitted to say that those leaving the country must lodge a deposit of £500 against their return.

Prince wants UN-supervised Kampuchean poll

From David Bonavia
Peking, Oct 19

Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called for the formation of an international task force under United Nations auspices to supervise the holding of elections in Kampuchea.

The former head of state said after his meeting yesterday with President Giscard d'Estaing of France, who is visiting China, that only this would prevent the subversion of the proposed elections by the troops of the Khmer Rouge remnants, after the departure of Vietnamese occupation forces.

Prince Sihanouk expressed his appreciation for France's abstention at the General Assembly on a resolution to call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the holding of elections in Kampuchea.

But in a statement in Peking he said that "In no case and in no circumstances" would he consent to play any political role in his country's future.

Prince Sihanouk said it was his "duty as a Cambodian citizen to criticize the total absence of a guarantee to assure the security of the Cambodian people. . . ."

The only answer would be to set up a strong international armed force to replace the Vietnamese and guarantee free elections. "In addition, it is absolutely necessary to disarm all Khmers under arms and completely demilitarize Cambodia. . . ."

Tibet visit: President Giscard d'Estaing arrived tonight in Lhasa, becoming the first Western head of state to visit Tibet in 30 years.—Agence France-Presse.

Dissenting judge in Bhutto case resigns

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Oct 19

One of the Supreme Court judges who registered a dissenting vote against confirming the death penalty on Mr Zulfiker Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, has resigned his post after an inquiry against him instituted by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Mr Justice Ghulam Safdar Shah, one of three judges who acquitted Bhutto of the charges of criminal conspiracy to kill a political opponent, was accused of obtaining fraudulent educational qualifications and falsifying his date of birth.

He was subsequently made to face an inquiry by the five-member Judicial Council headed by Mr Anwarul-haq, the Chief Justice, under Article 209 (5) of the constitution.

According to an official statement, Mr Safdar Shah tendered his resignation to President Zia which was accepted. He has now been relieved of his Supreme Court post.

His resignation will lead to the dropping of the proceedings against him by the Judicial Council.

Under the 1973 constitution, framed under the Bhutto administration, the Supreme Judicial Council empowers the Council to take disciplinary action against High Court and Supreme Court judges if charges of corruption and malpractices are levelled against them.

Earlier this year Mr Justice Saraf, the Chief Justice of the Pakistani part of Kashmir, had resigned in almost identical circumstances from the Azad Kashmir High Court when he was made to face a long list of charges.

Mr Safdar Shah told reporters today that he chose to resign rather than face the Supreme Judicial Council because "I thought it would be unconscionable on my part to submit to the jurisdiction of the Council as to the merits of the accusations, as in the process it would have brought irreparable damage to the institution of judiciary" in Pakistan.

Zimbabwe to introduce press curbs

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Oct 19

The Zimbabwe Government is to introduce regulations to control the activities of journalists visiting the country. They will have to apply for temporary employment permits.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, said that this regrettable step was being taken to curb the activities of what he called "undesirable and irresponsible" foreign journalists.

He said many journalists wanted to make money by writing sensational and totally unfounded stories regardless of the truth. In the six months since independence the overseas press had painted a gloomy picture of chaos, impending civil war and continuing tension in Zimbabwe.

The South African press had been the chief culprit, the minister said, but he also criticized Mr Holger Jensent, the correspondent for the American magazine *Newsweek*.

Dr Shamuyarira said that when the Zanu (PF) Party came to power all restrictions on journalists were removed because the new Government believed in the principle of the freedom of the press. But because of misrepresentations and distortions of news, the Government would now introduce temporary employment permits for visiting journalists. The Government would then be able to know all about foreign journalists operating in the country and would be able to deny facilities to those who continued to misrepresent Zimbabwe maliciously.

The minister did not say when the work permit system would come into operation.

Peking control of culture condemned by activists

Peking, Oct 19.—Activists in Peking have protested about "administrative control of culture" and called for support from intellectuals in order to win the right to publish their unofficial magazine *Today*.

In a recent "open letter to figures in the capital" they protested against police action in suspending publication of the magazine.

The people running it were told to register it, and although they tried, there has been no official response.

Today, one of the publications which emerged from the "Peking spring" movement last year, featured mainly poetry, literature and art which had been semi-clandestine.

The group emphasized the need to "bring democracy to art" in China by rejecting "cultural autocracy and the control of culture by administrative decree". Demands are increasing for a reduction of official controls on literary and artistic creation.

The activists said that, in addition to the foreign press, even official Chinese publications had reproduced some of the literary items they published.

Authorities recently adopted a regulation on publishing, laying down penal sanctions against publishers not officially registered.—Agence France-Presse.

Immigrant control: Sir Murray MacLehose, the Hongkong governor, left today for Canton for talks with Chinese officials about illegal immigrants

14 held at church in Soweto

Johannesburg, Oct 19.—Police today arrested at least 14 people attending a church service in Soweto to commemorate the third anniversary of a government crackdown on black and white critics.

Black organizations staged a series of commorative services throughout the countdy to mark what they refer to as "Black Wednesday", October 19, 1977, when the Government banned 18 Black Consciousness and otoher groups.

A concert by Ray Charles, the American soul singer, that was scheduled to take place in Soweto today was cancelled. Reuter.

Thief swops glass for big diamond

Sydney, Oct 19.—Australia's biggest diamond was stolen from a jewelry exhibition here yesterday.

The diamond, valued at £250,000, was apparently stolen yesterday by a man posing as a workman who put a piece of cut glass in its place. The jewel once belonged to the Sultans of Turkey.—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience

Haiti: Robert-Jacques Chelusma

Caroline Moorehead

Robert-Jacques Thelusma, a shopkeeper, was arrested early in 1979 and held in detention until July 28 this year, when he was sentenced at a public trial to nine years' imprisonment for having hatched a plot to overthrow the Government and to "provoke a massacre". It was the first political trial of this kind in Haiti for 20 years.

The evidence against Mr Thelusma, and three other defendants, Ulrick Désiré, Gustave Colas, and Emmanuel Noël, appears to have been slim. At the trial, the prosecution produced as material evidence pistols, some ammunition and small explosive devices, but failed to connect them convincingly with the defendants. The person who had allegedly started the "plot" did not appear, nor was evidence mentioned of an attack or of collusion to carry one out.

The four defendants denied the charges, and Mr Thelusma claimed that he had been tortured with electric shocks while in detention.

The defence lawyers not only maintained that the evidence was too circumstantial to be valid, but contested the legality of the court, since it was presided over by just one judge, instead of the required panel of three.

Amnesty International takes the view that Mr Thelusma and the three other defendants were sentenced not for involvement in an alleged plot, but for their political beliefs.

Writ against Mr Muldoon over 'Princess' film ban

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Oct 19

A senior executive of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation is to sue Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, for $NZ40,000 (£16,000) damages in a defamation case brought in connexion with the banning of the British television film *Death of a Princess* in the country.

Mr Des Monaghan, the corporation's controller of programmes, has issued a writ against Mr Muldoon. The Prime Minister has responded by filing a statement of defence. The action arises out of a comment made by Mr Muldoon in July accusing Mr Monaghan of "suspect judgment" in allegedly recommending the film to be shown.

The corporation's nine-man board, which controls the two television networks of New Zealand, had decided unanimously on the basis of reports it had commissioned but without actually seeing the film to ban the documentary.

Mr Muldoon remarked that he was happy with the decision though not with the reasons given for it. In his view the board should have given more weight to New Zealand's international relations.

According to published reports, Mr Muldoon criticized Mr Monagha and his superior, Mr Alan Morris, a network director-general, for recommending the showing of the film.

"I am somewhat disturbed that Messrs Morris-Monaghan, two executives of the television system, took the opposite view that this (*Death of a Princess*) should be shown. That makes their judgment suspect as far as I am concerned. It suggests they are simply interested in entertainment—quite irresponsible in the wider aspect of their job."

Solution of Belize future felt nearer

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Although little has emerged in public about the latest talks in New York on Belize, there is a growing feeling that a solution which would secure independence for the Central American colony is getting closer.

Officials in London have been unusually reticent, though it is not clear whether this is because progress is being made, or the reverse. What is certain is that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been speaking of "a sense of urgency" in resolving the issue. As was seen in the larger colonial problem of Rhodesia, he has a way of getting things moving.

On the face of it, the two sides, Britain and Guatemala—Belizean representatives, including Mr George Price, the Premier, are always at the talks—remain as far apart as ever. The essential difference between them is territorial: cession of Belizean territory, such as Guatemala has been demanding, is out of the question, as has been repeatedly made clear.

Claims made at the United Nations General Assembly recently by Señor Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, were as unyielding as ever. Guatemala could not accept, recognize or permit the granting of independence unilaterally to Belize, he said, by the colonial power.

However, the Guatemalans would be unlikely to press their case too hard at the United Nations, for the good reason that on past performance they would be heavily outvoted. The argument that Belizeans are entitled to self-determination puts Britain in an unassailable position, from the standpoint of international opinion.

No doubt well aware of this Señor Valdez said that the United Nations has no role to play in Belize and that Guatemala could not accept any resolutions which had been, or might be, passed on the subject.

Señor Valdez and Mr Nicholas Ridley, the British minister, seem to have reached a good personal rapport. Despite his harsh words in the assembly, Señor Valdez also expressed Guatemala's willingness to negotiate sincerely, in seeking a "conciliatory formula".

While no way has yet emerged of closing the circle between Guatemalan demands for territory and Belizean rights, it is understood that the talks are to continue, which indicates that some real issues are on the table.

The United States, which until now has kept very much on the fence, may be leaning towards the British view that a solution should be reached within a reasonable time.

Nine police shot: Left-wing guerrillas shot dead nine policemen in a series of attacks in Guatemala city in the past two days, police said.

Three were killed when their police-box was machine-gunned from a passing lorry. Police said 20 "propaganda bombs" exploded in the city yesterday scattering left-wing leaflets.—Reuter.

Mounting toll of violence across Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Kampala, Oct 19

At least 10 people, three of them soldiers, were killed by fire in Kampala during a period of tension. Residents accused troops of breaking into homes and looting property.

Several heavy explosions were heard near the city centre during the night curfew but the cause has not been confirmed. Dr James Mayanja, Kampala's Commissioner of Veterinary Services, was shot dead in his home in a Kampala suburb during the night.

Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission which took power last week, told city authorities at a hastily-called meeting that elements opposed to the Government were causing most of the trouble.

Mr Muwanga appealed to the city authorities to do more to help restore normality in Kampala, where more than 2,000 people are believed to have been murdered in the past year.

The Government says it has regained control of most of the areas in the West Nile District that were occupied by rebel groups earlier this month.

But scores of civilians, mostly tribal members, have been killed in revenge attacks in different parts of the country. Members of the Acholi tribe in Gulu, northern Uganda, have hunted down and killed people who come from the West Nile.

Further unrest has broken out in western Uganda where members of the Bakonjo and Bamba tribes living in the Kuwenzori mountains (the mountains of the moon) have distributed letters telling members of the adjoining Toro tribe to leave the area or be killed.

At the weekend the Government announced the suspension of 14 district commissioners, including those in Kampala and Jinja, for "security reasons". No other explanation was given.

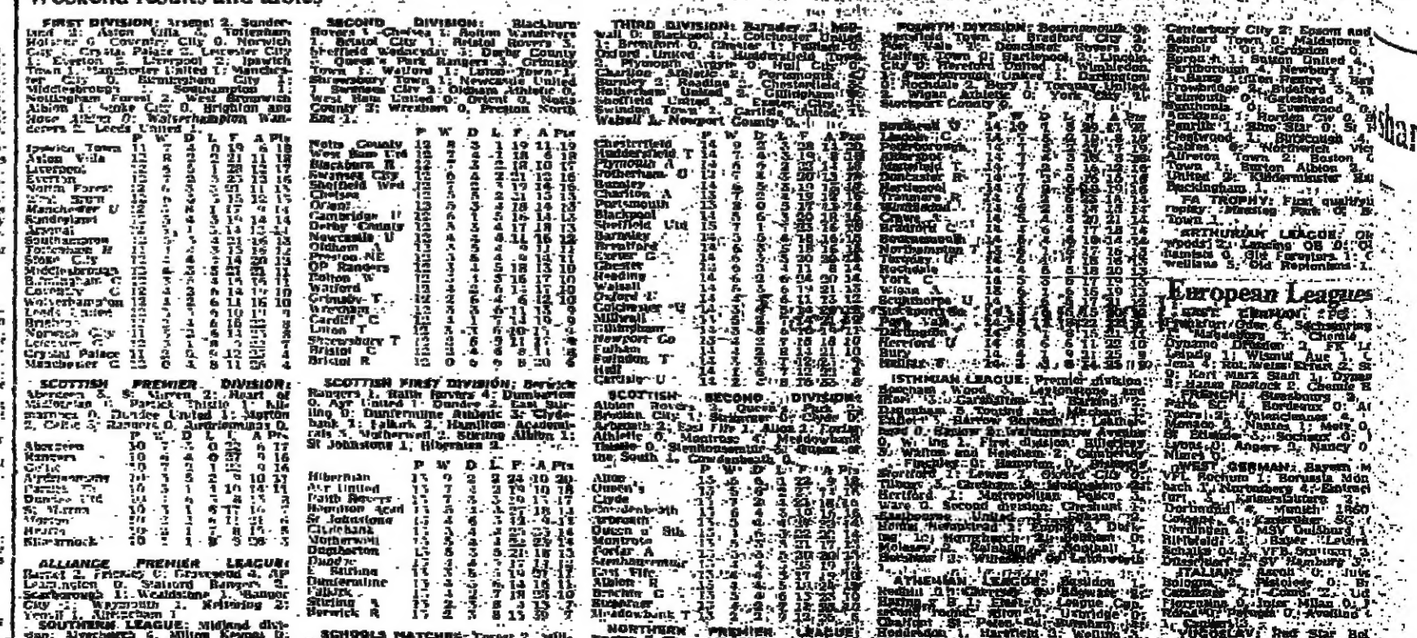
Local sources said this unprecedented move resulted from incidents connected with preparations for the general elections, due on December 10. Registration of voters is already well behind schedule and many believe that the polling date will have to be postponed.

Quest for peace in Chad ends in failure

Lomé, Togo, Oct 19. — An attempt by African leaders to work out a ceasefire to the civil war in Chad ended in failure here today.

A "peace conference", organized by Togo and held under the auspices of the Organizations for African Unity, opened in Lomé yesterday, with reprsentatives from Sierra Leone, Congo and Guinea attending.

The conference briefly brought together the two leaders of the warring factions in Chad, President Goukouni Oueddei and Mr Hissène Habré, his former defence minister.—AP.



Golf

Caddie who read the greens for Trevino

From Peter Ryde
Paris, Oct 19

Lee Trevino won the Lancôme Trophy here today with a final round 69, which raised him four strokes ahead of fellow-American Gary Hallberg in second place. Trevino gave much credit for having had two firsts and a second in the three years he has played in the Lancôme to the assistant professional at the club, Manuel, who acted as caddie throughout for Trevino. Trevino said he never had to read a putt on greens, which the 11 other caddies do not know well, because Manuel told him exactly what to do.

Even so, Trevino looked capable of winning the tournament with his aunt as a caddie for he is nearing the end of a wonderful season. In terms of prize money he has earned more than ever before, the $25,000 he won here raising him over the $400,000 mark for the year. More important than this, and in his mind than winning another major event, is his winning the Vardon Trophy for the lowest stroke average of the season with a score of 69 plus, a figure which has not been equalled since Bill Casper won in 1968.

Hallberg started two strokes behind but had caught him by the sixth and was on the long seventh in two whereas Trevino was short. But Trevino is a tactical golfer in addition to everything else; he matched Hallberg's birdie four there with a well judged chip. After Hallberg had missed the next green he played another delicate pitch to four feet for a birdie three while Hallberg took five.

After that Hallberg did not threaten him again even though at the tenth he made his par after finding a lucky lie in the car park. This prompted Trevino to remark—can he at the same time have been thinking of Ballesteros at Royal Lytham?—that he reckoned all car parks should be out of bounds. "After all" he said "you do not play football out of the grandstand?".

Hallberg is a Mark MacCormack man. He has come to professional golf through a successful college career rather in the shadow of his contemporary Bob Clampett, but his start in the paid ranks could hardly be improved on. He would have been satisfied, starting his season in July, to have earned $8,000 and thus to have won his players card in United States, but instead he has earned something like $70,000 and missed making the top 60 after 11 tournaments only by the length of a 10-foot putt on the last green of his last tournament. In addition to finishing second in that event he had already finished three times in the top five in his first short season.

He had no fears being paired with Trevino. Already he has matched shots with the top professionals. He is staying in Europe where his two Swedish parents were born, to play in a tournament in Barcelona along with Trevino, Lyle and Ballesteros. Langer goes to Nimes to defend his title in the European under-25 tournament where he will find a few young Americans, including Clampett.

280: L. Trevino (US), 68, 72, 71, 69.
284: G. Hallberg (US), 74, 69, 70, 71.
285: B. Langer (W Germany), 72, 67, 74, 72.
287: J. Miller (US), 71, 69, 73, 74.
288: S. Ballesteros (Spain), 76, 71, 69, 72; S. Lyle (GB), 73, 75, 71, 69.
290: N. Price (Zimbabwe), 71, 69, 73, 77; J. Renner (US), 71, 73, 71, 75.
292: N. Faldo (GB), 73, 72, 71, 74; R. Gallacher (GB), 74, 71, 73, 73.
294: M. Karamoto (Japan), 74, 72, 74, 74; E. Puscassio (France), 73, 75, 75, 71.

Lee Trevino: nearing the end of a wonderful season.

Miss Walker prevents another setback

By John Hennessy

Michelle Walker of Kent goes to Japan shortly to take issue again with the American tour professionals fortified by her acquisition of a title, to say nothing of £2,000 prize money, after winning at Moor Park on Saturday. She beat Karstin Ehrnlund, of Sweden, by 3 and 1 in the final of the British women's matchplay championship. The Osaka tournament, worth $300,000, is the most valuable in the world, surpassing anything the Americans were able to produce in their own country.

Miss Walker's career has fallen short of the expectations aroused by her pre-eminence as an amateur and the last eight years have been a severe enough disappointment to have daunted a player with a less serene temperament. This season in particular it seemed she might be denied the one victory that she was able to achieve in the inaugural year of the women's professional circuit in this country in 1979, but two matches on Saturday repaired that omission.

Friday was in retrospect a severer test for her. In the second round of the championship, sponsored by Lambert and Butler, she had won by holing an improbable putt from an improbable distance on the 21st. In the third round she had to pull back from two down after 12 holes. On Saturday she won her semi-final by 4 and 2 and was never down in the final.

The final was notable more for the closeness of the contest for 11 holes than the quality of golf. There was only one birdie, by Miss Ehrnlund, in the 15 holes play over a course measuring 5,389 yards with a par of 72. Nevertheless there was much at stake and therefore much to hold the attention of a surprisingly large gathering until Miss Ehrnlund yielded five strokes to par in five holes from the 12th and with them the match.

From all square after 11, she went two down after 13 and was still two down after 15, her six at the 14th having been matched by her opponent. The 16th was at her mercy when Miss Walker, having tangled with rough and trees, buried her third shot, a four wood, into the jungle near the green. The tactical situation cried out for two relatively safe iron shots to the green and a winning five, and Miss Ehrnlund subsequently agreed.

In fact she too took a wood and followed Miss Walker into the undergrowth. Miss Ehrnlund had no option but to chip back to the fairway and settle for a six. Such is the perversity of matchplay that Miss Walker was somehow able to trundle her ball through and past all sorts of hazards to the pin where it rebounded two feet away.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: M. Walker (Britain) beat V. Marvin (Britain) 4 and 2; K. Ehrnlund (Sweden) beat S. Moon (US) at the 19th.
FINAL ROUND: Walker (£2,000) beat Ehrnlund (£1,800) 3 and 2.
THIRD PLACE: Marvin (£1,000) beat Moon (£750) at the 22nd.

Football

Why it is not right to say nothing is wrong

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

An instant reaction, heard most Saturday nights, was loudly evident at Goodison Park this week: "there's nothing wrong with English football if this match was anything to go by". A week from now when the chairman of the League Clubs will be holding a seminar to discuss the state of the game, such remarks will probably confuse the wider issues, just as they always have.

It is difficult to relate the pleasure of being entertained by a superb league match to the problems of a decaying game. The worries that the chairmen are to debate go deep into the fabric of the industry, but one wonders whether the seriousness of the situation will this time override the attitude of eternal optimism.

The task is to persuade the successful clubs to support ideas that help the majority and disregard fleeting moments of misleading encouragement. The adage "you're only as good as your last game" could be adapted to suit the outlook of those who looked at Saturday's second division results and concluded that there was no need to consider plans giving more incentives to away clubs. No home team won, but that is hardly likely to herald a new era of away victories.

From the theme of opinion gathered even at the more prosperous clubs it appears that on this occasion the weaker ones and the more adventurous administrators will gain support. Their monetary concerns will be paramount, but the public face of the sport will require serious thought, too.

The absurdity, and the disquieting manner, of frequent managerial changes was described at the weekend by Stan Cullis, the former Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, as "this obscenity . . . an exhibition that contributes to the mind of those who say the game is being brought into disrepute".

The effect of such changes on young players is disturbing some coaches. Don Howe, of Arsenal, said that the youth policies of certain clubs had been left in ruins because of the different approaches, and he pointed out that at a time when many clubs could not afford to pay huge sums for players the production of home-grown talent was essential.

Mr Cullis said in a radio programme that managers today were placed on a pedestal of "mystical powers" and yet complained about pressures. He said: "All I can say is that considering they are getting salaries that are better than the Prime Minister's, I would be glad to accept the pressures at the going rate." He also accused them of "blithely ignoring loyalty" while insisting that players carried out their contracts.

All of this draws attention to those currently looking at what they consider to be the steeper hills of new challenges. John Bond's move from Norwich City to Manchester City took him from slightly outside the relegation area of the first division to the very foot, where his new team settled on Saturday after a 1—0 home defeat by Birmingham City.

Mr Bond confessed: "This is going to be an almighty job. We may have to go down into the second division before City can become great again. When you look at the money that has been spent and what has been left, it really is disastrous."

Terry Venables, who left Crystal Palace, of the first division, for Queen's Park Rangers, of the second, said he was pleased with the way his side recovered from being 3—1 down to draw 3—3 at Derby County, but some other new faces are expected to join his.

The irony of the managerial vacillations was that Norwich City, now guided by Ken Brown, gained their first away win of the season 1—0 at Coventry City—and Crystal Palace, similarly cared for by a former backroom worker, Ernie Walley, obtained a 2—1 victory over Leicester City, including a controversial penalty. Allen, who has suffered more changes of managers than players with twice his experience, took the penalty kick for the second goal and Hilaire showed some of the skill that was missing in Romania last week by curling a shot round Wallington.

Venables nightmare turns to theme for a dream

By Stuart Jones
Derby County 3 Q P Rangers 3

Terry Venables was sure that he had changed clubs at some stage last week. There were meetings with chairmen and the media as well as farewells from old friends and greetings from new faces. All that could not have been a dream and yet here he was with the same old Saturday nightmare.

His side were one down almost before he had taken his seat in the directors box and his defence was already creaking. Surely that looked like Francis controlling everything in the middle with his accustomed assurance and strolling through to equalise with a nonchalant flick. And there was something frighteningly familiar about the way his strikers kept missing chances.

As the pale sun dipped behind the stands, the hopes of Mr Venables, as usual, were disappearing at the end of a Saturday afternoon. Then it all changed. In the final 10 minutes Queen's Park Rangers pulled back the 3—1 deficit and Mr Venables began to look forward to his new job.

"At least I know they want to do it", he said. That is about all he does know at the moment, having taken only one training session on Friday, and he will give the side another three outings before considering any changes. Money is available should he need to use it.

One area that does not need strengthening is midfield. With King, as majestic as a youthful Francis, and Currie, absent here, he has the most artistic pair perhaps in the country, let alone the second division. Waddock and McCreery will pick up any drops that fall from their pallette.

Elsewhere, though, there are weaknesses, none more so than up front and Mr Venables merely smiled at the suggestion that he might buy Allen from his old club, Crystal Palace. As it was, King scored his first and second goals since he arrived from Everton and the remarkably expensive Langley the other.

Derby were forced to bring in several youngsters including Sheridan, who responded by scoring their first two before his league career was an hour old. Emson had half the Baseball Ground to himself as he slid in the third and then Waddock almost put the game beyond Rangers' reach with an intended clearance that bounced off a post and rolled along the goalline.

As Sheridan was making his bow, Hector was appearing for the 531st time for Derby at the age of 34. After two years in Vancouver, he was brought back to cover the gaps left by Derby's elongated injury list and, although the stamina may be going, the touch still remains. One way and another, it was a surprising week for both him and Mr Venables.

DERBY COUNTY: R. Jones; S. Emery, S. Buckley, F. Sheridan, E. Powell, K. Osgood, G. Skivington, B. Powell, K. Wilson, K. Hector, P. Emson.
QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: C. Woods; D. Shanks, I. Gillard, G. Waddock, S. Wicks, G. Roeder, D. McCreery, A. King, D. Neal, T. Langley, S. Burke.
Referee: D. Owen (Wirral).

Honours and credit are shared on Merseyside

By Norman Fox
Everton 2 Liverpool 2

The omens were in smithereens after only 21 minutes at Goodison Park on Saturday. No-one seriously expected the Derby match between Everton and Liverpool to ascend the heights of entertainment provided by Liverpool and Ipswich at Anfield the previous week. Past encounters were too often fraught with nervous mistakes and disjointed by extensively meddlesome tackles with the first 20 minutes usually the least productive.

After the rigorous ill-disciplined game of last March, the sense of foreboding dampened the spirit of anticipation that should make this occasion a highlight of the season. The crucial and beneficial difference was probably that Everton, after a promising start to their campaign, could at last lift themselves above the champions. For their part, there was not time for anything but a concentrated effort to cap restored pride.

Liverpool, keen not to let Ipswich remain in the first division lead much longer, suddenly found themselves being forced to retreat almost back to Anfield. Stanley, whose mid-field work was highly constructive, found Gidman making one of several forays along the right wing. The fullback swung a centre away from Clemence and Hartford headed a goal, not something for which he had previously been noted.

Hartford and McMahon could not build upon the lead but briefly defended it. Liverpool's mid-field soon overwhelmed them. McDermott played [illegible] well after a colourless performance for England last week, and Neal continue to defy his critics by moving forwards out of defence with immense confidence and no little skill.

Yet Everton proved their revitalized character. McDonagh made several fine saves, especially from McDermott's snappy accurate shots, and so when McBride gave Everton a two-goal lead in the 21st minute, the Goodison crowds were like jumping beans while Liverpool's followers were rooted in aghast silence.

McBride appeared to be offside when Stanley turned Hartford's delightful crossfield pass towards him but as Thompson had fouled the scorer before the shot, the referee decided justice had been done. The offside law became a controversial point, for two minutes later Everton appealed in vain as McDermott defied their trap, running through to drive the ball across for Lee to slide in at the post.

Lee, a sturdy intrepid little player who is beginning to contribute more to the overall Liverpool pattern, was particularly useful to his team's colossal effort to avoid reaching half-time a goal down. Everyone contributed to the determined assault on goal.

Kennedy crashed a shot against the underside of the crossbar; Johnson hit the post before, after 56 minutes, Neal's ambitious charge out of defence forced a corner from which he turned the ball across the goal for Dalglish to glance an equalizing header.

Dalglish went on to hit the bar and he missed two other chances, emphasizing that Liverpool were by now masters of the occasion if not the outcome. Yet Everton had reason to be happy with their performance, especially as they kept their point after losing Gidman just after half-time. Gidman's attacking from the back is important to them, but even without him they showed enough tenacity and new spirit to justify remaining close on Liverpool's shoulders.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; J. Gidman (B. O'Keefe), J. Bailey, W. Wright, M. Lyons, G. Stanley, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe, R. Latchford, A. Hartford, J. McBride.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.
Referee: K. S. Hackett (Liverpool).

A string that disrupte the rhythm section

By Clive White
Ipswich 1 Manchester United 1

Ipswich Town's European challenge this season visibly withered as a patchwork Manchester United side almost stumbled across victory at Portman Road on Saturday. Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, blamed the league leaders' poorest performance of the season on a disrupted rhythm caused, he believed, by the mid-week demands of the World Cup on several of his players.

"We want them to get experience," he said, "but then they come back and lose their fluency like this. Good teams have overcome this problem in the past and so must we." Dave Sexton, the United manager, also just back from international service with England in Romania, looked much happier. [illegible]

"Little hope in Europe then, one would think, for the Ipswich players if they travel so badly. [illegible] The more serious blow was the hamstring injury of Thijssen, [illegible] His chances of playing in the second round of the Uefa Cup on Wednesday against Bohemians of Prague are as slim as the player himself.

With Thijssen gone, [illegible] weeks, were able to piece together a sufficiently decent display [illegible] a man with twinkle-toed foot- [illegible]

work, and Moran, a solid former, provided [illegible] ponderous, but effective [illegible] defence. And Duxbury, a 20 [illegible] old, harassed with consid [illegible] success in midfield. [illegible] Jordan's competitiveness [illegible] Coppell's control always dem [illegible] respect.

Even so, a below par [illegible] showed the greater continui [illegible] took the lead 10 minutes [illegible] a forgettable first half. A [illegible] by Osman was mistaken [illegible] by Moran [illegible] Jordan's [illegible] and the Ipswich No. 9, wi [illegible] a few inches of netting [illegible] been, landed his catch [illegible] angled strike just like a Mariner.

Two minutes later, McC [illegible] Ipswich substitute, missed a clearer chance and then, [illegible] utes on, the centre half, [illegible] blundered, giving United th [illegible] chance of all [illegible] spot. The big, clean- [illegible] Butcher looks a throwback [illegible] 1950s, but is seen by [illegible] very much a part of Engl [illegible] the 1980s. On Saturday [illegible] awkward and vulnerable [illegible] ball, and Coppell was qu [illegible] seize his chance when he [illegible] a back pass. Cooper, the keeper, dragged Coppell d [illegible] earn himself a booking an [illegible] failed to save his ninth pena [illegible] of 13 as McIlroy drove hor [illegible]

The dates for the re [illegible] work of United's missing [illegible] are: Wilkins about 10 [illegible] McQueen three weeks, [illegible] two weeks, and Birtles, [illegible] sign from Nottingham [illegible] today, one week.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Coo [illegible] Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen [illegible] S. McCall, R. Osman, T. [illegible] J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mar [illegible] Brazil, E. Gates.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G. [illegible] Nicholl, [illegible] Albiston, [illegible] Jovanovic, K. Moran, [illegible] M. Duxbury, J. Jordan, [illegible] M. Thomas.
Referee: R. Challis (Tonbri [illegible]

Penalty leaves the saviou in need of a prayer

By Tom German
Manchester City 0 Birmingham City 1

The new manager at Maine Road, John Bond, discreetly introduced himself to the crowd before the start, briefly looking up at the main stand with hands raised to head height. "He might do better putting both palms and fingertips tightly together and looking a bit higher," observed one watching wit and by the end of the afternoon, the man Manchester City looked to as their saviour might have been prepared to acknowledge the merit of the suggestion.

It was a match which underlined the painstaking rebuilding of both confidence and composition which lies ahead of the new manager. It was also a particularly cruel indication since Birmingham City, who were not much to write home about either, earned their first away win of the season with a last minute penalty which dumped Manchester into bottom place in the championship.

Apart from the odd flurry when individuals [illegible] mindedly for the ball, Manchester were disjointed, noticeably unsure of themselves and not infrequently [illegible] intercepted. The side undoubtedly have more ability than was apparent here. If Mr Bond can harness it more consistently he will be over his first hurdle. In the meantime he had an opportunity to identify other flaws he declared himself anxious to put

right: too many players, too many passes in a too [illegible] build-up of moves; sparse [illegible] vacant space and little in [illegible] of positive thrust towa [illegible] opposing goal.

The best of Manchester's furtive attacks should have [illegible] a goal as Reeves, on the le [illegible] room on the goal line whe [illegible] appeared to be none and [illegible] the ball to Daley, unmark [illegible] beyond the far post. [illegible] header was so inaccurate [illegible] led back towards Reeves [illegible] made a couple of [illegible] saves, one from Reeves [illegible] when Caton channelled one [illegible] choice passes out of defe [illegible] Corrigan had even less [illegible] Dillon [illegible] at the tro [illegible] could have caused with so [illegible] his work on the left, [illegible] nothing much came by [illegible] support from colleagues [illegible] middle. Worthington, [illegible] much of his time glancin [illegible] headers to no one, shou [illegible] scored, but headed too hig [illegible]

It was Gemmill's boot, which won the match. W [illegible] more than a minute left, [illegible] was downed as Power tac [illegible] Gemmill's penalty was [illegible] simple, leaving Manchesi [illegible] still without a win in [illegible] matches this season.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. [illegible] R. Ranson, P. Power, N. [illegible] Caton, T. Booth, A. Henry, [illegible] S. Mackenzie, D. Bennett, K. [illegible]
BIRMINGHAM CITY: J. [illegible] D. Langan, M. Dennis, [illegible] J. Gallagher, C. Todd, A. Ai [illegible] Lynex, F. Worthington, [illegible] A. Gemmill, K. Dillon.
Referee: T. Farley (Co. Du [illegible]

Yachting

Success for Holmes is a triumph of endeavour

By John Nicholls

Michael Holmes and Michael McNamara were convincing winners of the Endeavour Trophy, sponsored by Bamburgers Timber, at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday. In the six races that were sailed during the weekend, they scored four first places and two seconds, from 15 other entries. Each of the competing crews were outstanding competitors in some of the country's leading dinghy classes, brought together in this annual event to find the champion of champions.

It does not always happen that the best man wins, but there was no doubt this year that Holmes and McNamara deserved their first place. Only Edward Warden-Owen and Jerry Richards (470 class) ever looked like a possible threat and their challenge lasted throughout the first day. After three races Warden-Owen led overall, with two first places and a second, to Holmes's one first place and two seconds.

But when Holmes won the fourth race, yesterday morning, and Warden-Owen could only manage fourth, Holmes took over the lead which he never relinquished. Warden-Owen's chance to recover disappeared when he fouled another competitor and lost time when completing his penalty turns in the next race, leaving the way open for Holmes to record another win and take an unbeatable lead in the series.

There was no need for Holmes to race again, since the scoring system allowed the best time out of six races to count for points, but scorning the tradition whereby a winner rests on his laurels, he stayed out for the sixth and final race. He claimed he was enjoying himself, which was stretching his rivals's credibility, since it was blowing hard on the wintry reaches of the river Crouch and raining heavily at the time.

For the first round of the race it looked as if he might regret his bravado, for the Graduate pair, Stuart Teasdale and Richard Killip, were ahead and looked as if they meant to stay there. Suddenly, however, after a few tacks on the second beat, Holmes worked his way through and went on to win yet again.

Two women helmsmen finished among the first six on points, the first time I can remember this happening in the 19 years of the competition. Cathy Foster (420) was fifth and Caroline Martin (National 12) was sixth equal. GP 14 dinghies were used for the event which probably, but not necessarily, helped Holmes to his success.

RESULTS: 1, M. Holmes and M. McNamara (GP14) 3pts; 2, E. Warden-Owen and J. Richards (470) 16.7; 3, A. Johnson and D. Garlick (Enterprise) 24.8; 4, S. Teasdale and R. Killip (Graduate) 27.7.

Olympic decision date

Moscow, Oct 19.—The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, stated that a decision about whether the olympics should be staged permanently in Greece would be taken at the committee's general meeting in Baden Baden, West Germany, next year.—AFP.

Motor rallying

Mehta holds off his rivals and demonstrators

New Delhi, Oct. 19.—The Kenyan rally driver, Shekhar Mehta, led the 3,312-mile international Himalayan rally after the first leg ended at Aurangabad, after starting from Bombay yesterday morning.

Mehta, driving an Opel Ascona, had been briefly overtaken by his closest rival, the German Wolfgang Warmbold in a Toyota, before arriving at Aurangabad, covering a distance of 584 miles. At Aurangabad, Mehta had 85 penalty points against Warmbold's 87 and 63 of the 74 starters remained.

Five leading cars in the event were damaged by demonstrators protesting against the rally as a waste of fuel and money. They lay on the road in front of the cars, jumped on bonnets and broke windscreens and windows of some of the first cars to reach Aurangabad.

Mehta was held up by the demonstrators and was permitted by rally organisers to repair a window with aluminium foil and to put a mesh grill on another window before driving on. Warmbold managed to speed past the demonstrators but among other cars which had rear and side windows damaged in the demonstrations were the West German Wolfgang Siller's Datsun 160J, a Lada 1600 driven by the Austrian, Rudolph Stohl, a Morris Minor 1100 driven by Philip Young (Britain) and West German Albert Pfuhl's Mercedes 450 SLC.

An Alpha Sud plunged into a ditch on the way from Poona to Aurangabad, but its British drivers, Peter Dew and John Pugh, escaped unhurt.

Hand brings in new talent

Eoin Hand, the Republic of Ireland manager, has named two newcomers for the World Cup match against France in Paris on October 28. Patsy Bonnar, Celtic's goalkeeper, and Mick Robinson, a forward who plays for Brighton, have been called into the party.

Bonnar, playing well for his club, comes from Donegal, in the north-west of the Republic, and Robinson is included on the strength of a family connexion. His great grandparents came from Ireland. Mick Martin, of Newcastle United, returns to the party after an 18-month absence through injury.

Despite playing for their clubs in a League Cup match on the eve of the World Cup fixture, Arsenal's John Devine, David O'Leary and Frank Stapleton and Tottenham Hotspur's full-back, Chris Hughton, are also selected. Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, would not object if the Football League had a change of heart and put back the League Cup tie. He said: "If the powers that be want to change it, that's okay, but I can understand them being worried in case of a replay."

The League have so far refused to let the clubs switch and Neill added: "The players are obviously concerned. They want to do well for us and their country, but there is no easy solution. If they are fit after our game, they will travel to France on the Tuesday morning."

Meanwhile, O'Leary is unlikely to play against Norwich on Tuesday, having missed four games with an Achilles tendon injury. "We will check him again but it looks doubtful", said Neill. Pat Jennings, sidelined for seven matches with an instep injury, also looks doubtful.

PARTY: G. Peyton (Fulham), P. Roche (Manchester United), P. Bonnar (Celtic), D. Langan (Birmingham), C. Hughton (Tottenham), J. Devine (Arsenal), A. Grimes (Manchester United), D. O'Leary (Arsenal), P. O'Leary (Shamrock Rovers), M. Martin (Newcastle), M. Lawrenson (Brighton), K. Moran (Manchester United), G. Daly (Coventry), A. Grealish (Luton), L. Brady (Juventus), J. Murphy (Crystal Palace), M. Robinson (Brighton), G. Ryan (Brighton), F. Stapleton (Arsenal), D. Givens (Birmingham), M. Walsh (Oporto), S. Heighway (Liverpool).

Cruyff may play for Cologne

Cologne, Oct 19.—The Dutch World Cup star, Johan Cruyff, could be back in European football early next year under his former manager, Rinus Michels, in the West German first division. Mr Michels has been called in to take over at Cologne following their poor start to the season. Cologne, league winners two years ago and fifth last season, are currently lying a poor thirteenth.

Their problems date back to when their manager, Hennes Weissweiler, left for New York Cosmos. His successor, Karl Heinz Heddergott, bought Tony Woodcock (England), René Botteron (Switzerland) and Rainer Bonhof (West Germany), but the results did not follow. Cruyff told the Bild Zeitung that he could join Cologne "if the financial details are satisfactory". He said the earliest he could play for Cologne would be February next year. He currently plays for the Washington Diplomats in the North American League with his contract due to be reviewed in January.

Back to your armchairs

By Vince Wright
Coventry City 0 Norwich City 1

Coventry must be the pools punters' nightmare: their only consistent feature is their inconsistency. It was entirely in keeping that after winning convincingly at Leicester the previous Saturday they should lose at home to a team looking for their first away points of the season.

Norwich are only slightly less unpredictable, but with Ken Brown holding the managerial reins which John Bond dropped in the middle of last week there was no doubting their determination and honesty of purpose. A willingness to run a little further and tackle a little harder was something Coventry could not match and made the difference between victory and defeat.

On current form, long [illegible] Coventry [illegible] must be [illegible] Everton won 5—0 at Highfield Road and in a more recent home fixture Brighton and Hove Albion were allowed to escape with a draw after being three goals behind. The attendances are even more worrying. Although unemployment is rife in the West Midlands and Norwich are an unfashionable club, a crowd of 12,235 for a first division match on a windy but sunny day is pitifully small. Those who did turn up were not rewarded for their loyal support: it was the kind of game which made an armchair by the fire seem so inviting.

The winning goal after 25 minutes was worthy of a better setting. Fashanu and Paddon were prominent in a foray down the right flan [illegible] was carried on by Goble, [illegible] his marker before finding [illegible] a full back on the edge [illegible] penalty area with a long [illegible] centre. Downs met th [illegible] instantly and hit a st [illegible] shot past Sealey. It was N [illegible] only moment of menace [illegible] first half.

Earlier the enterprisin [illegible] had twice gone close: for [illegible] driving narrowly o [illegible] crossbar and forcing a fi [illegible] from Hansbury with a [illegible] shot. But Coventry were n [illegible] disheartened by a couple [illegible] big misses from English a [illegible] Gooi and Norwich steeled [illegible] selves for a period of sec [illegible] pressure which never came.

In their last away mat [illegible] wich played only three [illegible] defence and lost 5—1 [illegible] Middlesbrough. On S [illegible] Hoadley was recalled to [illegible] half in a back line of four [illegible] seldom had difficulty in [illegible] Coventry at arm's length. [illegible] and McGuire were more r [illegible] ful than their Coventry [illegible] parts, and in Goble Norwi [illegible] a winger blessed with com [illegible] speed and trickery.

COVENTRY CITY: L. Se [illegible] Coop, B. Roberts, R. Gooi [illegible] Bannister, P. Dyson, G. [illegible] R. Van Gool, G. Daly, G. T [illegible] T. English, S. Hunt.
NORWICH CITY: R. Hans [illegible] Bond, G. Downs, M. McG [illegible] Hoadley, M. Nightingale, M. [illegible] J. Fashanu, J. Royle, G. Pa [illegible] Goble.
Referee: K. McNally (Gre [illegible] Cheshire).

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 8, New York Rangers 2; New York Islanders 5, Edmonton Oilers 5; Hartford Whalers 4, Detroit Red Wings 2; Calgary Flames 5, Minnesota North Stars 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 6, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Montreal Canadiens 2, Vancouver Canucks 1; Buffalo Sabres 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; St Louis Blues 3, Boston Bruins 3; Los Angeles Kings 4, Colorado Rockies 3.

Athletics

MELTON MOWBRAY: National 6 x 3¼-mile road relay team championships: 1, Tipton Harriers 1hr 4mins 11secs (new course record); 2, Aldershot and Farnham 1:05:20; 3, Bolton Harriers 1:05:00; 4, Bingley Harriers 1:05:14; 5, Charnwood 1:05:36; 6, Invicta 1:07:54. Fastest individual lap times: 1, S. Binns (Bingley) 16mins 54secs; 2, R. Hackney (Aldershot and Farnham) 17:03; 3, A. Milovsorov (Tipton) 17:05; 4, A. Armitage (Charnwood) 17:12; 5, S. Mitchell (Charnwood) 17:14; 6, E. Driver (Charnwood) 17:17.
PARIS: 20km race: 1, M. McLeod (GB); 2, C. Lelut (France); 3, T. Watrice (France).

Rowing

READING: Long distance sculling race: 1, S. Redgrave (Marlow) (senior A winner) 12mins 20secs; 2, J. Cusack (Wallingford) (Elite winner) 12:31; 3, E. W. Sims (Maidenhead) 12:34. Other winners: Senior B: A. Aimand (Quintin) 12:57. Senior C: C. Smith (Nottingham & Union) 12:51. Junior: T. Hopkins (Thames Tradesmen) 12:50. Novice: R. Clarke (St Edward's) 13 mins [illegible] secs. Women: M. Wilson (Reading) 14mins [illegible] sec.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 107, Cleveland Cavaliers 105; Philadelphia 76ers 117, Washington Bullets 101; San Antonio Spurs 110, Dallas Mavericks 96; Seattle Supersonics 127, Kansas City Kings 125; Detroit Pistons 123, Atlanta Hawks 132; New Jersey Nets 107, Chicago Bulls 90; Indiana Pacers 1[illegible], Boston Celtics 99; Utah Jazz 117, Denver Nuggets 115; Golden State Warriors 108, Houston Rockets 101.

Badminton

LUDHIANA: India 4; England 7.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 3, Surbiton 1; Bromley 2, Maidenhead 0; Dulwich 2, Southgate 3; Guildford 2, St Albans 1; Hawks 2, Hounslow 3; Mid-Surrey 0, Blackheath 3; Old Kingstonians 0, Tulse Hill 3; Purley 1, Spencer 5; Reading 3, Cheam 0; Teddington 1, Hampstead 0; Wimbledon 0, Richmond 0.
TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey: Basingstoke 1, Woking 3; Chichester 1, National Westminster Bank 1; Fareham 2, Bournemouth 1; Hamble OB 3, Havant 1; Metropolitan Police 5, Camberley 0; Portsmouth and Southsea 1, Trojans 1; Walton 3, Bank of England 0. Kent/Sussex: Anchorians 1, Old Williamsonians 2; Bognor 1, Gravesend 0; East Grinstead 2, Tunbridge Wells 1; Lewes 3, Gillingham 0; Marden Russets 3, Folkestone Optimists 2; Sevenoaks 2, Lloyds Bank 0; Worthing 3, Brighton 0. Middlesex, Berks, Bucks and Oxon: Aylesbury 4, Amersham 1; City of Oxford 1, Polytechnic 1; Eastcote 1, Oxford Hawks 0; [illegible] 2, Lyons 3; [illegible]; Sunbury 1, Indian Gymkhana 1.
NORWICH UNION LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 0, Chelmsford 1; Bedfordshire Eagles 1, Westcliff 0; Bluecharts 3, Norwich Grasshoppers 1; Ipswich 2, Broxbourne 4; Norfolk Wanderers 1, Colchester 3; Pelicans 1, Bishop's Stortford 3; Southend and Benfleet 1, Cambridge City 2.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Yorkshire v Cumbria postponed; Durham 0, Northumberland 0. West: Gloucester 1, Devon 3; Cornwall 0, Somerset 3; Dorset 1, Wiltshire 2. South: Middlesex 3, Surrey 2; Hampshire 3, Sussex 2; Kent 3, Oxfordshire 3; Berkshire 1, Buckinghamshire 2. East: Essex 4, Suffolk 2.
PHILADELPHIA: International women's tournament: United States 0, Australia 0.

Snooker

NEW LONDON THEATRE: State Express World Cup: Group A: Wales beat Canada 10—3. Group B: England lead Ireland 6—1.

Baseball

KANSAS CITY, Missouri: World Series (Best of seven): Kansas City Royals 5, Philadelphia Phillies 3 (Series level at 2—2).

Golf

BRISBANE: Gold Coast Classic: 279, P. Sheehan (Australia) 70, 70, 70, 69; 280, R. Shaw (Australia) 68, 73, 67, 72; D. January (US) 74, 68, 69, 69; A. Russell (US) 68, 69, 69, 74; C. Tickner (Australia) 75, 64, 67, 74; 281, A. Fowler (Australia) 72, 69, 68, 72; J. Lister (NZ) 70, 70, 68, 73; M. Ferguson (Australia) 67, 70, 70, 74.
FLORIDA: US team championship: 188, Danny Edwards, David Edwards 60, 65, 63; 189, D. Campbell, M. Gove 63, 61, 61; 191, G. Koch, C. Strange 65, 66, 60; 192, J. Dent, A. McNickle 61, 65, 62. British scores: 196, S. Allegett (US), P. Oosterhuis (Britain) 66, 65, 65; 200, J. O'Leary (Britain), S. Torrance (US) 67, 66, 67.
DENHAM: London University beat Denham 11½—3½.

Boxing

COPENHAGEN: European welterweight championship: J. Hansen (Denmark) beat H. Palm (Denmark), ninth round. Commonwealth flyweight championship: S. Muchoki (Kenya) beat R. Amoa (Nigeria), 12th round.
ATLANTIC CITY: Light heavyweight: M. Spinks (US) beat A. Lopez (Mexico), seventh round.
SENDAI (Japan): WBC flyweight championship: S. Oguma (Japan) beat P. Chan-Hee (South Korea).
PONTARLIER (France): Junior match: France beat Wales 11—5.
COTTBUS: Junior internationals: East Germany 16, England 8. Senftenberg: East Germany 13, England 10.

Cricket

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 182 and 45 for 1; New South Wales 3[illegible] for 5 dec (J. Davis 91 not out, J. Dyson 88).

Cycling

DORTMUND: Six-day event, leading positions: 1, G. Braun (WG) and P. Sercu (Belgium) [illegible] points; one lap behind: 2, A. Fritz (WG) and G. Frank (Denmark) [illegible]; 3, D. Clark and D. Allen (Australia) [illegible].
COMO: Tour of Lombardy (150 miles): 1, A. de Wolf (Belgium) 7hrs [illegible] mins; 2, A. Chinetti (Italy); 3, [illegible] (Belgium), both same time; 4, D. [illegible] (Netherlands) 1min 25secs behind; 5, H. Kuiper (Netherlands); 6, R. [illegible] (Italy), both same time.

Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal 2, Sunderland 2; Aston Villa 3, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Coventry City 0, Norwich City 1; Crystal Palace 2, Leicester City 1; Everton 2, Liverpool 2; Ipswich Town 1, Manchester United 1; Manchester City 0, Birmingham City 1; Middlesbrough [illegible], Southampton 1; Nottingham Forest 2, West Bromwich Albion 1; Stoke City 0, Brighton and Hove Albion 0; Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Leeds United 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich Town	11	7	4	0	19	6	18
Aston Villa	12	8	2	2	21	11	18
Liverpool	12	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	13	17
Everton	12	6	[illegible]	3	25	13	15
Nottm Forest	12	6	3	3	21	11	15
West Brom	12	5	5	2	15	12	15
Manchester U	12	3	8	1	17	9	14
Sunderland	12	5	4	3	19	14	14
Arsenal	12	5	4	3	14	13	[illegible]
Southampton	12	5	3	4	21	16	13
Tottenham H	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	15	15	12
Stoke City	12	3	6	3	14	20	12
Middlesbrough	12	5	1	6	21	21	11
Birmingham C	12	3	5	4	15	15	11
Coventry C	12	4	2	6	14	19	10
Wolverhampton	12	4	2	6	11	16	10
Leeds United	12	3	3	6	10	19	9
Brighton	12	3	2	7	15	18	8
Norwich City	11	2	3	6	13	22	7
Leicester C	12	3	1	8	9	22	7
Crystal Palace	11	2	0	9	12	25	4
Manchester C	12	0	4	8	11	26	4

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 1, Chelsea 1; Bolton Wanderers 1, Bristol City 1; Bristol Rovers 3, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Derby County 3, Queen's Park Rangers 3; Grimsby Town 1, Watford 1; Luton Town 1, Shrewsbury Town 1; Newcastle United 1, Swansea City 2; Oldham Athletic 0, West Ham United 0; Orient 0, Notts County 3; Wrexham 0, Preston North End 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Notts County	12	8	3	1	19	11	19
West Ham Utd	12	8	2	2	18	6	18
Blackburn R	12	[illegible]	4	2	18	10	17
Swansea City	12	6	4	2	21	12	16
Sheffield Wed	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	17	14	16
Chelsea	12	5	5	2	21	13	15
Orient	12	5	3	4	18	14	13
Cambridge U	12	6	1	5	16	14	13
Derby County	12	5	3	4	17	18	13
Newcastle U	12	4	4	4	11	16	12
Oldham A	12	3	5	4	9	11	11
Preston NE	12	3	5	4	9	14	11
QP Rangers	12	3	4	5	18	13	10
Bolton W	12	3	4	5	16	17	10
Watford	12	4	2	6	13	11	10
Grimsby T	12	2	6	4	6	12	10
Wrexham	12	3	3	6	11	15	9
Cardiff C	12	3	3	6	11	15	9
Luton T	12	3	3	6	10	11	9
Shrewsbury T	12	2	5	5	11	15	9
Bristol C	12	2	4	6	8	11	8
Bristol R	12	0	6	6	8	20	6

THIRD DIVISION: Barnsley 2, Millwall 0; Blackpool 1, Colchester United 1; Brentford 0, Chester 1; Fulham 0, Oxford United 4; Huddersfield Town 2, Plymouth Argyle 0; Hull City 0, Charlton Athletic 2; Portsmouth [illegible], Burnley 2; Reading [illegible], Chesterfield [illegible]; Rotherham United [illegible], Gillingham [illegible]; Sheffield United 3, Exeter City [illegible]; Swindon Town 2, Carlisle United [illegible]; Walsall 1, Newport County 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	14	9	2	3	28	14	20
Huddersfield T	14	7	4	3	19	8	18
Plymouth A	14	6	6	2	22	14	18
Rotherham U	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	13	[illegible]
Burnley	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	16	[illegible]
Charlton A	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	13	8	0	5	17	13	16
Blackpool	14	5	6	3	20	18	16
Sheffield Utd	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	16	[illegible]
Barnsley	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	16	15
Brentford	14	6	3	5	18	16	14
Exeter C	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	20	14
Chester	13	6	2	5	11	8	14
Reading	14	6	2	6	24	20	14
Walsall	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	19	21	13
Oxford U	14	4	4	6	11	13	12
Colchester U	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millwall	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillingham	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Newport Co	13	4	2	7	15	18	10
Fulham	14	4	2	8	14	21	10
Swindon T	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	21	[illegible]
Hull	14	1	6	7	12	21	8
Carlisle U	14	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	25	8

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 3, St Mirren 2; Heart of Midlothian 0, Partick Thistle 1; Kilmarnock 0, Dundee United 1; Morton 2, Celtic 3; Rangers 0, Airdrieonians 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	10	7	3	0	22	6	17
Rangers	10	6	4	0	27	9	16
Celtic	10	7	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
Airdrieonians	10	3	5	2	9	10	11
Partick T	10	3	5	[illegible]	10	14	11
Dundee Utd	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
St Mirren	10	3	1	6	11	16	7
Morton	10	[illegible]	1	6	11	21	6
Hearts	10	2	1	7	8	15	5
Kilmarnock	10	1	1	8	5	26	3

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Berwick Rangers 1, Raith Rovers 4; Dumbarton 0, Ayr United 1; Dundee 2, East Stirling 0; Dunfermline Athletic 3, Clydebank [illegible]; Falkirk 2, Hamilton Academicals 3; Motherwell 2, Stirling Albion 1; St Johnstone 1, Hibernian 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	13	9	2	2	24	10	20
Ayr United	13	7	4	2	19	10	18
Raith Rovers	13	7	3	3	20	13	17
Hamilton Acad	13	5	4	4	27	18	14
St Johnstone	13	4	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Clydebank	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	23	14
Motherwell	13	5	4	4	22	23	14
Dumbarton	13	5	3	5	21	18	13
Dundee	13	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Stirling	13	3	5	5	19	[illegible]	11
Dunfermline	13	4	3	6	14	18	11
Falkirk	13	4	2	7	18	20	10
Stirling A	13	2	3	8	5	13	7
Berwick R	13	2	3	8	13	30	7

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 2, Queen's Park [illegible]; Brechin City 1, Stranraer 0; Clyde 0, Arbroath 2; East Fife 1, Alloa 2; Forfar Athletic 0, Montrose 4; Meadowbank Thistle 0, Stenhousemuir [illegible]; Queen of the South 1, Cowdenbeath 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Alloa	13	6	6	1	22	9	18
Queen's Park	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clyde	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cowdenbeath	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arbroath	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen o' Sth	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montrose	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forfar A	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stenhousemuir	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Fife	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albion R	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brechin C	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stranraer	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meadowbank T	13	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 2, Frickley 0; Gravesend 4, AP Leamington 0; Stafford Rangers 2, Scarborough 1; Wealdstone 1, Bangor City 2; Weymouth 1, Kettering 2; Yeovil 1, Altrincham 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 0, Milton Keynes 0; Cambridge City 2, Merthyr Tydfil [illegible]; Cheltenham 3, Redditch 3; Enderby Town 1, Bromsgrove 1; Minehead 2, Bedworth 1; Stourbridge 4, Bridgend 1; Wellingborough 1, Witney Town 1. Southern division: Bognor Regis 0, [illegible]; Hastings [illegible], Crawley 2; Hillingdon 1, Dartford 0; Fareham Town 0, Dorchester 4; Folkestone 2, Hounslow 1; Andover 0, Salisbury 1; Dunstable 3, Tonbridge 0; Waterlooville 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Forest 2, Millfield 0; Hampton 0, Sutton Manor 1; Kimbolton 4, Old Kimboltonians 0; King Edward's, Witley 2, Salesian 2; Lancing 2, Brentwood 2; Latymer Upper 0, [illegible] 5; Preston Manor 2, Quintin Kynaston 1; Repton 1, Bradfield 0; St Edmund's, Canterbury 1, Ardingly 1; [illegible] 's, Brown 4; St Lawrence 0, Shrewsbury 8; Royal Wolverhampton 0, [illegible] High 3; St Gregory's 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 7, Tamworth 0; [illegible] Grantham 2, Mossley 2; Southport 0, Netherfield 3; Matlock 1, Oswestry 0; Lancaster 1, Runcorn 4; Gainsborough 0; South Liverpool 1, Morecambe 0; Workington 1, Goole 1.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Whitby 1, Ashington 2; West Auckland 2, Crook 1; Willington 0, Durham City 3; Tow Law 2, Spennymoor 3; Consett 1, Whitley Bay 0; North Shields 0, South Bank 0; Shildon 2, Ferryhill 5.

FOURTH DIVISION: [illegible]

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: [illegible]

European Leagues

[illegible]

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SPORT

Rugby Union

All Black image tinged with grey

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Cardiff 9   New Zealanders 16

At half time in the National Stadium on Saturday the All Blacks, leading 16—6, were threatening to beat Cardiff by a margin more substantial than any of their most distinguished predecessors had achieved. Yet by no side they must have been thankful enough to have overcome the first hurdle of a short, demanding course by a goal, a dropped goal, a penalty goal and a try to two dropped goals and a penalty. The margin was clear-cut enough, but it is possible that the losers, scoring the only points of the second period, took more satisfaction from running their opponents closer than had been expected.

There was not much evidence here of an invincible All Black image, and Llanelli (who meet them tomorrow), Swansea, Newport and Wales themselves need not feel dismay. Hurried conclusions can be dangerous, however, and it may be prudent to suggest that so soon after their long journey the tourists' forwards lost an early head of steam. This certainly is suggested by the lineout count, which shows the All Blacks, with Haden dominant, comfortably winning the first half but Cardiff having a modest advantage in the second. By then, Cardiff's lock, Norster, who suffered a hand injury in the first period, had been replaced by the competent Souto.

With an edge in the tight, and ball enough from all sources, the All Blacks must have been disappointed not to add more tries. Throughout the game, Fraser on the right wing had the freedom of the park against poor Daniels, who endured a miserable afternoon. In the second half, Osborne in the centre was beginning to set a defence previously swift and conclusive enough to snuff out the opposing midfield, as well as Codlin intruding into it from full back.

Mourie has admitted that his side must reappraise the value of a midfield trio standing close together, with the stand-off taking his passes standing still. Allen, in the pivotal position, looked nimble, adroit and unselfish, with a cultured left boot, but there was little momentum in the centre. Codlin missed five kicks at goal out of seven attempts but otherwise played soundly. Woodman on the left flank clearly is an acquisition as a swift, elusive runner but it is difficult to believe that New Zealand would go into the international without Stuart Wilson. Both wings perpetrated some immature tactical howlers.

With predictable commitment the Cardiff pack spiritedly contested maul and ruck, an area where, not for the first time, an All Blacks side found themselves not wholly in accord with a European referee. Holmes, who made one slicing diagonal break, competed as always with strength and determination. Gareth Davies, though missing the lines more often than he planned, none the less brought off some superb touch kicks and sparked anxiety in opposing ranks with the accuracy of his tactical mortar fire.

It was disappointing, however, that in nigh-perfect conditions, Cardiff's half backs should kick—even in the All Blacks half—almost to the point of obsession. The policy, presumably, argued a lack of confidence in those outside them.

A study in concentration: Gareth Davies, scorer of all Cardiff's points against the All Blacks

Gareth Davies garnered all Cardiff's points, the first of them early on when one of his high diagonal kicks set up a scrummage position behind which, under some pressure, he dropped a goal. Soon, when Mexted was offside at a lineout, he languidly caressed over a penalty and, midway through the second half, came back off his left foot to land a yet more remarkable drop shot, under more pressure. This sprang from one of several short lineouts won by his captain, Scott, who had a good, all-round game, and from two successful rucks.

It was 3—0 to Cardiff when the All Blacks took a lead that was not to be surrendered. Mexted won an untidy lineout at the tail, whereupon Loveridge flicked rucked ball to the short side and the powerful Fraser went round Cardiff's hooker, Watkins, who was the only defender.

Codlin stretched the All Blacks advantage with a simple penalty; Davies reduced it to a single point and, on the half hour, Loveridge—his options limited—put a little kick into space behind the lineout. The forwards drove through and Mexted, Loveridge and Allen combined neatly for Woodman to twist over the line for a second try, imposingly converted by Codlin.

Loveridge had a telling hand in their last score, too. After a dummy by the scrum half, the lock, Higginson, ploughed forward into a ruck for Allen to drop the neatest of goals. Higginson went especially well in the first half, and the new flanker, Shaw, was often prominent.

CARDIFF: G. Davies; D. Preece, D. H. Burcher, M. Hutchins, P. Daniels; W. G. Davies, T. D. Holmes; J. Whitefoot, M. Watkins, L. Eidman, A. Mogridge, R. Norster (rep. P. Souto), R. Lewis, J. Scott (captain), O. Golding.

NEW ZEALANDERS: B. Codlin; B. Fraser, B. Robertson, W. Osborne, F. Woodman; N. Allen, D. Loveridge; J. Ashworth, A. Dalton, G. Knight, A. Haden, G. Higginson, G. Mourie (captain), M. Mexted, M. Shaw.

Referee: F. Palmade (France).

Romanian ambition cannot be stifled

From Richard Streeton
Dublin, Oct 19

Ireland XV 13,   Romania 13

There was far more significance to Romania's achievement at Lansdowne Road yesterday than drawing on merit with a full strength Irish side, whose players were only denied full caps by outdated protocol. The match provided the final confirmatory evidence that Romanian ambitions for regular fixtures with International Board countries cannot be denied for much longer.

Whether the board seizes the initiative and caters for rugby's newly-emerging nations remains to be seen. If not the alternative by 1990 will certainly be two world governing bodies and the game divided. Each team scored three penalty goals and a try and the match rose to a crescendo as Romania fought their way back from 13—3 down.

As the game entered injury-time with the scores level, Ward and Campbell each failed with dropped goal attempts at one end before Alexandru and Constantin, both from around 50 metres, similarly did so at the other. The curtain was lowered as Constantin's kick floated past the post, tantalizingly close.

Ward and Campbell must certainly be retained together, though the two players need time themselves to adjust to the full possibilities this will bring. Ward had a patchy match: he often kicked and passed brilliantly; other times he looked tense and made unforced errors. Campbell was shaken early on by one of several high tackles during the match that came perilously close to infringement but none of the benefits of his footballing brain was lost by playing him at centre. Robbie's competitiveness, O'Brien's all-round talent and some bustling runs by the newcomer, Quinn, in attack were other plus marks for Ireland's revamped team.

The Romanians made a jittery start, misfielding the ball and looking rattled against Ireland's initial speed and forcefulness. But the ruthless efficiency of their tackling enabled Romania to survive. After Campbell and Constantin kicked penalties within three minutes of each other, the Romanian defence was breached only once with Quinn scoring a try in the left-hand corner. It came when a long pass from Campbell, missing out Irwin, caught Varzaru and Fuicu by surprise.

Like several other opposing packs on the Romanian tour, the Irish forwards wilted slightly against their hard and strong rivals the longer the match progressed. Outside them the Irish game became increasingly frenzied rather than creative and it was Romania, in the second half, who began to dictate the pattern. They have little flair or ambition in handling terms but they kicked decisively and Paraschiv links well with his back row. Rather against the run of play, though, two more penalties by Campbell threatened to have placed the game beyond Romania's reach.

There is, however, nothing suspect about their rugby temperament. In the mind's eye their collective sleeves could be seen to be rolled up and they returned strongly to the attack. Paraschiv made one solo break but stumbled with the line at his mercy; he did cross successfully soon afterwards with another dummying run from a five-metre scrummage. Constantin missed the conversion but landed two long range penalties, the second as full time ended.

The Romanians complete their tour with what promises to be a match of contrasting styles at Leicester on Wednesday evening. Constantin's kicking and tackling at centre; Paraschiv at scrum half and Stoica on the flank were their individual heroes this time in a match that will always have a special place in rugby history.

IRELAND XV: K. A. O'Brien (Broughton Park); T. J. Kennedy (St Mary's College), D. G. Irwin (Queen's University), S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere), F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere); A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen), J. C. Robbie (Greystones); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), C. F. Fitzgerald (St Mary's College), M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), B. O. Foley (Shannon), C. C. Tucker (Shannon), D. E. Spring (Lansdowne), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock College, captain).

ROMANIA: L. Codoi; S. Fuicu, G. Varzaru, I. Constantin, M. Aldea; D. Alexandru, M. Paraschiv (captain); I. Bucan, M. Munteanu, C. Dinu, G. Dumitru, G. Caragea (rep. M. Ionescu), F. Murariu, P. Bors, E. Stoica.

Referee: J.-P. Bonnet (France).

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath 6, London Scottish 10; Bridgend 39, Coventry 9; Bristol 16, Bath 3; Broughton Park 27, Sheffield 3; Cambridge University 20, Headingly 9; Ebbw Vale 35, Bedford 6; Glamorgan Wanderers 42, Weston-s-Mare 10; Gosforth 30, Percy Park 9; Harlequins 0, Rosslyn Park 6; Hartlepool Rovers 12, Sunderland 0; Hull and ER 12, Harrogate 12; Leicester 25, Northampton 21; Liverpool 24, Fylde 3; London Irish 7, Wasps 10; London Welsh 31, Llanelli 12; Maesteg 10, Cross Keys 16; Metropolitan Police 16, Walsall 12; Middlesbrough 18, Halifax 15; Moseley 14, Aberavon 0; Newbridge 40, Abertillery 0; Newport 38, Gloucester 6; Nottingham 12, Waterloo 0; Orrell 30, Chester 4; Otley 11, Wakefield 7; Plymouth Albion 14, Torquay Athletic 10; Preston Grasshoppers 15, Birkenhead Park 4; Roundhay 30, New Brighton 6; Richmond 0, Oxford University 3; Sale 15, Pontypool 31; Saracens 17, Exeter University 3; Streatham/Croydon 12, Nuneaton 15; Swansea 24, Neath 8; Vale of Lune 10, West Hartlepool 7; Wilmslow 16, St Helens 3.

Tennis

Miss Austin pulls out of Wightman Cup

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Tracy Austin has withdrawn from the United States team for the Wightman Cup against Great Britain at the Albert Hall, London, from October 30 to November 1. No official reason has yet been announced, but different sources suggested yesterday that there had been some dispute about who would have the prestige of nominally playing No 1—and that in any case Miss Austin's first consideration at present was to achieve tournament successes and thus consolidate her precarious lead over Chris Lloyd and Martina Navratilova *in the world rankings.*

It is expected that Miss Austin will be replaced by either Andrea Jaeger, who has yet to play in the event, or Pamela Shriver, who played in the 1978 match at the Albert Hall but was beaten in both singles and doubles. The other players selected are Mrs Lloyd, Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith and Rosemary Casals.

Britain's team manager, Susan Mappin, said yesterday that they needed to win at least one of the top four singles (between the two leading players in each team) and Miss Austin's withdrawal had obviously improved Britain's chances. The United States, she added, would have to bring in someone who had not played at the Albert Hall or someone who had not played well there.

The United States team already includes one newcomer, Miss Smith, who won this year's French and Wimbledon doubles championships with Miss Jordan. Their hopes of achieving a grand slam were arrested at the United States championships but they are going to Australia anyway, which could give them the first leg of another grand slam attempt.

Miss Smith said yesterday that she was honoured and excited about the prospect of playing in such a deeply traditional event as the Wightman Cup match, which was inaugurated in 1923.

Miss Smith is in Brighton for this week's Daihatsu challenge tournament, which has a total prize fund of more than £52,000. The field includes 11 of the 17 leading players in the world rankings and the seedings predict that the semi-final round will be Mrs Lloyd v Hana Mandlikova, who won the first set from her in the final of the United States championship and Miss Navratilova v Greer Stevens.

The draw includes the entire British Wightman Cup team and three players who will be on the opposing side at the Albert Hall. Brighton should therefore offer Britain a chance to make one or two small dents in America's psychological advantage—based on a 7—0 win last year.

The Brighton tournament begins today but will overlap the 32-strong qualifying competition, which began yesterday and will not be completed until tomorrow. The tournament will thus take a day or so to move firmly into gear but the whole scene will certainly make a change after the recent Conservative Party conference in the same premises.

McEnroe wins a final of frequently lost tempers

Sydney, Oct. 19.—John McEnroe beat his fellow American and the defending champion, Vitas Gerulaitis, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5 in the final of the Australian indoor tennis championships here today. It was a match punctuated by frequent arguments, as both players lost their tempers with spectators, umpires, linesmen and each other. Most of the discord arose over poor line calls, which were a source of trouble throughout the tournament.

Gerulaitis was the first provoked into comment: "two balls were out then" he shouted after a long rally in the first set. The third set brought most of the interruptions; at one stage Gerulaitis shouted at the umpire, Bob Suey: "Are you watching the same match as I'm watching?" Suey replied: "Are you talking to me?" and Gerulaitis retorted: "Well, I'm not talking to the ball boy—he's doing a good job."

After the match McEnroe said: "The umpiring today was the same as it's been all week. Maybe it was a little worse, as it was the final and some of the linesmen were nervous."

McEnroe, ranked No 2 in the world, was in sparkling form, despite his spells of annoyance, and treated the capacity crowd to a superb exhibition of tennis power and skills to record his second tournament victory since coming to Australia 12 days ago and his first win over Gerulaitis this year. Gerulaitis hit some dazzling shots and played well throughout but was no match for his opponent in the 2hr 14min match.

There were three breaks of service in the first set. McEnroe led 3—1; Gerulaitis broke back immediately but McEnroe produced the third successive service break and led 4—2 before winning the set. The turning point in the match came in the second set after Gerulaitis, with an early break, led 4—1, but McEnroe showed the qualities of a champion to win five successive games to take the set.

McEnroe, who also won the doubles with Peter Fleming by defeating Tim Gullikson and Johan Kriek 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, reached the singles final with a 6—4, 6—4 win over the South African, Kriek in another explosive match. Recurring line call disputes brought both players to boiling point in the first set, and towards the end of the second they exchanged insults across the net. In the other semi-final round match Gerulaitis beat the No 2 seed, Gene Mayer, 6—4, 6—3.—Agencies.

Borg bows the knee to Lendl

Basle, Oct 19.—Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia continued his rapid rise in world class tennis by beating Bjorn Borg in the final of the Swiss indoor championship today. It was only the third defeat of the year for Borg who went down 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 0—6, 6—4.

The final between the two top seeds here raised doubts whether Borg had fully recovered from a knee injury which forced him to forfeit a match against the 20-year-old Lendl in Toronto. Borg often pulled up sharply when chasing shots into the far corners and Lendl was quick to spot his opponent's hesitation. He took the first two sets thanks to quick recovery and his use of top spin.

In the final set Lendl, who has progressed to number five in the list of world professionals in only one year, broke Borg's service in the first game. Borg levelled to 4—4 but Lendl again broke service and clinched the match when Borg struck an innocent-looking return beyond the baseline, an error which punctuated his play throughout.—Reuter.

Connors wins title and friends

Canton, Oct 19.—Jimmy Connors beat his American compatriot Eliot Teltscher 6—2, 6—4 to win the first Canton Grand Prix classic today—and then promised fans and officials he would return next year responding to an enthusiastic near capacity crowd of 6,000. Connors, the top seed who had beaten another American Terry Moor in the semi-final, attacked from the outset, to have the nervous Teltscher racing to all parts of the court.

Only when Teltscher found himself 5—0 down did he reproduce his most ferocious play. By then it was too late to save the set but he made Connors work hard to secure the title in the second set.

The former Wimbledon doubles champion Ross Case of Australia and Jaime Fillol of Chile won the doubles title, beating the Americans Larry Stefanki and Andy Kohlberg, 6—2, 7—6.—Reuter.

RESULTS: Semi-final: J. Connors (US) beat T. Moor (US), 6—4, 6—1. Final: J. Connors beat E. Teltscher (US), 6—2, 6—4. Doubles: R. Case (Australia) and J. Fillol (Chile) beat L. Stefanki (US) and A. Kohlberg (US), 6—2, 7—6.

BASLE: Swiss indoor championships: quarter-final round: P. Hjertquist (Sweden) beat E. Dibbs (US), 6—4, 6—4; T. Okker (Netherlands) beat R. Moore (SA), 6—1, 7—5; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—4; B. Borg (Sweden) beat S. Glammalva (US), 6—1, 6—0. Semi-final round: Borg beat Okker, 6—1, 6—0; Lendl beat Hjertquest, 6—1, 6—0. Final: Lendl beat Borg, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 0—6, 6—4.

DEERFIELD BEACH (Florida): Women's tournament, quarter-final round (US unless stated): Mrs C. Lloyd beat Miss V. Ruzici (Romania), 6—1, 6—2; Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss S. Acker, 6—3, 6—3; Miss A. Jaeger beat Miss P. Shriver, 7—6, 6—3; Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss S. Barker (GB), 7—5, 6—3. Semi-final round: Miss Jaeger beat Miss Navratilova, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; Mrs Lloyd beat Miss Marsikova, 6—1, 6—2.

NAPLES: International tournament, semi-final round: G. Vilas (Argentine) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—4, 6—4; C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat A. Panatta (Italy), 6—3, 6—0. Final: Barazzutti beat Vilas, 6—3, 2—6, 7—6. Doubles: Vilas and J.-L. Clerc (Argentine) beat Barazzutti and A. Zugarelli (Italy), 6—3, 7—6.

TOYODA: Women's tournament, semi-final round (US unless stated): Miss B. Jordan beat Miss P. Louie, 6—1, 6—4; Miss D. Gilbert beat Miss E. Eisterlehner (WG), 6—2, 6—2.

Test series planned

Karachi, Oct 19.—India has proposed a six-test cricket series with Pakistan some time next year. The proposed series would be on a home and away basis with each country staging three matches.—AFP.

Lye named as captain

Somerset have named the Bath No 8, Robbie Lye, as captain for their match, against Cornwall on Saturday. He takes over from the Bristol prop forward, Mike Fry, who has been banned by the county as a disciplinary measure following incidents in the opening match against Devon a week ago.

Rugby League

A draw to justify all the predictions

By Keith Macklin

Great Britain 14   New Zealand 14

The predictions of the Great Britain and New Zealand managers came true, the New Zealanders got their goal-kicking almost right, and a thrilling 14-14 draw at Wigan gave the three-match international series the perfect fillip. The dramatic climax to the match, with Gordon Smith, sixth choice New Zealander kicker landing a penalty to equalize, rounded off a taut and fluctuating battle, even if Smith's fourth successful kick was not quite the final moment of tension. In the last minute after Great Britain were awarded a penalty near halfway, Fairbairn made the only possible decision, but his kick at goal fell wide.

The British manager Colin Hutton warned his team to ignore the three tour defeats prior to the international. His opposite number Cec Mountford promised his best side and an international-style display. Both statements were justified to the hilt.

The Kiwis were greatly heartened before the game by a telegram from the All Blacks at Cardiff wishing them success, a deeply appreciated gesture and one which makes British attitudes between the codes seem even more arid and reactionary. They responded with an enthusiastic start, too enthusiastic perhaps, as the first scrum exploded into a seires of fights. The case-hardened referee, Billy Thompson, last season's escapee from a French supporters' lynch mob, let it cool down and then warned both captains, Fairbairn and Graham.

The sides settled down to play rugby, and after Fairbairn had kicked two penalties, New Zealand scored two splendid tries in six minutes, both simply converted by Smith. Ah Ku Oi got the first from a quick play of the ball, and Coll the second from Graham's burst and pass.

Just before half-time Joyner and Dick created a try for Camilleri, and Fairburn's goal made it 9—10. Smith kicked his third goal after O'Donnell had twice missed, but when New Zealand appeared to flag, Casey led the British pack in a series of powerful breaks, and Mike Smith scored. Fairbairn's fourth goal appeared to have given Great Britain a narrow victory, but Smith's late penalty ensured justice and a wide open series.

GREAT BRITAIN: Fairbairn (Wigan, capt); Camilleri (Barrow), Joyner (Castleford), M. Smith (Hull KR), Bentley (Widnes); Hartley (Hull KR), Dick (Leeds); Holdstock (Hull KR), Watkinson (Hull KR), Skerrett (Hull), Grayshon (Bradford Northern), Gorley (Widnes), Casey (Hull KR). Substitutes: Burke (Widnes), Pinner (St Helens).

NEW ZEALAND: O'Donnell; Fisher, Leuluai, Dickison, O'Hara; Ah Kuoi, G. Smith; Broadhurst, Rushton, Tamati, West, Coll, Graham (capt). Substitute: Whittaker.

Referee: W. H. Thompson (Huddersfield).

Castleford keep followers in suspense again

By Keth Macklin

While Hull Kingston Rovers, the unbeaten leaders, took a day off because of international calls, Castleford, Warrington and Widnes seized the opportunity to overtake them at the top of the *first division. Castleford, the cliff*-hanger specialists, shook their supporters once again by falling behind at home to Halifax, but they ultimately turned a 9—3 deficit into a comfortable victory. Castleford's attractive rugby, as much a hallmark as their sometimes shaky defence, brought tries from Fenton (two), Richardson, Hyde and Beardmore and four goals from Hyde.

Warrington and St Helens engaged in a fiercely-fought local derby, and Warrington maintained their irresistible run, which has already brought them the Lancashire Cup, with more good goal-kicking from the reliable Hesford and a brilliant late try by the captain, Kelly. St Helens had the *misfortune* to lose their outstanding half back, Holding, with a head injury after they had led for most of the game.

Widness, whose form has stuttered of late, welcomed the return of the internationals, Hughes and Cunningham, plus a first home appearance by Prescott, and beat Oldham 28—13 in an entertaining game. Oldham scored first through the veteran Sullivan, and always kept the margin within reason, but Widness took charge and scored six tries through Hughes, Bemley, John Myler, George two and Cunningham, and five goals from Burke.

First International
Great Britain 14, New Zealand 14.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 27, Salford 5; Castleford 23, Halifax 9; Hull 20, Leeds 15; Wakefield Trinity 15, Barrow 23; Warrington 15, St Helens 11; Widnes 28, Oldham 13; Workington Town 5, Featherstone Rovers 21.

SECOND DIVISION: Doncaster 16, Fulham 28; Huddersfield 6, Whitehaven 10; Hunslet 27, Blackpool Borough 5; Rochdale Hornets 11, Batley 13; Swinton 23, Huyton 7; York 30, Keighley 9.

Dixon's accuracy s a lesson or Richmond

y Gordon Allan

ichmond 0   Oxford Univ 3

r Whibley and Preston, both of hem reliable goal kickers, had een able to play for Richmond n Saturday, there would almost rtainly have been a different sult. As it was, Richmond missed t penalties in the first half in ch a way as to suggest they ould have missed six in the cond if the chances had been esented to them. Dixon kicked 40-metre penalty for Oxford iversity just after half-time and won the match.

There were six reserves in the chmond team, and the best coment on the quality of rugby was ovided by some of the players ey replaced. Those wise men gan the match in the stand but ter disappeared below to watch e Rugby League international on levision. They knew a loser, in ery sense, when they saw one. Richmond, with the wind to fill ir sails, spent almost the whole the first period in Oxford's half. t never looked like scoring. eir forwards were ready and lling, their backs were not able. for the penalties, Barnes ssed three, Mayle two, and ortland one.

n the second half, Richmond naged one inspired attack, un from their own line. It pled upfield to a ruck on half-y, but when the ball was spun Whitehead fumbled Mayle's s, with the corner flag not too tant. Otherwise, the Oxford ence dealt firmly with all ners.

xford, from inexperience, orance, or both, wasted chances the second half. Twice, for mple, they forced five-metre ummages, twice they were ialized. But they are a side who, ler Mallett, should bind ether well and develop. Ross, Australian international hooker, o arrived last Monday, is a uable gain. Crowe, an Aus-lian international wing, is due ly next month and in reserve y have Bibby, a big, strong tre who was here with the nadians last season.

ICHMOND: E. Mayle; M. Yeomans, McKenzie, J. Ray, N. Whitehead; Barnes, S. Faktor; A. Shortland, N. er, W. Dickenson, M. Hess, C. son, J. Smith, R. Edwards, C. [illegible]

XFORD UNIV: *T. Davis (Hale ol, Western Australia & Balliol); Pennock (Pinner Coll & Lady Mar-t Hall), D. Barr (Bradford GS & sus Christi), *D. Woodrow (Queen zbeth GS, Wakefield & Regent's), C. Ewart (St Edward's, Oxford St Edmund Hall); P. Jenkins stes Comp & St Catherine's), R. Rington (KCS, Wimbledon & St [illegible] Hall), J. Webster (Uppingham [illegible]), W. Ross (Brisbane GS & St [illegible]), *P. Enevoldsen (RGS, castle & Brasenose), N. Gargan Peter's, York & St Edmund Hall), Roberts (Glenalmond & Jesus), Morrison (Felsted & Oriel), *N. ett (St Andrew's South Africa & ersity), R. Dixon (Bradford GS & s).

eree: C. Shadle (London).
*a Blue.

NGOULEME: France 23, USSR 10.
UENOS AIRES: Argentina "B" Fiji 23.
ONTEVIDEO: South American XV South African XV 22.
NKOPING: Sweden 0, Belgium 7.

Students give Queensland a very comfortable ride

By David Hands

England Students 3   Queensland 22

The touring Queensland state side, comfortably disposed of a lacklustre Students XV at Stourbridge on Saturday by two goals, a try and two penalty goals to a penalty. Fielding eight of their 11 capped players, they hinted, rather than underlined, why they have displaced New South Wales as Australia's leading state side in the controlled commitment of their backs and the mobility of loose and tight forwards, giving a depth of cover the students were never able to fathom.

The students were like an engine starved of fuel; they spluttered into life every now and again, provoking hope of better things to come, before subsiding into a somewhat listless freewheel. Chosen largely on last season's form and with only one training session together 24 hours earlier, they never looked like getting their game sufficiently together to test Queensland.

It was not that they were short of possession. Ackford in the lineout and Polledri and Moss in the loose saw to that, but the half backs never hit it off and their *difficulties spread to the three*-quarters. Their best moments came in broken play when Winder, whose fielding of the ball floating down a strong wind was magnificent, and to a lesser extent Watkinson, began running out of defence. Holdstock, eager for involvement, brought off one excellent cover tackle on his wrong wing and was always ferreting for chances to attack but invariably the support was missing.

The students were also short on basic technicalities—passing, and positioning themselves in support of the ball-carrier. Queensland could rely on isolating the man in possession and, when running the ball themselves, knew there would be men to spare in support. Their tight play was undistinguished but on the day that did not matter; it will matter more against Bristol and Leicester this week.

Rowley, a centre playing full back, had a hand in all three tries, joining his three-quarters to help put in Costello and Grigg before half time; Clark converted the second. Perry's long penalty—he missed three others from lesser distances—made the score 10—3 at the interval and in the second half Clark kicked two penalties and converted Rowley's try, made for him by a neat run from Costello.

The host club were entitled to feel well pleased with the organisation for the most important game they have had on their ground. Over the past 16 years Stourbridge have built themselves a splendid clubhouse in a fine natural setting and their communications system was an excellent example for many senior clubs.

ENGLAND STUDENTS: P. Winder (Nottingham); J. Lane (Bristol Polytechnic), R. Pellow (St Mark and St John), A. Watkinson (Oxford University), S. Holdstock (Leeds Polytechnic); M. Perry (Liverpool University), G. Williams (Liverpool Polytechnic); C. Folland (Bristol Polytechnic), M. Howe (RAC Cirencester), A. Barker (Polytechnic of Wales), P. Ackford (Cambridge University), N. Williams (Bristol Polytechnic), K. Moss (Liverpool Polytechnic), N. Jeavons (Wolverhampton Polytechnic), P. Polledri (Bristol Polytechnic, captain).

QUEENSLAND: S. Rowley; P. Grigg, A. Slack, G. Shaw (captain), P. Costello; D. Clark, D. McIvor; S. Pilecki, C. Handy, A. D'Arcy, B. Donnellan (rep. B. Kennon), P. McLean, C. Roche, D. Hall, T. Barker.

Referee: J. B. Anderson (Scotland).

TOUR MATCHES: Cardiff 9, New Zealanders 16; England Students 3, Queensland 22; Irish XV 13, Romania 13.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Lancashire 19, Durham 9; Northumberland 30, Cumbria 12; Yorkshire 9, Cheshire 7.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First Division: Boroughmuir 12, Kelso 9; Gordonians 24, Langholm 3; Kilmarnock 3, Gala 13; Stewart's/Mel FP 6, Heriot's FP 7; Watsonians 18, Melrose 6; West of Scotland 12, Hawick 12.

SCHOOL MATCHES: Abbot Beyne 15, King Edward's, Stratford 13; Abingdon 16, MCS Oxford 6; Alleyne's, Stevenage 4, Hitchin 6; Allhallows 10, King's Taunton 11; Ampleforth 22, Sedbergh 4; Aylesbury GS 6, Lord Williams's, Thame 4; Bearwood 8, Reed's 6; Belmont Abbey 13, Ellesmere 0; Berkhamsted 4, Merchant Taylor's 9; Blackpool Collegiate 6, Arnold 10; Brighton 26, Whitgift 6; Campion 6, Colchester RGS 15; Caterham 15, Cranbrook 12; Chatham House 14, St Lawrence 3; Christ's Hospital 24, Epsom 0; Chichester HS 16, Seaford 6; Christ Brecon 22, Monmouth 12; Clifton 8, Cheltenham 3; Colfe's 3, Maidstone GS 26; Colston's 18, King Edward's, Bath 9; Crypt 3, Charlton Hill 20.

Dartford GS 31, Crown Woods 10; Dean Close 0, Marling 30; Desborough 12, Wallington HS 12; Douai 9, UCS 0; Downside 37, Marlborough 0; Duke of York's, Dover 3, Sevenoaks 6; Dunsmore 6, North Leamington 24; Eastbourne 9, Tonbridge 17; Eltham 18, Bancroft 4; Emanuel 32, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 6; Eton 20, Reading 3; Fettes 54, Galashiels Academy 0; Forest 0, Windsor 17; Framlingham 9, St Joseph's, Ipswich 7; Giggleswick 4, Leeds GS 10; Glenalmond 36, Strathallan 12; Goffs 9, RHS Holbrook 0; Gresham's 10, Woolverstone Hall 0; Guildford RGS 16, Haydon 9; Guthlaxton 3, Wirral GS 43; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 12, St Mary's, GS, Sidcup 0.

Harrow 6, Rugby 20; Hipperholme 14, St Michael's 4; Hymers' 10, Worksop 0; Ipswich 6, Felsted 18; John Fisher 15, St Joseph's Academy 9; Judd 25, Worth 5; Kelly 12, Kingsbridge 4; Kent College 24, Rochester Maths 7; King Edward VI, Southampton 14, Bournemouth 13; King Edward VII, Lytham 19, Kirkham 9; King Edward's, Birmingham 32, Ratcliffe 6; King's, Macclesfield 20, Sale 3; King's, Peterborough 39, Perse 3; King's, Rochester 3, Dover 18; King's, Worcester 15, Bishop Vesey's 3; Latymer Upper 6, Gunnersbury 0; Liverpool 6, Wrekin 6; London Oratory 20, Isleworth 7; Loretto 46, Glasgow Academy 0; Loughborough GS 45, Lawrence Sheriff 3.

Marling 30, Dean Close 0; Mill Hill 11, The Leys 7; Milton Abbey 12, Sherborne Foresters 9; Monkton Combe 9, Canford 3; Mount St Mary's, Sheffield 21, Ashville 3; Norwich 15, Wymondham 16; Nottingham HS 6, Trent 13; Oakham 14, Stamford 6; Oundle 0, Bedford 24; Plymouth 17, Truro 12; Portsmouth GS 28, Lord Wandsworth 3; Prior Park 0, Kingswood 37; Queen's Taunton 16, King's Bruton 7; Reigate GS 22, Hampton 0; Richard Hale 23, Broxbourne 0; Royal Latin 21, Northampton 16; Ruthish 3, Wimbledon 17; St George's, Weybridge 6, Tiffin 9; St John's, Leatherhead 7, Cranleigh 4; St Olave's 9, Gravesend 13; St Paul's 10, Haberdashers' Askes, Elstree 0; St Peter's, York 18, Denstone 18; Sandown 0, Ryde 35; Sherborne 38, Taunton 6.

Sheredes 6, Cheshunt 25; Sir William Borlase 8, High Wycombe RGS 6; Skinners 10, Langley Park 11; Solihull 6, Warwick 0; Stonyhurst 0, Merchant Taylor's, Crosby 0; Sutton Valence 10, Sir Roger Manwood's 9; Trinity, Croydon 19, St Dunstan's 11; Uppingham 7, Haileybury 4; Welbeck 7, Bradford GS 13; Wellington (Berks) 9, St Edward's, Oxford 6; Wellington (Somerset) 28, Dauntsey's 4; Wells Cathedral 14, Kings of Wessex 3; William Ellis 72, Nicholas Hawksmoor 0; Woodhouse Grove 0, Pocklington GS 44; Workington GS 3, Whitehaven GS 70; Worcester RGS 0, King Henry VIII, Coventry 19; Wycliffe 5, Bromsgrove 16.

Lancashire have too much class for Durham

By Tom Cooban

Lancashire 19   Durham 9

Before meeting Durham in the county championship on the Fylde ground Lancashire had scored 104 points to 20 in three matches. The victims were Ulster, Zimbabwe and Cheshire. Battling Durham limited Lancashire's score to 19 points (four tries and a penalty goal) and they scored nine points (*a goal and a dropped goal*) but they were never in with a chance.

In the first 30 minutes play they seldom entered the Lancashire half, and it would have been a shock had their rare attacks late in the game changed the result for all they had to show against Lancashire's skills were fitness, tenacity and commitment. Their young players chased and harried the Lancashire stars and barred their way to the try line.

Penned near their line, their only recourse if they won the ball was to pass it to Boyd, their full back, to boot into touch. The young full back never let them down. It was he, late in the game, who made the break from which Makin scored Durham's only try, and he converted.

Durham's other score was a dropped goal by their captain and scrum half, Norkett, immediately after half-time. The faint possibility that this might herald a change in their fortunes was reduced when Connor, the Lancashire No 8, scrambled over for a try. Smith quickly did the same from a scrummage on the Durham line, and it was not long before Wright again scored for Lancashire from a passing move.

Smith scored the only try in the first half—again an unstoppable drive from a scrum on the line. Langford failed with all conversion attempts, but opened the scoring with a penalty goal.

Lancashire again seem on course for the championship final. England's captain, Beaumont, inspires a pack in which Sydall and Connor are powerful supporters, and at scrum half Smith's strength and experience sparks a back division capable of explosive brilliance. It is exciting to watch the England wings, Slemen and Carleton, racing across the field to reinforce each other in attack, and good to know that the Lancashire coach, Des Seabrook, puts initiative before orthodoxy in exploiting their power.

LANCASHIRE: S. Langford (Orrell); J. Carleton (Orrell), A. Wright (Sale), P. Phillips (Orrell), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); P. Williams (Orrell), S. J. Smith (Sale); F. Blackhurst (Waterloo), M. Dixon (Fylde), T. Simons (Sale), W. B. Beaumont (captain, Fylde), J. P. Sydall (Waterloo), P. Moss (Orrell), L. Connor (Waterloo), T. Morris (Liverpool).

DURHAM: D. Boyd (West Hartlepool); A. Makin (Hartlepool Rovers), E. Mock (Gateshead Fell), C. Winspear (Hartlepool Rovers), M. Parker (Hartlepool), J. Groves (West Hartlepool), K. Norkett (captain, Northern); D. Bousfield (West Hartlepool), S. Tiley (Northern), E. Bell (West Hartlepool), R. Wilson (Mowden Park), D. Kirton (Westoe), S. Byrne (Westoe), P. Lillington (Northern), P. Robinson (West Hartlepool).

Referee: Mr R. M. Wright (Devon Referees Society).

ockey

arrett's share in profits

Sydney Friskin

dlesex 5   Surrey 2

ew events in the southern sion hockey calendar are as ulating as a game between dlesex and Surrey. What more ld a small gathering have wan- than a total of seven goals n this county championship ch at Southgate yesterday. e came in the first half alone. Middlesex, who had not played ther this season, tried a few eriments, none more success- than the one which put rett, a forward of some stand- in the new role of sweeper. read the game with a keen from behind and with three s to his credit had the big- share in the afternoon's fits.

he most inspiring performance Middlesex was that of Thomas, ishing Welsh international for- d well remembered for the he scored against Canada in -2 draw at Dulwich a fortnight He played a big part in most he Middlesex goals yesterday, t from scoring one himself.

rrey were by no means out- ed. They were well in the e when they cut Middlesex's to 3—2 just before half-time it was only in the second half n the Middlesex attacks looked penetrating in an irritating le, did Surrey lose ground. gallant attempts of Pinks, at re half, to get the front line ing were often frustrated by the close marking of Kulbir.

Indeed it was Surrey who scored first. Within two minutes from the bully-off, a right-flank thrust which started with a pass from Butt, prompted Carley to hit across to Francis who came through with a nice pick-up to score on the run. By midway in the first half Middlesex had drawn level with a short-corner conversion by Barrett. Three minutes later he put them ahead by converting a penalty stroke. Then Thomson completed a smooth run on the right with a well taken goal. Conway, after a quick interchange of position with Francis, set up a chance for Francis to score for Surrey and end an exciting first half.

Surrey, unable to sustain their early second half pressure, were pinned to their own half for long periods and Middlesex took command with goals by Barrett from a short corner and Martin from open play.

MIDDLESEX: D. Owen (Southgate); I. S. Barrett (Hounslow), C. Realy (Southgate), I. McInnes (Hounslow), B. Green (Beckenham), Kulbir Bhaura (Hounslow), A. McGinn (Southgate), C. Osborn (Spencer), F. Martin (Hounslow, sub. Charanjit Bhaura, Indian Gymkhana), D. Thomas (Old Kingstonians), S. Imtiaz (Southgate).

SURREY: P. Cottam (Spencer), I. Carley (Guildford), A. Cairns (Guildford), B. Butt (Slough), I. Pinks (Guildford), P. Newton (Richmond), S. Dosai (Spencer), A. Western (Old Kingstonians, sub. A. Schweitzer, Guildford), G. N. Francis (Guildford), A. Conway (Purley), C. Cottrell (Guildford, sub. G. Evans, Hounslow).

Umpires: G. R. Blakeman and D. Miller (Southern Counties).

Squash rackets

Champion in the shadows

By A Special Correspondent

It is not often that the professional stablemates of Gawain Briars manage to steal the limelight from the British champion, but that is what will happen when Ian Robinson and John Le Lievre contest the final of the Walwork Volvo North of England Squash Championship at the Northern Lawn Tennis Club (sic) Manchester, tonight.

They do so after yesterday's semi-finals in which the Yorkshireman, Robinson, the British runner up, beat the Lancastrian, David Pearson, the holder and British under-23 champion, 9—6, 8—10, 9—5, 9—7, and Le Lievre, who has just overtaken Robinson by eight places to climb to number 24 in the world, beat young Steven Bateman, 7—9, 9—5, 9—0, 9—4.

Bateman it was, who caused the biggest surprise in British squash for a long time on Saturday when he ousted Briars 5—9, 9—7, 1—9, 9—7, 9—7. Bateman is 16 in Britain, Briars 9 in the world, but it is just five weeks since the 20-year-old Kent player moved to the same Walton Hall stable to play full-time—and in that short while he has already learnt quite a bit.

His coach, Malcolm Willstrop, has impressed the importance of eliminating errors, and practicing with Briars has also helped. Briars took half an hour to win the invitation event 3—0 last weekend, which all the *more* emphasized the shock of Bateman's success, spiritedly gained from 1—2 down and 1—5 behind in the fourth with a policy of continuous attack.

"Leaving home for the first time has given me no problems. It's amazing," said the buoyant young man. But already his optimism has had to be tempered with caution as Le Lievre, the man he beat 3—0 in last weekend's third place play off, gained his revenge.

Stomach upsets have forced Le Lievre, who overtrained recently, to rest up. He certainly looks fresher for it and avoided getting bogged down in long rallies as he sometimes does, picking off Bateman when the moment and the shot required it.

Robinson's win over the improving Pearson, last week's South of England runner-up, was typically ebullient. "I wish Gawain was firing on all cylinders, but it's nice to take some of the attention from him," he said. He beat Pearson's brother Bryan in five on Saturday, and there was also little to choose between him and the younger, higher-ranked David, except perhaps in self-belief. Confidence should again be the decisive factor tonight. If Le Lievre can at first contain Robinson he has what it takes to win. But that, of course, is hypothetical.

Table tennis

Hungary fulfil expectations

The Hague, Oct 18.—Hungary, the top seeds, beat the Netherlands 3—1 in the final of the women's team event at the Dutch Open table tennis championships here last night. Bettine Vriesekoop, who is 12th in the world rankings, gave the Dutch a good start by beating Ilona Bolagh 21—11, 21—17 but Edith Urban, of Hungary, put the teams level by beating Jolanda Noordam 21—12, 21—15.

Bolagh and Urban beat Vriesekoop and her 14-year-old partner, Mirjam Kloppenburg, 17—21, 21—18, 21—10 in the doubles and Urban clinched the title by beating Vriesekoop 21—19, 16—21, 21—14. Earlier, in the semi-finals, the Netherlands had beaten West Germany 3—1 and Hungary eliminated *the West German B team* 3—0.

In the men's team event final, Czechoslovakia overwhelmed Hungary 3—0 in a match which lasted only 70 minutes. Dvoracek, of Czechoslovakia, took the first game 21—12 against Istvan Jonyer, but the former 1975 Hungarian world champion managed to win the second 24—22, only to lose the last game 14—21. Milan Orlowski beat Zoltan Kriston 19—21, 21—15, 21—11 and Orlowski and Jindrich Panski beat Jonyer and Kriston 21—16, 21—14.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: B. Potton (England) beat J. Van Spanje (Netherlands) 21—14, 21—16, 21—16; M. Thomas (Wales) lost to H. Van Spanje (Netherlands), 22—20, 18—21, 12—21, 16—21; M. Plum (WG) beat I. McLean (Scotland) 21—7, 21—9, 21—13; P. Swier (Netherlands) beat W. Sychel (Scotland) 16—21, 21—10, 21—16, 21—16; B. Everson (Wales) lost to D. Polak (Israel) 5—21, 9—21, 14—21.

Second round: Hilne (Netherlands) beat Thomas (Wales) 21—11, 25—23, 21—16.

Third round: Potten (England) lost to Carlsson (Sweden) 14—21, 15—21, 17—21. Semi-final round: Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia) beat Appelgren (Sweden) 14—21, 21—17, 21—10, 16—21, 21—15; Orowski (Czechoslovakia) beat Jonyer (Hungary) 19—21, 13—21, 21—19, 21—13, 24—22.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: B. Vriesekoop (Netherlands) beat E. Urban (Hungary) 15—21, 21—15, 21—16, 21—11; Yang-Ying (China) beat M. Stork (WG) 21—11, 21—12, 21—8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: W. Sikora and M. Urbanska (Poland) beat B. Kooler and M. Van Der Vliet (Netherlands) 15—21, 21—16, 19—21, 21—12, 21—19; Yang-Ying (China) and S. de Kruiff (Netherlands) beat S. Wenzel and A. Olschewski (WG) 21—19, 17—21, 21—14, 23—21. Final round: Sikora and Urbanska beat Yang-Ying and de Kruiff 23—21, 17—21, 22—20, 21—18.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: Dvoracek and J. Panski (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Vile and H. Gootzen (Netherlands) 23—21, 21—13, 21—11; U. Carlsson and M. Applegren (Sweden) beat M. Orlowski (Czechoslovakia) and I. Jonyer (Hungary), 21—17, 21—11, 18—21, 17—21, 21—13. Final round: Carlsson and Appelgren beat Dvoracek and Panski 21—15, 21—12, 19—21, 21—17.

MIXED DOUBLES: Semi-final round: A. Grubba (Poland) and B. Vriesekoop (Netherlands) beat Z. K. and I. Balogh (Hungary) 21—12, 21—14, 21—15; B. Frank and E. Urban (Hungary) beat R. Hilne (Netherlands) and Yang-Ying (China) 21—15, 19—21, 21—15, 18—21, 21—14. Final round: Grubba and Vriesekoop beat Frank and Urban 18—21, 21—10, 21—17, 21—12.

Rackets

Time is on Harrow's side

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Harrow retained the Noel Bruce Cup for rackets but only after a scintillating and, at the start, dramatic contest against Tonbridge at Queen's Club yesterday. In the final round Charles Hue Williams and John Prenn beat Richard Gracey and Martin Smith by 14—18, 8—15, 15—4, 15—10, 15—5, 15—11 and the match saved what was otherwise a disjointed competition.

Few gave Tonbridge much of a chance as Gracey and Smith, six times winners of the cup, now have a combined age exceeding 80. Yet their play in the first two games and, at times later, was full of fire, spirit and skill. Their covering and understanding of each other was better than their *opponents*. Though Smith maintained a remarkably high standard of play throughout, Gracey tired in the latter stages and admitted the fact. That was one narrow difference.

The principal ingredients in Harrow's win were Prenn's service (he served 33 winners) and the fact that, after the shock of losing the first two games in which some of his play became edgy, he settled down to becoming the dominant player. Tonbridge, though they tried hard enough, were unable to crack him.

In the first hand of the match Prenn took Harrow to 13—0. Was this going to be a walkover? Two hands later Tonbridge led 16—13, Smith first, and then Gracey each making service runs of eight. Harrow lost both hands for one point. Tonbridge won the second game not through service but their attacking play in the rallies. The returning of service by all four men had improved considerably.

Tonbridge then needed a mental rest and that of course was the beginining of the end though in both the fourth and sixth games in which they trailed 1—10 and 2—9 respectively, they recovered. Indeed, at 11—11 in the sixth game Tonbridge were in hand twice and the prospect of a final game was there. Prenn ended that with two aces.

RESULTS: Quarter-final round: Eton (A. R. Benson and A. N. W. [illegible]) beat Charterhouse (J. M. [illegible] and D. M. Grayson), 15—9, [illegible], 16—15, 15—8. Semi-final round: Harrow (C. J. Hue Williams and J. A. N. Prenn) beat Winchester (C. J. Green and N. G. Pilbrow) 15—[illegible], 15—[illegible], 15—4, 15—6. Tonbridge (R. M. K. Gracey and M. G. M. Smith) beat Eton 18—0, 15—3, 15—1, 15—12. Final: Harrow beat Tonbridge 14—18, 8—15, 15—4, 15—10, 15—5, 15—11.

Today's football

Kick-off 7.30

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford v Gillingham.

FOURTH DIVISION: Southend United v Wigan Athletic, Tranmere Rovers v Halifax Town.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: quarter-final round, second leg: Celtic v Partick Thistle.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath City v Telford United, Wealdstone v Gravesend.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Wokingham Town v Farnborough Town.

SPORT

Racing

Murray is much too good to hurry

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The directors of Goffs, the Irish firm of bloodstock auctioneers, had every reason to smile at the end of last week for two reasons. First as the week progressed it became abundantly clear that they had managed to upstage their rivals, Tattersalls, by holding that supremely successful sale at Kill the week before. Then, on Saturday, their crowning moment of glory came when Cairn Rouge, a filly sold by them when she was a yearling, won the Champion Stakes at Newmarket.

The inroads that Goffs made into the market can be gleaned from the fact that they achieved record figures at Kill the week before when their aggregate was up by 10 per cent and the average by 22 per cent. When Tattersalls' Houghton Sale ended at Newmarket on Saturday morning their average price had fallen by more than 3,500 guineas compared with the corresponding figures 12 months earlier. Furthermore 34 more lots were sold last week, yet the final total fell short of the 1979 aggregate by as much as 637,450 guineas.

Time alone will tell whether or not Tattersall's are provoked into making a change. The feeling I detected last week was that the Houghton catalogue has now become too big and that last week quite a lot of horses looked out of place. Furthermore I heard it said many times that Tattersalls must give further thought to switching the dates of their two big yearling sales; a move which found favour last autumn with the English Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, who voted two to one in favour of such a change in a private poll.

Incidentally, the highest price of the week at the Houghton Sale was for Detroit's half brother named Dillingham. He went to the Arc winner's trainer, Oliver Douieb, who paid 530,000 guineas for the Green Dancer colt. This is the second highest price ever paid for a yearling sold at public auction in Europe.

What was encouraging about the events on the racecourse last week was the fact that big money is not necessarily a passport to success. Of course, Storm Bird more than justified his $1m price tag when he just got the better of that memorable clash with To-Agori-Mou in the Dewhurst Stakes, but at the other end of the financial ladder we saw two more coveted prizes, won by horses who cost a mere pittance in comparison.

When Susan Piggott paid only 4,000 guineas for Moorestyle, she surely struck one of the bargains of all time. But David Brady paid 1,000 less for Cairn Rouge, who confirmed the excellence of this season's crop of three-year-old fillies by beating Master Willie, Nadjar and Rankin to the line in this year's Champion Stakes. Her victory also confirmed that Tony Murray had finally clawed his way back to the top after a period in the doldrums and that will give a lot of people pleasure because Murray is not only one of the most gifted members of his profession but also one of the most likable.

At York in August Murray blamed himself for Cairn Rouge's defeat in the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, saying that he had made his move too soon and that consequently Cairn Rouge had nothing left when Master Willie challenged in the last furlong. So on Saturday Murray was determined not to make the same mistake again. This time he deliberately let Philip Waldron get first run on Master Willie before he decided that the moment was ripe to pounce. This time it was Waldron who saw the prize snatched from under his nose.

It was a glorious piece of race riding on Murray's part and I only wish I could say the same about Alain Lequeux on Nadjar. Lequeux allowed three horses to get first run on him besides being shut in and the race was virtually over by the time that Nadjar eventually came on the scene.

Finally, no review of the events last week would be complete without commiserations to John O'Neill, who may be out of action for six months after breaking a leg falling at Bangor on Saturday, and congratulations to Lester Piggott on his sustained challenge to Willie Carson, which is keeping this season alive. Mention must also be made of the masterly way that Piggott won the Cesarewitch on Popsi' Joy.

Piggott second in Paris

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 19

En Calcat, an outsider at almost 20-1, took today's Prix du Conseil de Paris at Longchamp in the hands of Maurice Philipperon. Lester Piggott was half a length away second on Sir Michael Sobell's Lancastrian, who was followed past the post by Satilla, Providential Perrault and Prousttille.

En Calcat came back to Jacko Cunnington's stable two-and-a-half months ago, having been in the French provinces for most of the year. En Calcat is beautifully bred, being by the Arc de Triomphe third and Prix Dollar winner, Margouillat, out of Rescousse, who won the 1972 Prix de Diane.

En Calcat won twice in the South of France at the beginning of the year and was then placed at Bordeaux, Toulouse and La Teste Arcachon before winning a handicap at Maisons-Laffitte last month by four lengths. Last for most of the race, En Calcat made progress on the rails and slipped into the lead inside the final furlong to win fairly easily. Piggott gave Lancastrian every possible chance and the pair probably had a slight advantage at the furlong pole.

The Ben Hanbury-trained Blue Persian had to be content with second place behind the two-year-old filly, Greenway, in the five furlong Prix du Petit Couvert. Greenway had a length-and-a-half advantage at the post and the Spanish-bred Realeza was the same distance away, third.

The 10-furlong Prix de Conde went to Madame Alain du Breil's The Wonder by a cheeky short neck from Ledmir, who was subsequently disqualified and placed fourth. Brinkbero was moved up to second place and In Tissar to third. Madame du Breil's husband is the President of the Société des Steeplechases and he unfortunately missed today's group win as he was at Nantes to witness the Coupe d'Or steeplechase competition.

Leicester programme

1.45 RED HAND STAKES (Div I : Part I : 2-y-o fillies : £917 : 7f)

1	04	Aley, J. Dunlop, 8-11	W. Carson	9
3		All Mose, B. Hobbs, 8-11	G. Baxter	2
5	003	Button Top, N. Callaghan, 8-11	L. Piggott	8
7	442	*Connaught Nymph, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	—	6
8		Coniosa, Pat Mitchell, 8-11	R. McGhin	4
12	0	Erquise, B. Hanbury, 8-11	R. Raymond	11
16	04	Green Memory, I. Balding, 8-11	J. Matthias	13
18	00	Just in Fun, G. Hunter, 8-11	G. Starkey	7
27	0	Queen's Club, S. Woodman, 8-11	J. Blanks	12
30	0020	Run Record Run, G. P.-Gordon, 8-11	A. Bond	3
31	00	Shirley Grove, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	N. Carlisle	14
33		Smiling Princess, I. Dudgeon, 8-11	B. Rouse	10
35	00	The Blindfold, W. Wharton, 8-11	W. Wharton	5
37		Velvet Habit, P. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Eddery	1

11-4 Aley, 100-30 Button Top, 9-2 Green Memory, 6-1 Velvet Habit, 8-1 Run Record Run, 14-1 others.

2.15 RED HAND STAKES (Div I : Part II : 2-y-o fillies : £917 : 7f)

2	000	Allied Beaumel, S. Harris, 8-11	Miss L. Hunt	2
6		Canoodle, C. Thornton, 8-11	J. Bleasdale	9
11	24	Empress Carlotta, M. Stoute, 8-11	L. Piggott	5
13	000	First Award, H. Fleming, 8-11	J. Seagrave	12
17	000402	Harlow, W. Guest, 8-11	M. Miller	1
19	00	La Biche, Thomson Jones, 8-11	P. Cook	6
20	0032	Lambay, B. Hobbs, 8-11	B. Raymond	14
21	00000	Lawnswood Miss, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	N. Carlisle	10
24		Queen Berengaria, J. Dunlop, 8-11	R. Muddle	7
29		Rubina Park, P. Cole, 8-11	P. Waldron	4
32	000	Small Hope Bay, S. Holland, 8-11	C. Moss	11
34	00000	Tennis Track, R. Mason, 8-11	T. Ives	8
36	0	Tree Mallow, M. Smyly, 8-11	F. Morby	15
38	300	Winnings the Game, J. Powney, 8-11	B. Jago	3

7-4 Empress Carlotta, 7-2 Lambay, 5-1 Queen Berengaria, 15-2 Rubina Park, 8-1 Harlow, 10-1 Winnings the Game.

2.45 PADDOCK STAKES (2-y-o : £811 : 1¼m)

3	200301	Dizzy Heights, H. Fleming, 9-13	J. Seagrave	2
4	031440	Malseedy, R. Stubbs, 8-13	M. Fry	17
6	300030	Autolux, R. Hobson, 8-11	E. Johnson	12
7	000	Bernini, D. Wintle, 8-11	D. Dineley	5
8		Carp, C. Wildman, 8-11	J. Reid	16
9	030	Eggachips, A. Davison, 8-11	T. Rogers	10
11	000013	Pansing, A. Goodwill, 8-11	J. Higgins	7
12	004	Prosett, C. Wildman, 8-11	R. Curant	13
13	000000	Rameses, M. Tate, 8-11	R. Fox	3
17	000000	Swinging Swanee, W. Marshall, 8-11	G. Baxter	15
19	0	Alabama, C. Thornton, 8-8	J. Bleasdale	11
20	00	Belle Souk, P. Cole, 8-8	R. Weaver	8
22	00000	Carbury's Princess, M. Delahooke, 8-8	J. Matthias	14
23	000003	Hasty's Gold, J. Cann, 8-8	R. Street	6
25	0	Melford Mist, P. Cole, 8-8	L. Piggott	1
28	044000	Radella, R. Hannon, 8-8	M. Fozzard	4
31	00	Simitika, C. Austin, 8-8	M. Kettle	18
33	0	Toberjovic, A. Davison, 8-8	R. J. Ferguson	4

7-2 Dizzy Heights, 4-1 Pansing, 11-2 Hasty's Gold, 7-1 Malseedy, 8-1 Radella, 10-1 Eggachips, 12-1 Belle Souk, 16-1 others.

3.15 SQUIRREL STAKES (Handicap : £2,663 : 1½m)

1	000000	Marzook, S. Holland, 4-10-0	J. Reid	15
3	032-000	La Champ Talot, R. Hollinshead, 4-9-10	J. Bleasdale	1
5	400132	Liberated, J. Dunlop, 4-9-8	W. Carson	13
7	000001	Old Knocker (C), D. Laing, 4-9-7	S. Payne	2
9	000021	Mountain Man, W. Hastings-Bass, 4-9-8	T. Ives	20
11	132403	Welsh Display (D), P. Walwyn, 3-9-2	P. Eddery	4
13	030241	La Piccolina, P. M. Taylor, 4-9-1	T. Rogers	5
14	0-01201	Wonderful Surprise, E. Eldin, 3-9-1	P. Madden	17
15	000-03	Irish Rifle, D. Laing, 3-9-0	P. Cook	3
16	000014	Crowning Moment, J. Bethell, 5-8-13	L. Piggott	14
17	114	Fenwood, N. Hall, 5-8-12	R. Cochrane	7
19	040023	Butosky, A. Breasley, 3-8-9	J. Matthias	10
21	310025	Grade Well (CD), G. Blum, 5-8-6	M. Rimmer	19
23	4000-03	Lalitgo, P. Felgate, 3-8-6	M. Miller	8
25	30-0000	Red Ardist, J. Perrett, 4-8-5	N. Howe	16
24	302400	Nurose (CD), A. Hide, 5-8-3	B. Crossley	11
25	0	Hadajar, M. Tate, 5-8-1	R. Fox	22
27	2-40002	Trudy's Boy, R. Akehurst, 4-8-1	G. Baxter	18
28	000002	Futan (D), D. Gandolfo, 4-8-1	M. L. Thomas	21
30	.0000-	Jumping Bean, W. Wharton, 4-7-12	P. Robinson	12
33	0-0000	Aureus, H. Candy, 3-7-8	W. Newnes	6
35	000030	Evenlary, C. Benstead, 5-7-7	R. Hills	9

4-1 La Piccolina, 9-2 Old Knocker, 5-1 Liberated, 6-1 Mountain Man, 8-1 Crowning Moment, 10-1 Wonderful Surprise, 12-1 Butosky, Grade Well, 14-1 Hadajar, 20-1 others.

3.45 ANSELLS BREWERY STAKES (Handicap : 3-y-o : £1,568 : 6f)

2	001300	Brianstanway (CD), D. Nicholson, 9-4	P. Eddery	5
3	020200	Willowbrook Flyer, W. Wharton, 9-3	W. Wharton	4
4	212100	Mississippi Shuffle (D), P. Cole, 8-13	L. Piggott	17
5	1-00000	Sandhaven (D), J. Dunlop, 8-13	B. Rouse	16
7	120000	Habile (D), G. Hunter, 8-12	P. Cook	9
10	000010	Vicarage Lad (D), F. Durr, 8-5	P. Robinson	20
12	240010	Harebell, P. Cundell, 8-1	R. Fox	1
13	202001	Cast Pearls (D), A. Breasley, 7-13	A. Clarke	18
14	03401	Judeah (D), P. Walwyn, 7-12	W. Carson	12
15	001000	Herecomes Thejudge (D), R. Hollinshead, 7-11	N. Carlisle	21
16	003000	Pykestaff, C. Austin, 7-11	J. Lowe	6
18	40103	Bokarah in Shallah (D), Peter Taylor, 7-10	H. Ballantine	10
20	200300	Blues, W. Guest, 7-10	E. Johnson	11
21	211304	Winged Beauty (D), A. Hide, 7-9	B. Crossley	7
24	010000	Lost For Words (D), R. Boss, 7-7	D. McKay	14
25	0-04013	Fleurs (D), D. Kent, 7-7	N. Dawe	3
27	000040	Pinkersum, F. Durr, 7-7	M. L. Thomas	13
28	0-00002	Soustra, C. Benstead, 7-7	R. Hills	19
29	020000	Wooleana, R. Hannon, 7-7	A. McGlone	8
31	2-34404	Asante, Pat Mitchell, 7-7	W. Newnes	18
34	000000	So Splendid, Mrs B. Waring, 7-7	S. Salmon	2

3-1 Judeah, 4-1 Cast Pearls, 5-1 Harebell, 13-2 Mississippi Shuffle, 8-1 Herecomes Thejudge, 10-1 Vicarage Lad, 12-1 Bokarah in Shallah, 16-1 others.

4.15 COTTESMORE STAKES (2-y-o : £2,407 : 6f)

3	314032	Cliff Bank (D), B. Hobbs, 9-1	G. Baxter	5
5	1	Azaam, W. O'Gorman, 9-0	T. Ives	6
7	21230	Wonderful, H. Candy, 9-0	P. Waldron	7
8	032341	Salatina, A. Dalton, 8-13	J. Black	3
9	024020	Good Offices, F. Durr, 8-11	P. Robinson	8
11	00000	*Heathen Prince, A. Breasley, 8-11	B. Raymond	10
12	32	Montclair, M. Stoute, 8-11	L. Piggott	11
13	0	Recorded, P. Walwyn, 8-11	P. Eddery	2
15	303	Spanish Fasani, G. Hunter, 8-11	G. Starkey	4
16	00	Leithe, Thomson Jones, 8-8	P. Cook	1
17	00	River Warrier, C. James, 8-8	—	9

5-4 Montclair, 4-1 Azaam, 11-2 Cliff Bank, 8-1 Recorded, 10-1 Salatina, 12-1 Wonderful, 14-1 others.

4.45 RED HAND STAKES (Div II : 2-y-o fillies : £1,091 : 7f)

1	010	Bertida, P. Cole, 8-11	A. Bond	9
2	000	Bat Beautiful, R. Armstrong, 8-11	P. Tulk	12
3	00	Chance Match, A. Breasley, 8-11	J. Reid	14
5	00	Elegant Dancer, D. Laing, 8-11	G. Starkey	20
6	00	Follow Me Home (Mrs D. Enthoven), J. Douglas, 8-11	—	2
7		Gallic Pride, I. Balding, 8-11	S. Payne	17
8		Happy Landing, J. Walker, 8-11	P. Colquhoun	21
10	0	Illegal Lady, R. Hannon, 8-11	G. Baxter	13
11		Instanter, H. Candy, 8-11	P. Waldron	15
13	03	Melissa Jane, J. Dunlop, 8-11	W. Carson	22
14	009	Missally, T. Kersey, 8-11	C. Moss	18
15	0224	Murmansk, H. Cecil, 8-11	J. Mercer	16
17	003040	Nautique, W. Wharton, 8-11	W. Wharton	3
18	0	Perma Fina, M. Stoute, 8-11	L. Piggott	8
19	0	Petite Hester, I. Balding, 8-11	J. Matthias	4
21		Regency Brighton, M. Tate, 8-11	R. Fox	1
22	000220	Same Date, S. Mellor, 8-11	R. Weaver	7
23	00000	Skybright, G. Blum, 8-11	M. Rimmer	11
24	00	Sovereign Shot, N. Vigors, 8-11	R. Curant	19
25	00	Subiquette, M. Smyly, 8-11	P. Cook	5
27	00	Sunshine Gal, W. Guest, 8-11	M. Miller	10
29	0030	Villajoyosa, C. Austin, 8-11	M. Kettle	6

9-4 Melissa Jane, 7-2 Perma Fina, 5-1 Same Date, 13-2 Murmansk, 8-1 Gallic Pride, 10-1 Petite Hester, 12-1 Happy Landing, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Hamilton Park programme

2.15 BLACKWOOD STAKES (3-y-o : Selling : £588 : 1m 3f)

4	030	Faldor, J. Calvert, 8-11	Buckton 7	4
5	000	*Kelly's Rea, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	—	6
6	002	Mendaleak, P. Asquith, 8-11	Connorton 5	8
9	123	'C' Top, P. Rohan, 8-8	Dwyer	1
10	110	Cutler Heights, J. Doyle, 8-8	Sidebottom 5	3
11	000	Flotty, W. Elsey, 8-8	Wigham	5
12	000	Glisseen, F. Durr, 8-8	McKeon 7	7
15	004	Miss Louise, C. Thornton, 8-8	Hide	2
17	000	Speedaway, W. H. Williams, 8-8	Kelleher	9

7-4 'C' Top, 3-1 Mendaleak, 9-2 Miss Louise, 6-1 Cutler Heights, 10-1 Glisseen, 12-1 Faldor, 20-1 others.

2.45 MURDOSTOUN STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies : £1,052 : 5f)

1	03	Annie Hill, C. Crossley, 8-11	Webster	7
3	200	Awel-Haf, W. H. Williams, 8-11	Birch	4
4	000	Carnation, E. Weymes, 8-11	Wigham	3
5	030	*Champerelle, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	—	9
7	000	Gay Belle, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	Perks	8
8	200	Mrs Leadbetter, G. Pritchard-Gordon, 8-11	Duffield	6
9	030	Scottish Law, J. W. Watts, 8-11	Hide	1
10	200	Star Heading, W. H. Williams, 8-11	Kelleher	2
11	000	The Hayton Girls, M. James, 8-11	Vaughan 7	5

11-4 Scottish Law, 7-2 Star Heading, 9-2 Mrs Leadbetter, 5-1 Annie Hill, 7-1 Carnation, 10-1 Awel-Haf, 25-1 others.

3.15 BRAIDWOOD HANDICAP (2-y-o : £1,429 : 6f)

2	041	Penshiel (D), J. Dunlop, 9-1	Hide	1
3	301	*Hissing Sid, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	—	3
4	402	Monza Lady (D), E. Weymes, 8-13	Duffield	6
5	440	Saulann (D), W. H. Williams, 8-11	Kelleher	8
6	400	Busallina, R. Hollinshead, 8-5	Perks	2
15	044	Spoilt For Choice, K. Stone, 8-3	Birch	5
17	000	Dibbinsdale Lass, C. Crossley, 8-1	Webster	7
18	000	Wurli, J. Hindley, 7-13	Hills	4
19	300	Tudor Dream, W. H. Williams, 7-11	Nesbitt 5	3

9-4 Penshiel, 4-1 Monza Lady, 5-1 Wurli, 11-2 Saulann, 8-1 Tudor Dream, 10-1 Spoilt For Choice, 16-1 others.

3.45 THANKERTON STAKES (2-y-o : £1,155 : 1m 40yd)

1	21	Sage King (CD), J. W. Watts, 9-4	Hide	8
2	1	Emblazon, M. Prescott, 9-1	Duffield	2
3	0	Anvil Inn, T. Craig, 8-11	Charnock	1
4	000	Anvil Lark, M. Reddan, 8-11	Telford 7	7
5	0	Bladnoch Boy, G. Richards, 8-11	Wood 3	6
10	322	Go My Love, J. Dunlop, 8-11	Wigham	4
13	040	*Rio Deva, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	—	5
15	000	Donallen, T. Craig, 8-8	Dwyer	3

13-8 Sage King, 9-4 Emblazon, 5-1 Go My Love, 7-2 Bladnoch Boy, 10-1 Anvil Inn, 20-1 others.

4.15 SYMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,903 : 1m 40yd)

[illegible]

3-1 Mr Argentina, 4-1 Rag Dancer, 9-2 Character Builder, 5-1 Persian Princess, 7-1 Man In The Middle, 8-1 Prince, 10-1 Good On You, 16-1 others.

4.45 ABINGDON STAKES (3-y-o maidens : £1,090 : 1½m)

1	430	Ballyoran, J. Dunlop, 9-0	Hide	4
2	000	Charlie Theodore, J. Calvert, 9-0	Birch	6
3	00	Dampier, L. Cumani, 9-0	Guest	3
4	000	Do Or Die, C. Thornton, 9-0	Welsh	2
5	404	*Jamshid, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	—	8
10	430	Prince Of Steel, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	Perks	7
14	002	Out Of This World, N. Henderson, 8-11	Duffield	9
15	33	Regal Rita, W. H. Williams, 8-11	Kelleher	1
16	244	Sweater Girl, F. Durr, 8-11	McKeown 7	5

2-1 Dampier, 11-4 Ballyoran, 5-1 Sweater Girl, 6-1 Out Of This World, 8-1 Regal Rita, 10-1 Do Or Die, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Glisseen. 2.45 Mrs Leadbetter. 3.15 Wurli. 3.45 Emblazon. 4.15 Mr Argentina. 4.45 Sweater Girl.

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 'C' Top. 2.45 Mrs Leadbetter. 3.15 Penshiel. 3.45 Go My Love. 4.15 Persian Princess. 4.45 Regal Rita.

Leicester selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Button Top. 2.15 Empress Carlotta. 2.45 Pansing. 3.15 Wonderful Surprise. 3.45 Vicarage Lad. 4.15 Montclair. 4.45 Perma Fina.

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Empress Carlotta. 2.45 Malseedy. 3.15 Welsh Display. 3.45 Cast Pearls. 4.15 Montclair. 4.45 Perma Fina.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Sea Emperor. 2.30 Double Header. 3.0 Gay Invader. 3.30 Famous Footsteps. 4.0 Paddy's Wish. 4.30 Nookie Bear.

Newmarket results

1.45: 1, Traquair (14-1); 2, Joleg (11-2); 3, African Rhythm (11-2). Galaxy Capricorn 9-2 fav. 9 ran.

2.25: 1, Cairn Rouge (6-1); 2, Master Willie (7-2 fav); 3, Nadjar (4-1). 13 ran. NR: Northern Baby.

3.00: 1, Popsi's Joy (10-1); 2, Popaway (14-1); 3, Ashford (33-1). Al Kuwait 7-2 fav. 27 ran.

3.35: 1, Enchantment (5-1 fav); 2, Gamblers Dream (16-1); 3, Flower (6-1). 11 ran. NR: Pink Blues.

4.10: 1, Semley Builds (6-1); 2, Bedford (11-2); 3, Blackfoot (11-2). Protection Racket 100-30 fav. 14 ran.

4.40: 1, Gabitat (12-1); 2, Composer (11-2); 3, Hilladown Lad (5-1). Silca Star Key 100-30 fav. 17 ran. NR: Holmbury Lad.

5.10: 1, Shark Song (10-11 fav); 2, Hit Record (10-1); 3, Barwin (6-1). 17 ran. NR: Caribbean Blue.

Kempton Park NH

1.30: 1, Jondi (7-1); 2, Still Hope (14-1); 3, Glamour Show (20-1). Kilbrittain Castle (5-4 fav). NR: Haverhill Lad. 13 ran.

2.00: 1, Remezzo (7-2); 2, Hay Ride (5-1); 3, Silvery Blue (12-1). Beacon Light (11-4 fav). 13 ran.

2.40: 1, Scroggy (13-8 fav); 2, Carrigeen Hill (5-1); 3, Artistic Prince (10-1). 9 ran. NR: Mac Vidi and Kabean.

3.10: Stopped (6-4 fav); 2, Pine Brook (4-1); 3, Bath Street Kid (5-1). 9 ran.

3.40: 1, Aiggers Green (4-1); 2, Greenways (7-1); 3, Glen Berg (5-4 fav). 9 ran.

4.10: 1, Broadsword (7-1); 2, Chaplin's Nightclub (9-2); 3, Going Straight (7-1) and Hopeful Shot (10-1). Lazzaro (5-2 fav).

Catterick Bridge

2.00: 1, Jezreel (3-1 jt fav); 2, Mendaleak (15-2); 3, Pacific Dream (7-1). Bright Mark 3-1 jt fav. 8 ran.

2.35: 1, Just Martin (4-1); 2, That's Magic (9-4 fav); 3, Christines Folly (12-1). 10 ran. Verowch did not run.

3.10: 1, Rags and Bags (4-1); 2, Cowdenbeath (7-4 fav); 3, Sockbow Hill (4-1). 11 ran.

3.40: 1, Cecconi (3-1 jt fav); 2, Glenvare (3-1); 3, Hi Noon (16-1). Wild Rose 3-1 jt fav. 10 ran.

4.10: 1, Spindrifter (2-7 fav); 2, Mr Norton (4-1); 3, Sun Diver (12-1). 4 ran.

4.40: 1, Sky Blue Pink (20-1); 2, Star Kid (8-1); 3, Town Sky (10-1). Ascot Blue 6-1 fav. 12 ran. Helen's Sceptre did not run.

Bangor-on-Dee NH

1.30: 1, Shadey Dove 8-1; 2, Space Song 8-1; 3, Capsista 33-1. Simbad 9-4 fav. 17 ran. NR: Mulupply, Go Free and Precode.

2.0: 1, Lewis Homes 11-1; 2, Vulcan Express 13-2; 3, Hortensia 25-1. My Buck 11-8 fav. 10 ran.

2.30: 1, Belting Gorse 7-1; 2, Master Brutus 6-2 fav; 3, Lismount VI 20-1. 8 ran.

3.0: 1, Sixshooter 12-1; 2, Dear Octopus 3-4 fav; 3, Rabinski 12-1. 16 ran. NR: Monbrasum and Afovos.

3.30: 1, Sanflora 7-2; 2, Twilight Star 13-2; 3, Prince Fury 10-1. Royal Bishop 11-4 fav. 13 ran.

4.0: 1, Roll of Drums 6-4 fav; 2, Wickwell 16-1; 3, Basil's Choice 3-2. 14 ran. NR: Day Boy.

Kelso NH

2.15: 1, Eversley Lad (9-2); 2, Retainer (7-2 fav); 3, Yentala (4-1). 11 ran.

2.45: 1, Carndonagh (9-4); 2, Bernachie (5-1); 3, Jack's Flutter (16-1). Narsik (7-4 fav). 6 ran.

3.15: 1, Priddy Friendly (6-1); 2, Wotdyknow (8-1); 3, Thomson's Policy (6-1). Newgate (9-4 fav). 16 ran.

3.45: 1, Seamus O'Flynn (6-1); 2, Troilius (4-1); 3, Castleholm (6-1). Birsby, 2-1 fav. 17 ran.

4.15: Fortina's Express (4-6 fav); 2, Royals Green (33-1); 3, Any Second (11-1). 7 ran.

4.45: 1, Gay Walk (8-1); 2, Paddy's Peril (7-1); 3, Little Frenchman (33-1). Big Paddy Joe (4-6 fav). 17 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester: good. Hamilton Park: good to soft. Fontwell Park: good to soft. Tomorrow: Sandown Park: soft. Sedgefield: good.

Fontwell programme NH

2.0 BARNHAM CHASE (Handicap : £1,545 : 3m 2½f)

1	22-f	Pride Of Tennessee, J. Gifford, 7-12-7	A. Balmer	5
2	0-12	Sea Emperor, G. Kindersley, 9-11-13	de Haan	
3	00-3	Medoc, T. Forster, 8-11-8	Jackson	
4	2-pp	*Gypsy Baron (C), Mrs D. Oughton, 10-11-4	Coyle	
5	f-b4	Kirov, B. Gubby, 6-11-1	Mann	
6	0p-1	Coral King, D. Gandolfo, 7-11-2	M. Richards	
7	0p4-	Clash Prince, R. Wall, 9-10-5	Stronge	
8	0-pp	Tangled Knight, R. Voorspuy, 10-10-5	Akehurst	

2-1 Sea Emperor, 7-2 Medoc, 4-1 Pride Of Tennessee, 7-1 Coral King, 17-2 Gypsy Baron, 10-1 others.

2.30 SINGLETON HURDLE (Selling : £772 : 2¼m)

201		Anll, A. Arlett, 11-11-12	G. Jones	
203	p00-	Commoore Sweaters, Mrs R. Lomax, 7-11-12	Mr Roe	
204	20-0	Demilasego, C. Saunders, 13-11-12	Miss Saunders	7
206	420	Double-Header (C), D. Jermy, 5-11-12	Old	
212	00-	Lucky Rezer, D. Gandolfo, 6-11-12	Barton	
215	2-32	Prosan (C), B. Munro-Wilson, 11-11-12	McGarrigle	
217	111	Red Ambion (CD), A. Davison, 8-11-12	Kinane	
219	40-0	Warwick Flyer, O. O'Neill, 9-11-12	J. Jones	7
225		Further Folly, A. Moore, 6-11-8	Moore	4
227	0	Glellen, A. Davison, 3-11-8	Rowe	
229	0-p	Proud Queen, J. Jenkins, 5-11-8	R. Hughes	
230		Silk Fashion, Miss B. Sanders, 6-11-8	Campbell	
231	004-	Welsh Rambler, A. Jones, 8-11-8	J. Williams	
234	402	Daddy's Daughter, N. Lee-Judson, 3-11-3	Charles	4
236	0-0p	Liberty Calling, P. Hayward, 4-11-3	Coyle	4
237	p0f-	Lombardina, P. Green, 4-11-3	—	
239	00p	Spanish War, R. Head, 4-11-3	Cox	
240	000-	Synoat, D. Elsworth, 4-11-3	C. Brown	
241		Hillborn, G. Ripley, 3-10-9	P. Gunt	7
242	0	Marquis Bay, A. Davidson, 3-10-0	Banham	4
243	3	Miss Gaylord, B. Gubby, 3-10-0	Forsyth	4
245	pf	Wild Call, T. Bridger, 3-10-0	Webb	

13-8 Red Ambion, 5-2 Prosan, 5-1 Double-Header, 15-2 Miss Gaylord, 12-1 Daddy's Daughter, 16-1 others.

3.0 NICKEL COIN CHASE (Handicap : £2,008 : 2m 2½f)

301	411-	Gay Invader, F. Winter, 6-11-10	Francome	
302	122	Saucy Coin, T. Forster, 7-11-7	Mr Thomson-Jones	
303	f04	Gleaming Flight, J. Long, 10-11-4	Gray	
305	b2p	Strong Hand, A. Ingham, 4-11-2	Steve Knight	
308	0	Mr Moke, G. Small, 10-10-9	Hoare	
309	003-	Jackydandy (C), A. Moore, 6-10-8	Moore	4
310	0p-0	Brandy Fare (C), B. Shaw, 10-10-7	M. Floyd	
311	40-1	[illegible], N. Henderson, 6-10-5	Smith Eccles	
312	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible] Tay Bridge [illegible]

3.30 HAIG HURDLE QUALIFIER (Novices : £986 : 2¼m)

[illegible]

408	093	Haystack's Flyer, P. Hayward, 5-11-0	Coyle	4
409	00-	Lucky Mouse, A. Wates, 5-11-0	Webber	
410	p0-	Lemperita, A. Arlett, 5-11-0	G. Jones	
411		Mr Foodbroker, D. Kent, 5-11-0	Harnos	
412	0-00	Nothwitreville, [illegible], 5-11-0	Linley	
415	400-	Royal Dawn, C. Trietline, 5-11-0	Morshead	
416	02-4	Washington Heights, F. Walwyn, 5-11-0	W. Smith	
417	fC-0	Anne Bivouac, G. Ripley, 4-10-10	J. King	
419	00-4	Orange Town Man, D. Grissell, 4-10-10	Akehurst	7
420	00-0	Southdown Spirit, J. Gifford, 4-10-10	Lowe	
421	00-0	Tickytina, N. Mitchell, 4-10-10	Sherwood	
423	0	Treacle Tan, R. Smith, 4-10-10	Curran	4

7-4 Leading Artist, 5-2 Mr Foodbroker, 11-2 Washington Heights, Famous Footsteps, 9-1 Corella, 12-1 others.

4.0 BOSHAM CHASE (Novices : £1,086 : 2m 2½f)

501	0f2	The Herb, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-5	Rowe	
505		Candy Prince, F. Muggeridge, 7-10-13	Muggeridge	7
506	40-0	Cargolux, D. Grissell, 7-10-13	Turnell	
507	p2-4	Devil's Brig, R. Shaw, 9-10-13	—	
509	030	Fair Brutus, R. Shaw, 7-10-13	M. Floyd	
510	p03	King's Rhapsody, Mrs R. Holland, 7-10-13	Mrs Alcock	
511	00-0	Lysions, Mrs J. Pitman, 7-10-13	Smart	
512	4-00	Mark's Boy, A. Jones, 10-10-13	John Williams	
513	0	Miss Jigs, B. Wise, 7-10-13	Rowell	
514	210	Paddy's Wish, T. Forster, 6-10-13	Francome	
519		The Kaysoon, Mrs N. Smith, 11-10-13	Webb	
520	0-02	Grey Fusilier, Mrs N. Smith, 5-10-13	Shilston	4
524	30f-	Pelion, R. Head, 5-10-12	Goldstein	4
527	00f-	Royal Potion, D. Pearman, 5-10-12	Jackson	7

11-4 The Herb, 7-2 Grey Fusilier, 9-2 Paddy's Wish, 4-1 Devil's Brig, 7-1 Royal Potion, 10-1 Cargolux, 12-1 others.

4.30 EASTERGATE HURDLE (Novices : 3-y-o : £707 : 2¼m)

601	24	Beckenham Belle, C. Wildman, 11-1	Hobbs	
603	421	Lenby Lad, J. Davis, 11-1	Coomer	4
606		Ashbury Lad, Mrs J. Pitman, 10-8	Smart	
607	5	Esdelcius, H. Westbrook, 10-8	Smith Eccles	
609		Bouquet Garni, Mrs D. Oughton, 10-8	Rowe	
610		Cala Conta, Mrs J. Pitman, 10-8	C. Brown	
611		Ceramic, T. M. Jones, 10-8	Webber	
612		Chad Lad, Mrs J. Pitman, 10-8	de Haan	4
613		Echenier, P. Allingham, 10-8	Francome	
615	044	Flash Fred, N. Mitchell, 10-8	Linley	
616		Grey Heron, A. Moore, 10-8	Rowell	
621	1	Nookie Bear, P. Mitchell, 10-8	Hughes	
622		Praed Street, R. Atkins, 10-8	R. Atkins	
625	f2	Prime Captive, A. Moore, 10-8	Moore	4
626		Rose Charter, B. Peirce, 10-8	—	
627	43	Seven Year Itch, P. Green, 10-8	—	
629		Sir Roy, M. Harvey, 10-8	[illegible]	
633		Village Way, D. Grey, 10-8	Mr Robinson	7
634		Wadi Ali, H. Price, 10-8	G. Williams	4
635		Wine Talk, O. O'Neill, 10-8	C. Jones	7

3-1 Nookie Bear, 4-1 Lenby Lad, 11-2 Beckenham Belle, 15-2 Flash Fred, 10-1 Wadi Ali, 14-1 Prime Captive, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Times Profile: by William Frankel

Menachem Begin

The tough man who became flexible

Israel's sixth Prime Minister is short, squat and balding and wears thick glasses, but awareness of these features fades quickly after the first few moments of conversation. Menachem Begin speaks quietly, persuasively and with conviction. He listens, too, but with almost imperceptable intimations that it is only out of politeness and not because he really wants to hear more than he has said.

He was the first Prime Minister with a positive attitude to orthodox Judaism, though he would not describe himself as orthodox. Rigid himself, he sees value in the strict discipline of orthodox observance. He tends to be formal, addressing people with their full style and title. Courteous almost to a fault, he will thank, almost profusely, the renderer of the smallest service. But he will respond sharply when he thinks he is being attacked or slighted, and invariably bridles when he is described as a former terrorist.

It is difficult to see in the courteous and considerate private *persona* of Menachem Begin the man described in a Palestine police warrant in 1946: "A tall angular man with a thin lined face of a fanatic, jet black hair and myopic eyes behind thick lenses, he is the type of irresponsible, uncompromising rebel, thirsting for personal power".

Menachem Wolfovitch Begin was born in Brest Litovsk, on 16 August 1913, into an orthodox Jewish family and attended a Hebrew school of the Mizrachi, the religious Zionist party. His family background and his Mizrachi schooling gave him an understanding of, and sympathy for, the Jewish religious tradition.

Under the influence of Jabotinsky, he was attracted to the Zionist Revisionist youth movement and became its last leader in prewar Poland. Arrested in Soviet Lithuania in 1941 for Zionist activities, Begin was sent to prison camps in Siberia, where he remained until 1942. The Stalin-Sikorsky agreement of that year gave him the opportunity of release from Siberia to join the Polish army in what had, by then, also become Russia's war against the Nazis.

On arrival in Palestine, Begin established communication with fellow Revisionists and, in 1944, when it seemed certain that the war would soon end with an Allied victory, Begin deserted and went underground to become leader of the Revisionist Party's armed force, the Irgun. By that time its fortunes were at a low ebb, weakened by the opposition of the official Jewish leadership, by the death of its commander in 1941 and by its self-imposed quiescence during the war against Nazism. But it began to revive when Begin took over. His leadership certainly had something to do with this, but there were also two other factors. The first was that with the ending of World War II, the struggle for immigration and freedom could be pursued without hindering the major war effort. Secondly, many Jews deserted from the Polish army then stationed in Palestine and joined the Irgun.

Begin headed the Irgun during the period of its greatest militancy, from 1944 until it was merged into the Israel Defence Forces in June 1948. The Irgun's attacks on British targets in Palestine made him the most wanted enemy, and a price of £10,000 was put on his head.

As far as is known, Begin himself has never seen military action or participated in any violence. He does not even appear ever to have fired a shot at a living target. But he planned and directed the Irgun's most daring and ruthless actions, convinced that nothing would be achieved without force. The two grimmest were the bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in 1946 and the hanging of two British sergeants in August 1947, in retaliation for the hanging of a leading Irgunist.

With the creation of the State of Israel, Begin founded Herut and has led the party in the Knesset since its inception. During the early years, Begin and his Party were too busy settling into the strange role of loyal opposition in a parliamentary democracy to be militant.

But his progress to recognition as a responsible democratic politician was retarded by the violence of his opposition to the negotiations with the Government of West Germany for financial reparations. In 1951, Israel was in a desperate economic situation and German money could be of vital help in the absorption of hundreds of thousands of Holocaust survivors. The Government of Ben-Gurion agonized, but decided in the end to ask the Knesset to approve in principle.

Begin came very close to leading an insurrection against the Government by the violence and bitterness of his opposition.

It took 15 years before he emerged from the political wilderness. In May 1967, the Israeli public, fearful that the Eshkol Government was floundering in the face of the threat posed by Nasser, demanded a "wall to wall" Government of National Unity. Begin called on the Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, to hand over the country's leadership to Ben-Gurion, a remarkable act of political generosity towards the man who had been his bitterest antagonist. Ben-Gurion was not drafted, but a Government of National Unity was formed including Gahal (the Herut-Liberal combination), and for the first time, and after 19 years of opposition, Begin achieved office as Minister without Portfolio and Deputy Prime Minister.

His two years in office broadened him and gave him a new stature in the nation. He had, at any rate, learned something of the restraints and responsibilities of power before he took office as Prime Minister in 1977. In response to the fears that Begin's hard line would kill whatever faint hope existed for peace with the Arabs, Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, said immediately after the election: "Give him time, and you will see him become more flexible than anybody believes".

Yet in his early statements, Begin still insisted that Israel was entitled to the occupied areas and that the new settlements in the West Bank and Sinai would never be relinquished.

The policy of the Begin Government was outlined in the Knesset a month after the elections: "The Jewish people has an eternal historic right to the Land of Israel, the inalienable legacy of our forefathers. The Government shall plan, create and encourage urban and rural settlement on the soil of the homeland". Yet, even before the Sadat visit, Begin was giving signs of flexibility. To a group of American Jewish leaders, worried about the effects of his declared policies, he carefully explained, with talmudic skill, that Israeli sovereignty did not necessarily imply that these territories could never be relinquished. An owner of property, he told them, could give it away if he chose.

The protracted negotiations with President Carter and President Sadat in 1978 and 1979 tested his skill and resolution. But, though tough, he displayed a flexibility and a spirit of compromise which astounded all those who thought they knew him, and dismayed some of his colleagues.

Halfway through his Government's term, the record was almost the looking glass image of what had been expected. Begin, of all people, gave back all the Sinai, including his beloved settlements, in return for peace with Egypt. Only Begin could have achieved it. Had it been proposed by another Government, Begin in opposition would have divided the country and issued another call to the barricades. He still talked of the West Bank and Gaza as belonging to Israel, but few doubted that he would make concessions in these areas too, were there a prospect of a durable settlement.

Extracted from Israel Observed by William Frankel, published by Thames and Hudson at £7.95.

Shimon Peres

The right man in the right place

The Chairman of the Israel Labour Party and the Leader of the Opposition in the Knesset was born Shimon Persky in a small Polish town on 15 August, 1923. He emigrated to Palestine in 1934, so he is clearly not a sabra (the local label for somebody born in Palestine/Israel), but then he is also not, except in the most formal sense, a diaspora Jew either, as were all his predecessors except for Rabin. Peres represents the transition between the East European Jew, worldly-wise, witty and mordant, and the Israeli Jew, tough, direct and aggressive, and possesses many of the characteristics of both.

Peres' voice is low and deep while his style of speech is deliberate, coolly assessing, interpreting, analysing. He has a gift for the vivid phrase. In the Knesset he described the protracted Israel-Egyptian peace negotiation which followed Sadat's visit to Jerusalem as "a Hollywood script in reverse—the happy ending came at the beginning". And, "the difference between a statesman and a prophet is that the latter doesn't have to fix any dates". He enjoys writing poetry. One of his poems was set to music and popularized by folksinger Yaffa Yarkoni after the Six Day War.

His formal education stopped before university but it is rare to glimpse even a small gap in his educational background. He has been known, though infrequently, to exhibit the sort of inaccuracy which comes through having acquired knowledge from books rather than in collegiate contact with people.

Saul Bellow wrote of Peres, "the shine of power is about him" and it was a very apt description then. But that feature of the Peres personality has been less apparent since 1977. Until that devastating defeat, he had, with some hiccoughs, seemed to be permanently in occupation of some position of power.

His long experience of being at the centre of events, of rubbing shoulders with the great and famous, has given him a certain sleekness and urbanity. For a long time, these were regarded as characteristics of the apparatchik and Peres was dismissed as merely a technocrat. Opinions changed with his demonstration of toughness and persistence in fighting for, and winning, the Party leadership.

Peres' political career began when he became secretary of his kibbutz. When at the age of 18, he received a leadership job in the Socialist youth movement, he was noticed by the Party chiefs. His first Government appointment came soon after the State was established, when Levi Eshkol (later Finance Minister and then Ben-Gurion's successor as Prime Minister) was Director-General of the Ministry of Defence. It was a junior job, but brought him into contact with Ben-Gurion, who combined the office of Minister of Defence with the Premiership.

Ben-Gurion took to the young man, recognized his ability and sent him to the USA at the age of 27 as the head of the Defence Ministry's supply mission, a key post. Two years later, Peres returned to Israel to become Director-General of that Ministry.

Surrounded by implacable enemies, Israel's first priority was to ensure its capacity for self-defence. Although then, as always, the country was suffering from immense economic problems, the defence establishment was given practically a free hand and Peres was responsible for a huge part of Israel's national spending. To avoid total dependence on imports, he encouraged the expansion of domestic electronic, aviation and other defence-related industries. At the same time he had to find supplies abroad and was the architect of the invaluable arrangement with France, which came to an end with de Gaulle's veto in 1967. It was during this period of his life that Peres attracted the technocrat label, as well as the hostility of many important figures in Mapai who resented the power wielded by this young man and his closeness to the "old one", Ben-Gurion.

For a complex series of reasons, but essentially as the consequence of his unyielding and pugnacious nature, Ben-Gurion decided in 1965 to leave h and form his own party. Two of his young pro Shimon Peres and Moshe D followed him.

It was a tough couple of Instead of the panoply power of office and the c of vast budgets, Peres now the post of Secretary of th party, working from a tin apidated, almost foetid off one of Tel Aviv's seamier Gone were the official ca driver and the buffer of p tive underlings who ser segregate officials from people. For the first time career, Peres experience pressures, irritations an comforts of the unpro masses. He later r acknowledged that this ha a very positive period in h

In the aftermath of th sions, fears, and then ela the Six Day War, the tunity arrived for healin split in Mapai; and in 196 joined the newly cons Israel Labour Party an Government. The old a nisms initially kept Per of the Government, bu abilities and position cou be long overlooked. In 1 received his first C appointment as Minister migrant Absorption. The ing year he was moved Ministry of Transport and which he renamed Minis Communications. He there until 1974 when, fo the resignation of Moshe as Defence Minister aft criticism of his role in th Yom Kippur War, Pere ceeded him in this office the new Prime Minister, Y Rabin.

He was the right man right place, rebuilding, r ing and reequipping the Defence Forces but, at the time, never missing any tunity to advance his cl the leadership of the After Golda Meir's resig in 1974, Peres oppose nomination of Rabin fo Party leadership and in a ballot of the Central Com came close to winning, wi votes to Rabin's 298, a victory for Peres making key figure in the party.

Rabin must have awa very hard when, after the account affair which led resignation, he telep Peres, inviting him to tak the office of Prime M and assuring him of su Peres made it known th the same occasion, asserted that he had no f ambitions.

He had fulfilled an am which had driven him h the tough and tortuous w politics for three de Labour had led the Gover after every previous el Peres, like almost every politician in Israel, assu would happen again.

The country voted oth and, instead of leadi Government, Peres went lead the Opposition. Hi task was to heal the v in the defeated Party. F next year or two he patc differences, minimized id cal and factional dissensio to some extent, streamlin Party machine. It was enc ing that, at the His elections which followe after the General El Labour kept control o immensely powerful or tion, even though the gained something like cent of the vote. The Party did well, too, municipal elections in ber 1978.

Peres faces uncertaintie the optimism and resilie the professional he is, b of his weaknesses is a impatience. Had he stay hand and not openly chal Rabin, but carried on successful and popular D Minister, the probability he would have steppe Rabin's place effortlessl without creating party di and personal antag Secondly, some of his associates wonder wheth is tough enough for th job. Has he the stee readiness to go for the vein, or is he essential nice a man to act wi necessary ruthlessness effective leader?

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THE SPONSORED ARTS

The Office of Arts and Libraries distributed a booklet, 'The Arts Are Your Business', to industry and commerce in June. This report examines its theme that funding the arts can benefit sponsor as well as recipient, and the implications for business, the arts and the public

n left: members of the Janet Smith Dance Company performing at the 1979 Yorkshire Dance Festival. Sponsors of the festival luded the Yorkshire Arts Association, Marks & Spencer, and the English and Yorkshire and Humberside tourist boards. Top right: of the horses of San Marco is lowered from the Basilica in Venice. The horses were on show at the Royal Academy last year in exhibition sponsored by Olivetti. Above left: Sam Dalton, Yoshi Kobayshi and Sheila Beecham, the latest prize-winners in a lpture award scheme for art students. The scheme is chiefly sponsored by Heredities, a Cumbrian company of bronze casters. ove right: Patricia Caman, violinist, takes her bow after winning the 1980 Mozart Memorial Prize, sponsored by Royal Doulton.

Quid pro quo replaces charity

Sponsorship, patronage or just plain charity? Industry still has a number of ways of viewing and describing the money it gives to support the arts. In the beginning it was mainly charity. The funds usually came from that small and generally private part of the company budget set aside for "philanthropy" and the arts were in the same category as a donation to the local hospital or a new swimming pool for the school down the road. Money was dispensed at the chairman's or managing director's discretion.

Almost pure philanthropy, requiring no honourable mention, does still exist. Some exercise it for fairly practical reasons, among them a desire not to be pestered by begging letters through each morning's post. There is also a real, and understandable, fear among companies, particularly those with decision makers who know very litle about the arts, of being associated with the wrong sort of event. Seven or eight years ago quite a large proportion of the small amount of sponsorship money available—it was reckoned to be £250,000 in 1973 compared with an estimated annual £4m now—was going on "unsuitable" events. The beneficiaries used to hope, usually in vain, that the sponsors would not turn up to see what they were backing, because it could all too often turn out to be a recital hall that was only 20 per cent full or a play whose language they would not care for.

The backlash came swiftly. The artistic fringe changed from being the recipient to the sufferer, a *position it by and large still* holds. The available money went more and more into sport, which provided plenty of publicity in terms of titles and competitions, even though the BBC and its commentators had certain qualms about the number of companies and products they were mentioning. Sport, where sponsorship money is at present about £30m a year, also allowed plenty of opportunity for entertaining clients. So several of those who still reserved some of their money for the arts began insisting on being associated with agreeable events rather than potentially disagreeable ones.

Opera was the first to reap the rewards, led by Glyndebourne and Covent Garden. The success of their respective chairmen, George Christie in Sussex and Lord Drogheda and later Sir Claus Moser in London, was such both at home and abroad that it created some jealousy. Certain American houses, which on the whole are used to drawing their support from wealthy private patrons rather than charitable trusts, were openly cross at seeing themselves beaten to the available money.

Although a good deal of financial support was being achieved by one chairman approaching another, the day of the quid pro quo was *at hand. A number of com*panies began looking at what they could recoup from the money they were spending on the arts apart from mere good will. In some cases it was considered a matter of image polishing and possibly the repayment of a social debt.

The cigarette manufacturers have always been among the most generous and BAT's £600,000 in August to the Philharmonia Orchestra spread over the next two years, is the largest single sum which has so far gone from industry to the arts. Others have decided on a policy of supporting the local team; hence the grant by Amoco (UK) with its Milford Haven refinery to the Welsh National Opera (£250,000, spread over five years) and Gulf Oil's money for the Scottish National Orchestra. The banks, which are also considerable spenders and are usually not too affected by the vagaries of the economy, tend to go for potential customers: Midland helps to cut prices for the youthful audience at the Covent Garden Proms and Lloyds backs the National Youth Orchestra.

The question to whom to give the money has tended to move away from the chairman's desk to that of the corporate affairs director or the chief public relations officer. It might even be a matter for the marketing director and for tax reasons be debited to his budget. Outside the companies themselves there have sprung up a number of "spending guidance counsellors", the chief of which is the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts.

ABSA, which now has *almost a hundred members,* advises on channelling the money in the right direction and makes a very good job of it; next month, with Prince Charles in attendance, it will make awards to the sponsors of the year. In addition to ABSA there are three or four private brokers who act as middlemen between industry and the arts, putting the one side in touch with the other and taking a fee, sometimes a flat sum and sometimes a percentage for their services.

Some though, believe there should be no necessity for such counsellors and that the theatres, orchestras and galleries should have enough resourcefulness and energy to make their own approaches. Sadler's Wells, for instance, which since the departure of its opera to the Coliseum has had to depend heavily on commercial support, makes it quite clear what it can give in return to anyone philanthropic enough to back one of its visiting companies. At the other extreme there are those who feel it wrong for state-subsidized organizations to have to beg for outside money: Sir Peter Hall reckons that it is the nation's duty to support the National Theatre and seeks sponsorship on only the most modest scale.

The Hall approach might not please Norman St John-Stevas who is looking for industry to provide £10m for the arts by 1982. This is a highly optimistic figure, particularly since the present estimate of £4m could well be about a million above reality. Rather than run too fast it might be advisable to try for a more equitable spread of what is now available—the visual arts are distinctly undernourished—without destroying the absolute right of every sponsor to put his money where he or she wishes.

John Higgins
Arts Editor

The pioneering days

sponsorship by British ness first hit the head- in February 1958 when enlightened Mr. Fre- ck Hooper, then manag- director of Schweppes, £1,000 to the English e Company to stage Jellicoe's *The Sport of Mad Mother* at the l Court Theatre. The attracted almost as h notice as the play, the exercise provided e magnificent public tions for Schweppes.

ter in the same year, T. A. H. Sycamore, the aging director of Oxo, uncing that his com- wished to follow suit, ed the ESC to submit ts for his approval. He ted them all, saying he unable to understand of them. Instead, he ed £1,000 to the ESC's ral fund.

hen asked what sort of he would have oted, Mr Sycamore was ted as replying: "A Shakespeare, with no no blasphemy, and no monarchism". Ridicule ound but it was Oxo, the Royal Court, which ired the reviews.

nother pioneer was the l Philharmonic Or- ra, entering the spon- hip stakes in 1966 with "Music and export" ne. Business and indus- companies were invited ontribute a mere £250 towards the cost of a ected tour of the United s. But in those days that modest sum was ded as excessive (what d the shareholders and the scheme fell e ground.

1972, however, the had succeeded in per- ng Seagrams and bourcy each to spend 0 on sponsoring con- at the Royal Albert —*A Night of a Hundred* s and an *Entente iale Musicale* respec- —and in 1973 Legal General offered the or- a £25,000 a year for of the next three

is was the first tranche egal and General's con- ng sponsorship of the which by now nts to more than 000.

turally enough, public ions consultants have ed the opportunities h arts sponsorship can their clients, and al have recently begun pecialize in this area. of them were asked eir views.

Christopher Bosanquet ief executive of Charles er Lyons, which claims Europe's largest pub- relations consultancy, and he was a prime mover in developing the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts. He is also the only public relations consultant sitting on the Government's Committee of Honour on Business Sponsorship of the Arts, set up earlier this year by Mr St John-Stevas.

"Any decision to sponsor the arts obviously has to match client needs", Mr Bosanquet says. "It also makes sense to approach the governing bodies of the various artistic centres to discover where their particular needs are greatest.

"Sponsorship has to be seriously considered, and thoughtfully undertaken, for companies are responsible to their employees and shareholders for the handling of their money. Management has to see a positive return in terms of goodwill, publicity and, in the last resort, profit.

"Part of the motive is—or should be—the public-spirited desire to contribute to the cultural and social life of the nation. I say 'nation' because sponsorship often makes it possible to bring art and culture to localities outside London, where it tends otherwise to be too heavily concentrated."

Mr Bill Kallaway at one time worked for W.D. & H.O. Wills; he was involved, in the late 1960s, in their sponsorship of the London Philharmonic Orchestra which continues to this day. In 1972, in the belief that many organizations might wish to embark on sponsorship but were unfamiliar with its mechanics, he founded his own firm, Kallaway (Consultants and Management), to concentrate solely on this type of operation.

Kallaway acts both for arts organizations seeking sponsorship and for industrial companies seeking arts to sponsor. Among projects for which they were the catalyst were Harveys of Bristol's sponsorship of the Bournemouth orchestras and the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition.

They also arranged sponsorship of the Scottish National Orchestra by three companies—Gulf Oil (£250,000, covenanted over seven years), General Accident (over £100,000, to include a nationwide tour of 20 concerts; a recording of Mahler's fourth symphony and the commissioning of two new works for the orchestra's Musica Nova festival next year) and the Bank of Scotland (£25,000 for a series of promenade

continued on page 11

Seek, and you will be funded

For the past two and a half years, the arts and leisure research unit of the School of Management Studies, Polytechnic of Central London, has been examining business sponsorship of the arts. The study, which is funded by the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Social Science Research Council and the Ernest Cook Trust, is concentrating on sponsorship of the performing arts. Questionnaires were sent to all known performing arts organizations in the United Kingdom (483 theatres, 125 festivals, 304 repertory companies and 275 music and dance companies). A 40 per cent response rate was achieved.

Sponsorship was defined for the purpose of the study as a "financial outlay with some form of material benefit as its primary justification." Performing arts bodies were requested to state the amount they received from commerce and industry during the fiscal year ending April 1979. An element of patronage as opposed to sponsorship must be accepted in all the figures.

The response indicates that business sponsorship for the performing arts totalled £4m in 1978-79. The arts that received most, as shown in chart A, were theatres (26.2 per cent), festivals (25 per cent), opera companies (20 per cent) and symphony and chamber orchestras (18.7 per cent). Theatres and festivals took the major share, clearly because there are many more of them.

The success of opera and orchestras was chiefly achieved by a small number of organizations attracting significant amounts of sponsorship. For the most part, these sponsorship operations were highly professional often employing a full-time sponsorship officer.

Repertory and dance companies, brass bands and choruses only managed to capture 10.1 per cent of the available sponsorship. Repertory companies appear to be active in their pursuit of sponsorship, albeit at the lower end of the scale.

The dance sponsorship category was dominated by one recipient company, the London Festival Ballet; the Royal Ballet is not included in this category, since it has not proved possible to separate its sponsorship figures from those of the Royal Opera Company. Several brass bands are looking for sponsorship, because of a cut in industrial support and increased costs.

Chart B divides the total amounts received by individual arts organizations into four categories. The largest is of those companies attracting between £2,500 and £25,000 (total received, £1.6m); it consists chiefly of small and medium-sized arts organizations which generally employ a wide range of marketing tools, including well-prepared sponsorship brochures to obtain results.

The £25,000-£70,000 category (total, £650,000) is smaller because it takes a considerably greater amount of skill and professionalism to obtain these amounts. The over-£70,000 category consists of only a handful of large, business-like arts organizations.

However, the smallest category, companies attracting less than £2,500, is made up of the largest number of arts bodies—two thirds of all those who received sponsorship. This means that 90 per cent of the sponsorship available in 1978-79 went to less than a third of the performing arts concerned. It therefore suggests that business sponsorship of the arts is unevenly distributed, and that most of the funds go to the more successful arts organizations.

The study also revealed the simple and startling fact that those who seek sponsorship usually find it, especially if they properly define their aims and objectives and approach commerce and industry with a well-documented case. Almost 65 per cent of all performing arts organizations claimed to have sought business sponsorship, and the majority gained something from the exercise.

Building a sponsorship network can take up to three years. Its success will largely depend on the ability to make personal contacts and interest business in a product.

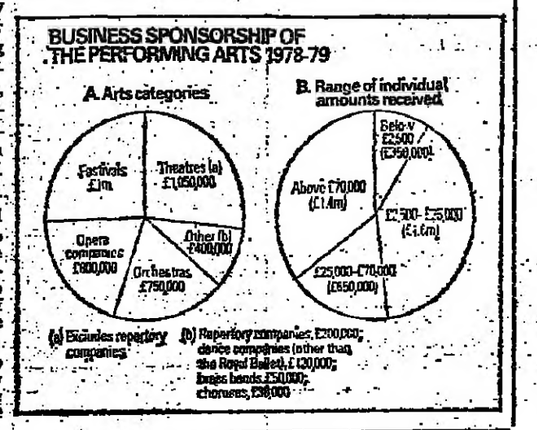
More than 80 per cent of all performing arts bodies indicated that more help was needed in obtaining sponsorship. This suggests that existing facilities might be reviewed and expanded.

Last, arts organizations should have no fear that commerce and industry wish to infringe on their artistic license. About 90 per cent of all respondents answered "no" *when asked if a spon*sor or potential sponsor ever attempted to influence their artistic policy. The remaining 10 per cent indicated that for the most part, discussions were friendly and constructive.

If the performing arts are to survive in the present economic climate, they must sell their products not only to potential customers, but also to potential sponsors. Sponsorship is a marketing philosophy which can be of assistance to both the arts and to business.

There is no reason why the two should not live happily together. There is much to be gained and nothing, in the way of artistic integrity, *to be lost. But sponsorship* must be energetically sought. The building of a network of personal contacts should be viewed as a long-term investment. The rule is: "Ask, and you shall be given".

Henry A. Goldberg
Jecturer, School of Management Studies, Polytechnic of Central London



THE SPONSORED ARTS

Minister takes on role of fund raiser

On holiday in Italy this year, Mr Norman St John-Stevas drove the 200 or so miles from Venice, where he was staying, to Stresa to catch the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on tour. He enjoyed the experience, he says; the musicians, in turn, rolled out the red carpet for him.

Any arts minister prepared to go to such lengths to show interest and support is clearly a man to be reckoned with; and he has, in fact, already achieved a considerable reputation among those who want to see the arts flourish, not least for the single-minded and persuasive campaign he is at present pursuing to induce industry and commerce to give more backing to the arts.

But this is not all: he is anxious that there should be help as well in at least two other areas—crafts and films—and he explained his thinking to me in his office in Whitehall. There is no brass plate to identify the Office of Arts and Libraries to the public strolling by—but then this is primarily the Cabinet Office and Mr St John-Stevas himself is first and foremost Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons.

First, lest there should be any misapprehension, he indicated the Government's role, which it accepts, as the chief financial provider for the arts. This was as it should be, he said, and was not inconsistent with the government policy of rolling back the frontiers of the state in the industrial, commercial and economic world and making room for the private sector.

He was saying, in fact, that there were certain areas where the state had to maintain its support because nobody else could do it.

It had to provide the framework in which such institutions as the British Museum, the British Library and the National Gallery could exist; and it had never wanted to do more than create the framework.

"So there should not be any such thing as Socialist or Conservative arts policy—it is a matter for the artists and the institutions concerned", he said.

What in practice he is faced with when there is a general reduction in government expenditure is that, like everything else, the arts budget comes under review and it is an extremely difficult position to maintain, in the face of 19 or so of your colleagues all having to give up cherished projects, that the arts should be totally exempt.

"It is difficult to say there should be room for considerable growth in real terms in arts expenditure. So how in practice does it work out? One has been able to keep the situation as regards the Arts Council more or less stable, allowing for inflation and any increase in real terms.

"Now I am looking to the private sector for increased support on the grounds, first that it is a good thing for the arts to have two sources of support rather than one—that increases freedom; and, second, that it is right to go with the grain of the Government by reducing taxation and encouraging private enterprise, and thus one would expect the private sector to be able to do more for the arts", Mr St John-Stevas continued.

The campaign, still young, had had very considerable success, he said. Membership of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts (ABSA) had doubled and examples of business rallying round were the Turner Gallery, made possible by cooperation between the Clore Foundation, and the large sums in support for music put up by firms such as du Maurier, Barclays Bank and Gulf Oil.

Glyndebourne, he pointed out, has no Arts Council grant and was very much supported by private enterprise.

"I think", he reflected, "that I've become a sort of fund-raiser rather than a minister." And we took a break while he carefully took down instructions by telephone on how to work his video cassette recorder.

In June he set up a sponsorship advisory committee of people eminent in business, communications and the arts (a shrewd mix) to kick off the campaign and keep it rolling. He is also heartened that the Prince of Wales is presenting this year's ABSA awards next month, and there is the conference on sponsorship now being held at Leeds Castle in Kent.

ABSA itself, along with the McKinsey organization, is setting up research to find out the precise extent of business sponsorship and private arts support so as to identify projects for the future. Their report, the minister hopes, will be completed by the end of the year.

So the campaign has a lot going for it and a lot is going on. It will last into 1981, then there will be a review in the spring, and the idea is to have it ultimately proceeding under its own steam so that the Office of Arts and Libraries will be able to fade into the background.

On the day I saw him, Mr St John-Stevas had held a meeting with his sponsorship advisory committee and a British Council representative had read a paper about arts sponsorship overseas. He explained: "They were showing us that there was scope there for companies with interests outside this country to take part in helping the council's work in promoting our arts events abroad."

He went on: "I would like to see if it is possible for more help to go to the Crafts Council—they have a very big contribution to make to our industrial revival. We have a great wealth of talent in the crafts and we are, I feel, much more suited to them than to mass production.

"I would like to see more resources devoted to them and involve them in the sponsorship field. Local industry could play a considerable part, and since most local industry is involved in industrial training this is a natural allied field for them."

He wanted to have a careful look at films as well. One area for development, he felt, was the production by the British Film Institute of its own films, which it was already doing.

"One of the things I am also exploring at the moment is whether we can create a situation in which the National Film Library has a right to prints of all films, in the way the British Library has copies of all books that are published." Apart from sponsorship, there are projects he is keen to see under way—the new British Library public lending right (something he campaigned for with the late Sir Alan Herbert), the solution of the problem of Somerset House, where he would like to see a combination of pictures and furniture on display.

His own tastes in the arts have been fairly well publicized, especially the harp in the bathroom. He goes to the theatre as much as he can ("Literature, of which the theatre is part, is our greatest art"); enjoys poetry; gets in as much reading as possible; and plays the piano, the organ and, of course, the harp—"none of them very well".

At an early age he played the triangle—"and always came in too early". Having has since given that up he is now banging the drum to bring in industry's millions to support a cause he regards as immensely important to the cultural vitality of the nation.

Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Carmen's factory should remain a fiction

Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the Arts Council for the past five years, is all in favour of the arts being sponsored by business. His only reservation—and he chooses his words with care, since this is a sensitive subject—is about the sometimes disproportionate acknowledgment given to commercial companies when they sponsor arts events.

"A very small contribution from a business sponsor can be advertised in such a way that it gives the impression that the sponsor has given a large amount or has even covered the total costs of the operation", Sir Roy said.

However, the council has spoken to the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts and to its own clients and they believe there is now a much better understanding of the need to acknowledge support by both businesses and the Arts Council.

"Questions of taste are also raised by sponsorship", Sir Roy said, "and recent developments in the sports world give some reason for concern.

"Sponsors are very keen to secure shirt advertising on the football field but we trust that good taste will ensure they will never seek it or equivalents in the theatre or on the opera stage. It would, for instance, be going beyond the bounds of good taste if the tobacco factory in Bizet's *Carmen* were to be identified with one of our leading cigarette manufacturers; the name emblazoned in large letters."

Sir Roy has tried constantly to put over the message that the arts are for everyone; and to this end he appointed an education officer to activate the arts and educational worlds at all levels—from schools through to adult education—to collaborate in making the arts more widely understood and therefore more widely accessible.

He also realizes the great potential of the fourth television channel. "What remains to be done is to harness television to make its proper contribution to the achievement of the 'arts for everyone' goal. Television is, in the best sense of a much misused word, a wonderful popularizer.

"I think the Arts Council should have closer links with the broadcasting world. I personally have many informal links with it but I hope the forthcoming fourth channel will, with its emphasis on using programmes from independent producers, lead to a more formal link between the council and the fourth channel executive."

Mr Edmund Dell, chairman designate of the fourth channel executive, is equally keen that there should be sponsorship by business of programmes put out on the channel. But there are as yet legal problems to be settled in the case of, say, concerts sponsored in collaboration with and directly transmitted by the service as opposed to those sponsored independently and then broadcast.

The council's own arts film section already sells many of its films to television. The recent, highly successful one on Stanley Spencer shown on BBC2 was an example.

Sir Roy identifies *The South Bank Show* as the independent television network's major arts contribution. It has not, he says, otherwise given enough time to the arts and this was noted by the Annan committee in its report on broadcasting in 1977.

"But they (the independent television companies) can argue very plausibly that they could do very little with only one channel", Sir Roy said. "This is why the fourth channel gives them the opportunity to match or even, one hopes, surpass the BBC in its arts programming—and the emphasis on independent producers is unique and very important for us."

He still worries about the amount of ignorance there is about the arts and the way they are supported. "A colleague met an MP at the Royal Opera House who had no idea we gave it so much as a penny when we actually give it £7m a year.

"With this kind of ignorance there was, and still is, inadequate awareness in the public at large of the extent of the Arts Council's activities, and I think we ourselves are largely to blame."

He has seen as one of his main tasks increasing accessibility to the arts throughout the country, which is a chartered duty of the council; and further to shift the emphasis from the metropolis to the regions.

"And it has seemed, for reasons I was never able to discover, that the Arts Council had done very little about its other main chartered duty—to develop and improve the knowledge, practice and understanding of the arts", Sir Roy said.

The Arts Council has its critics, certainly; but it still has many friends. In an article in *The Sunday Times* Mr Melvyn Bragg called the council "the most effective and successful arts funding organization in the world".

K.G.

Self-help is AIM

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth branch of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has announced a new project, Arts Initiative and Money (AIM), as part of its "self-help in the arts" programme.

The objective of the project is the encouragement of joint or individual efforts within the arts community to mitigate the effects of cuts in public subsidy, while increasing the understanding of other support mechanisms.

AIM hopes "to identify, support and monitor new and innovative ideas for the effective management and funding of the arts, gathering and disseminating information on successful schemes". It will concentrate its efforts on the management and marketing of the arts and on the improvement of public understanding of their funding needs.

An advisory committee of 14 artists, administrators and business people has been set up. It is to be chaired by Mr John Last, an executive of the Littlewoods Organization and a member of the Merseyside County Council, the Arts Council and the Press Council. The coordinator of the project is Elizabeth Richie.

The project will be backed with a substantial proportion of the branch's £250,000 arts budget. It will proceed simultaneously with the foundation's support for individual artists and its efforts to encourage the integration of arts with work and leisure activities.

Richard Sachs

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THE SPONSORED ARTS

A big thriving centre at South Hill

Open air theatre on the terrace at South Hill Arts Centre, Berkshire.

It may be because of an unreasonable prejudice, but I would never have imagined the outskirts of Bracknell, in Berkshire, to be the location of a big thriving arts centre. But how wrong I would have been. The South Hill Arts Centre, in a large and imposing Georgian mansion with 15 acres of ground, is one of the most progressive and adventurous projects of its kind I have seen.

Its activities include music—symphony orchestras, chamber music, jazz and folk; spinning and weaving; pottery; all the visual arts including screen printing, photography, and films; theatrical production and literature.

South Hill has a writer-in-residence, even a musical instrument maker-in-residence who is building a harpsichord with the help of money given by Bentalls. Before joining South Hill as its director, Mr Gavin Henderson was general manager of the Philharmonia Orchestra in London and artistic director of the York and Portsmouth Festivals.

The centre has a great deal of support from local industry. "Firms are beginning to come to us spontaneously now they know what other companies are doing it", Mr Henderson said.

Local sponsorship comes about in various ways, he said. "For example, we never went to Honeywell Control Systems and said: 'We must have a video studio'. It all started when they invited me to lunch in their boardroom. They wanted to hear about the centre. We had various ideas about how they could participate in our work and a month or two later the entire board came to see us. They had a meeting with our principal staff here and we all sparked off various ideas.

"We tried first of all to get them to sponsor a major concert or festival. They were not interested in that but, in walking around, they suddenly said: 'Video. Our training department—our business school—has a video requirement.' It also seemed that they lacked the necessary space in their own organization.

"So little by little, the project emerged. We were certainly envious of people with video programmes; the idea had crossed our minds and we already had a modest amount—a nucleus of video equipment. But from one day to the next we were transformed in a direction that we could never have imagined. It made us realize that you never know what a company might want you for, and what you can do to service that company.

"Since Honeywell provided us with a video studio we have discovered that video is a growing art form," Mr Henderson said. "It is very much a medium of the present day. Their provision of £35,000 worth of video equipment enabled us to establish a fellowship for a video artist here. We make our own video films and get everybody in the community to join us—particularly the schools. Honeywell also took out corporate membership of the video club for all their 800 employees.

"Sponsorship began with us in 1972 when Sperry Gyroscope gave us £2,500 towards equipment for our studio theatre. Now we have a professional theatre company in every week, usually doing two nights. Most of the companies consider it to be the most successful experimental theatre studio in the country. We have used it for a major jazz festival—the only one to receive a substantial grant from the Arts Council.

"Our local sponsors now include John Lewis's Waitrose stores, Clark & Eaton, 3M, Racal, Air Products and Ferranti, who supported the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra for our Festival of English Music this summer.

"When making your approach, it is very important to find the right person in the company. Most companies differ in this respect. Sometimes you might strike a chord with the people who run the social club, but you might in other instances find it necessary to go to the top.

"We are lucky in that we enjoy the cooperation and guidance of the Bracknell Development Corporation which, being responsible for attracting a lot of industry to the district, can advise us as to the most suitable people to contact.

"I usually start by ringing up and arranging an informal meeting; that generally results in my inviting them to visit the centre and meet members of our staff. We will then lay on a tour and presentation, rather in the way that an advertising agency does. And we invite the managing director or chairman and perhaps the personnel officer or manager."

The centre has a staff of 30, and about 6,000 people pass through the front door every week. Businesses in the area pay something like £1,000 a year, which entitles members of their staffs and their families to use the centre like a club, and the directors of the companies have the satisfaction of knowing that they are providing a worthwhile service in staff relations.

"Fortunately", Mr Henderson said, "redundancy in Bracknell is running at .06 per cent—possibly because so many of the firms around here are concerned with electronics, micro-processing and defence technology—and this provides a healthy environment for sponsorship."

Earlier this month it was announced that Bracknell District Council had accepted plans for a new theatre at South Hill Park, to be opened by Christmas, 1982. The theatre is priced at £600,000 on today's costs; the final sum is expected to be in the region of £1m, of which some £300,000 will be raised by appeal.

Sam Heppner

The pioneering days

continued from page 9

concerts in London and four Scottish cities).

Mr Kallaway distinguishes carefully between sponsorship on the one hand and fundraising, patronage or charitable donations on the other. He regards it as a tangible business investment and believes strongly that, if it is to expand, it must be recognized as such.

"It is a business of equal mutual benefit", he said. "For the recipient, in cash or kind, it is the key to dreams or survival; for the sponsor it provides positive returns—no matter how diffuse these may appear to the onlooker."

Mr Alastair Sedgwick is a director of Marketing and the Arts, a subsidiary formed two years ago by two public relations consultancies, Nielsen Sedgwick International and Carl Byoir & Associates. Among the "matches" arranged by his firm are sponsorship by Braun Electric (UK) of a season of concerts by the Royal Choral Society and Royal Doulton's resurrection of the Mozart Memorial Prize for young instrumentalists and singers, presented earlier this month at the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Marketing and the Arts also arranged recently for BAT Industries to sponsor Glyndebourne Touring Opera on a week's visit to Coventry and Wolverhampton, and for Yardley to fund a cheap ticket scheme for schoolchildren, at a total cost to the two companies of about £50,000.

"If sponsorship is to survive, it must be cost effective", Mr Sedgwick said. "Most public relations consultancies handling sponsorship tend to be top heavy either on the marketing-cum-public relations side or the artistic side, but it is very important to get the balance right."

R.S.

Getting it right

Altruism is all very fine, but sponsorship is not totally altruistic and, in a world governed largely by business interests, it would be well to examine its commercial value.

Mr. Luke Rittner, director of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, straddles the fence and is, therefore, well qualified to explain the benefits of sponsorship to the business community.

"There are not many businessmen", he said to me, "who embark on art sponsorship to sell more of anything. Ultimately, that is what they are in business for, but their underlying motive tends to be corporate promotion rather than commodity advertising.

"Under this umbrella there are many desirable aims: employee relations, customer relations, local and central government relations and finally there is corporate or company hospitality and entertaining.

"Many companies ask us about art sponsorship. We tell them as much as we can and then comes the question: 'Do you think it's right for us?' If they are trying to sell bubble gum, we will clearly not suggest that they support something at Covent Garden because the market would be totally wrong. One has to be realistic and there are occasions when we say to a company: 'We do not think the arts are the right vehicle for you'. I say that to show that ABSA is not here simply to raise money for *the arts, come what may.*

"The interest of the sponsor is our first priority. Let me give you some examples of how well sponsorship can match the sponsor. Take the case of Bryant & May's sponsored new production of *The Matchmaker* staged by the Cambridge Theatre Company in 1978. For the obvious reasons that worked extremely well; it was the public relations man's dream come true.

"Another recent case has been the sponsorship by Herring, Son & Daw, a firm of valuers and estate agents, of a series of concerts in beautiful National Trust properties. There is a natural link here.

"Or take the case of Crown Wallcovering's sponsorship of the visual arts. I think this matching of sponsorship is enormously important and all part and parcel of making it a commercial operation rather than an exercise in patronage. I do not denigrate patronage, but it is something different. It is a one-way operation where the patron is giving something for nothing in return, except for the satisfaction of having done so."

ABSA was set up four years ago by some 40 companies, including IBM, Imperial Tobacco, Marks & Spencer and Commercial Union. Lord Goodman, chairman of ABSA's advisory council since 1977, was present at the inaugural meeting and is chairing ABSA's two-day conference, opening today at Leeds Castle, in Kent, on corporate sponsorship of the arts.

Speakers at the conference will include Mr Edmund Dell, chairman of the fourth channel consultative panel; Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC; Sir Roy Shaw, secretary general of the Arts Council; Mr Frank Saunders, senior vice-president, Philip Morris; Mr Philip Chappell, chairman, International Computers; Mr Brian McMaster, general administrator, Welsh National Opera; Mr Jack Emery, associate director, the Old Vic Company; and Mr Colin Shaw, director of television, Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The association's main object is to encourage companies in the private sector to sponsor the arts and look after the interests of companies involved in such sponsorship. Companies are encouraged to sponsor not because it is something they should be doing for the good of their souls, but because there are occasions when it makes sound business sense.

The association is really a kind of trade association, created to look after the interests of its members, all of whom are either interested in, or involved in, sponsorship of the arts. There is a subtle distinction here; not every member is necessarily a sponsor.

Some who believe in the general principle of sponsorship, but do not actually sponsor anything themselves, join the association to help to promote its aims.

"Faced with a request from the arts", Mr Rittner says, "many business people put it straight to their charity committee. That body may already be committed to cancer research, starving children and so on and the arts are probably going to come at the bottom of their list of priorities. We advise them instead to put it to their promotional people or their marketing people; if they can justify it in commercial terms, the firm should do it because it is going to be mutually beneficial."

S.H.

Philippa Toomey discusses poetry prizes, Martin Huckerby, Theatre Reporter, writes about attracting money for the stage

Less than £100 a year goes with this title

The most mellifluous title in public life is that of Poet Laureate. You are heir to Dryden (and to Alfred Austin) and for your services (which are vague and undefined) you receive £70, and an additional £27 in lieu of a quantity of sack. At the moment the drink might be a better investment than the money, and it is perhaps symptomatic of the financial rewards that the top job rates less than £100 a year.

For all that, poetry is not dying, nor are poets. The Poetry Olympics, hugely enjoyed on a somewhat ad hoc basis, was a sign of the times. In the past year, the National Poetry Secretariat (which flourishes under the aegis of the Poetry Society) announces that 327 poets read to 254 separate organizations. Moreover, it contributed to six major literary festivals, Lancaster, Oxford (where Ted Hughes drew a larger audience in the Union than ex-President Nixon), Ilkley, Cambridge, St Ives and Cheltenham.

Prizes for poetry come in some strange forms. There is the Arthur Markham Memorial Prize, all competitors having to be manual workers "in or about a coal mine, or have been injured when so employed". A past or present member of Liverpool University can win the Felicia Hemans Prize for Lyrical Poetry.

For some you have to be under 30, and for the Eric Gregory Trust Fund, run by the Society of Authors, you have to be under 30 and British to the core, as it is for "the encouragement of young poets who can show they are likely to benefit from an opportunity to give more time to writing". The Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize (£500) is given for verse and prose in alternate years (you have to be under 40). There seems to be nothing for the OA Poet.

More profitable would be the winning of the National Poetry Competition, for previously unpublished poems not exceeding 32 lines, at £1,000, £500 and £250. This is run by the Poetry Society, and last year they had 27,000 entries. At £1 a poem entry fee, it was a welcome shot in the arm for the society's finances.

The competition is run in association with Radio 3, judged this year by Patrick Beer, Douglas Dunn and George MacBeth. There is a prizewinners' anthology, and an invitation to appear on Radio 3. It is a stepping stone to fame, if not fortune. The winners of the 1978 and 1979 competitions both received Eric Gregory awards and are being published by major publishers.

The Arvon Foundation, in association with *The South Bank Show*, is running another large competition. The foundation has two residential centres for writers in Yorkshire and Devonshire. Ted Hughes, Seamus Heaney, Charles Causley and Philip Larkin will judge the entries, and there will be a special *South Bank Show* in the new year. The first prize is £5,000.

The largest patron is the Arts Council. There are many ways in which this patronage is dispensed through the Literature Panel—subsidies to publishers, readings, festivals and the like, and the Poetry Society itself, although something of a wail has gone up from them, having been rather successful last year, they will not receive the proportion of their grant which is a guarantee against loss. The moral of this would appear to be, lose all you can.

The Poetry Book Society, founded in 1954 by the Arts Council, is run as a book club, a panel chosing four volumes a year, buying 1,000 copies of each from the publisher, and producing an anthology at Christmas and a bulletin, for a £12 annual subscription. Alan Brownjohn's *A Night in the Garden* is the Christmas choice, and he will be reading at the Arts Council Shop in Long Acre, London, at 1 pm on November 12.

Another generous patron is W. H. Smith. Its annual Literary Award has been won by Kathleen Raine, Seamus Heaney and by Thom Gunn in 1979, and I can remember Lord Goodman handing a cheque to a prizewinner and adding that in his opinion (worth half as much again) it was tax free. WHS has concentrated on taking poetry to the young with its Poets in Schools programme, and its support of Children's Poetry Week as part of the 1979 Cambridge Poetry Festival, and its renamed Young Writers' Competition, open to all children up to 16, any form of writing, with 63 prizes and publication of the winning entries under the title *Children as Writers*.

Honour where honour is due: last year WHS received an award from the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts. Events at the Cheltenham Festival are sponsored by Guinness and Harp, and Heineken is sponsoring a limerick competition there, for those fostering a closer association between poetry and the modern equivalent of a drop of sack.

Now a branch of marketing

When a commercial company puts money into an arts event, it may be seeking corporate prestige or wishing to promote a product. Arts Sponsorship is often [illegible] by a desire [illegible]

Unfortunately, [illegible] yet [illegible] to [illegible] and to a critical [illegible] of [illegible] the theatre, [illegible] classical [illegible] capacity of [illegible] controversy.

Last year, Trident Television, sponsored a new play at the Old Vic, *The 88*, about an Irish hockey [illegible] during the 1920s. When the reviews appeared, there were suggestions that this was a controversial subject, so Trident's name swiftly came off the publicity.

Nothing daunted, Trident returned as a sponsor this year, backing what seemed a much safer bet, *Macbeth*, with Peter O'Toole.

The uncertainties of the world of drama have led people to suggest that the theatre is doomed to be the poor relation of arts sponsorship, unable to attract the money going to opera or ballet or orchestras, which are often seen as having more prestige and fewer dangers.

Although financial support for the theatre is not enormous, this is partly because most theatres have started energetically seeking sponsorship only in the past couple of years, and also because theatre companies may be based in smaller cities rather than the rich metropolitan centres.

Few theatres find it easy to attract sponsors and most regard such money as icing on the cake, but more are now taking the subject seriously. Several are producing proper brochures for the first time; others are establishing sponsorship and corporate funding committees; more are hiring staff solely to seek sponsorship.

They could hardly have picked a worse time to press ahead with such plans. As the Derby Playhouse put it: "We seem to be in a Catch 22 situation. The Government is saying that because of the economic situation you cannot rely on public subsidy; but because of the economic situation, people in business have not got the money to put into our activities."

[illegible] strated by the Cambridge Theatre Company, which recieved £19,000 from sponsorship in 1979-80. This year it has gained only £4,500 and cannot find any more.

Companies considering sponsorship frequently demand something new and theatres expend much in pennity on producing novel ideas, although as time goes on these are harder to find.

It was Cambridge [illegible] that success in the past [illegible] the idea of mounting [illegible] staff to particular [illegible] than Regan and May [illegible] called *The Matchmaker* while *The Winter's Tale* was backed by the Sil[illegible] construction firm.

Most sponsors say [illegible] from backing new [illegible] especially anything [illegible] mental. Even the R[illegible] Shakespeare Company [illegible] its sponsors were cons[illegible] tive, usually backing [illegible] Shakespeare. But there [illegible] a few signs of change. [illegible] fridges, which has previ[illegible] sponsored middle of the [illegible] plays at the Oxford [illegible] house, is backing the [illegible] adaptation of *Peer Gyn*[illegible]

The Crucible at Shef[illegible] had discussions with a [illegible] which was willing to con[illegible] sponsoring a season of [illegible] in its more experim[illegible] studio, but the plan [illegible] dered because one play [illegible] about South Africa. [illegible] theatre would not dro[illegible] play, so it lost the spo[illegible] ship.

Organizations such a[illegible] Association for Bus[illegible] Sponsorship of the [illegible] argue that theatres must [illegible] thinking of sponsorshi[illegible] terms of patronage an[illegible] stead look on it as pa[illegible] marketing; theatres [illegible] have taken that view [illegible] done well, ABSA says.

A lot of sponso[illegible] remains essentially p[illegible] age. Thus the Nottin[illegible] Playhouse would not [illegible] its sponsors because in[illegible] the companies wanted t[illegible] anonymous. But the be[illegible] of regarding sponsorsh[illegible] an arm of marketing [illegible] demonstrated by the [illegible] ordinary success of th[illegible] Vic.

Depending on spons[illegible] for its survival, the Ol[illegible] has been determined [illegible] efforts. With the help [illegible] famous name, coupled [illegible] the belief that sponsors [illegible] receive a real retur[illegible] their money, it ga[illegible] £144,000 last year. So f[illegible] year it has raised £1[illegible] and is aiming to find [illegible] £250,000.

Mr Jack Emery, as[illegible] director at the theatre [illegible] that this year they ex[illegible] to raise 17-18 per ce[illegible] their income from sp[illegible] ship which could well [illegible] highest percentage o[illegible] arts organization in B[illegible]

Their efforts inclu[illegible] panding corporate m[illegible] ship and increasing [illegible] sponsorship in kind [illegible] support for self-help [illegible] jects, such as the f[illegible] from the Imperial Gr[illegible] launch the successfu[illegible] scription ticket schem[illegible]

Theatres still worr[illegible] the time and money sp[illegible] attracting sponsorshi[illegible] not so great as to ma[illegible] net benefits unimpr[illegible] but a fair number of th[illegible] now receive respe[illegible] sums from sponsorshi[illegible]

Angels come in many sizes

The £4m spent annually on the arts by business and industry is a drop in the sponsorship ocean by comparison with the £63m to be spent this year by the Arts Council. In each case, moreover, there are vast differences in the sums granted to individual concerns.

Du Maurier, for instance, at the top end of the business sponsors, is supporting the Philharmonia Orchestra *fortissimo*, to the tune of £600,000 spread over two years. Amoco (UK) announced in 1979 that it would give Welsh National Opera £250,000 over five years, and Gulf Oil is providing the Scottish National Orchestra with the same sum over a seven-year period.

At the other end of the same scale, the House of Fraser and Capital Radio each gave £250 prizes for sculptures entered in the 1980 Heraldries Award competition for art students. Lloyds Bank allocated £650 to a photography exhibition staged during the Drake 400 Festival in Plymouth. Cooban Industries, of Solihull, is sponsoring a £500 prize for the Dorothy Tutin award for services to poetry.

Similarly, the Arts Council, in addition to £6.3m divided between the 12 regional arts associations this year, is giving £7m to the Royal Opera House, nearly £5m each to the English National Opera and the National Theatre, and more [illegible] Shakespeare Company. By contrast, the 750 individual grants listed in the council's current report include £150 to the Sunderland Art Gallery, £100 to the Cycles Dance Company of Leamington Spa and £75 to the Direct Current Theatre in West London.

Richard Sachs

Case for business backing

The British Council, which in 1979-80 spent more than £2.5m in support of arts events overseas, has put forward to the Committee of Honour, the Arts Minister's sponsorship advisory committee, a case for business sponsorship of this work because it fears a substantial reduction in the figure it provides after government cuts in public spending.

While the official sponsorship booklet, *The Arts Are Your Business*, underlines the need for business support in Britain, there is a parallel or even greater need, the council says, for business to help to promote British arts overseas.

The drawbacks, it seems, are not very many, the advantages considerable.

The drawbacks are: local susceptibilities (for example attitudes to tobacco, alcohol, sex); local sponsors, commercial or public sector, resisting British commercial sponsorship; ensuring the sponsoring company gets a fair return on outlay in the form of publicity, programme credits and so on.

The council says that overseas sponsorship would be unlikely to "poach" funds from sponsorship within Britain. Doing it abroad means supporting overseas requirements and comes out of companies' local budgets. In any event, sponsorship is predominantly in support of British arts and these benefit equally whether events take place at home or abroad.

Furthermore, overseas sponsorship, though now under-exploited and with good potential, is unlikely to achieve proportions to rival home-based sponsorship. A healthy programme overseas could also increase funds available for sponsorship here.

On the value of exporting British arts, which are today commanding more international respect and admiration than ever before, the council says: "They represent a precious asset of which we should take the maximum advantage", but adds the warning: "Competition at the top of the arts league is increasingly fierce and Britain will need to work hard and contribute generously if we are to keep our place. If we fail to do so our competitors will be quick to step in and positions once lost would be extremely difficult to regain".

The arts overseas are good business in themselves. The council says that on average for every £1 invested from public or private funds in drama, dance and music tours, at least £3 of business is generated and at least £2 returns to Britain in foreign exchange.

Foreign companies and multi-nationals have been quick to realize the publicity value of the British arts and have provided generous sponsorship for them, but the council points out that some British companies are missing valuable opportunities.

The council enumerates some of the gains a company can expect to make from overseas sponsorship: a chance to reach an informed and relevant public extending from political and commercial leaders to younger people of the "successor generation"; establishment or enhancement of the company image by association with arts events of first quality.

Companies may also gain satisfaction "combined with profit" from the thought that by supporting prestige arts events overseas they are directly helping to extend British influence.

There are, the council adds, plenty of helping hands to make an arts event abroad go with a swing, such as council representatives in 80 countries working closely with British missions and its own specialist arts committee to guarantee the standard of an arts event and its suitability to a given country or region.

The council is now considering how it might play a more active role in business sponsorship.

Kenneth Gosling

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When business pays the piper, who calls the tune? Sam Heppner reports

"Let's define our terms", said Joanna Brendon, director of St John's, Smith Square, which was at one time a church but is now firmly established as one of London's leading concert halls. "I've always understood that to sponsor is to underwrite or guarantee against loss or suffering. This is something we should welcome greatly because we need £75,000 for new stage and lighting.

"Many of our concerts are put on at an inevitable loss: we have to pay musicians Union rates, and even with a full house we know we won't recoup our costs. Two years ago, when we celebrated our 250th anniversary with a 10-day festival of concerts, BAT Industries underwrote two of the concerts and donations took care of the rest. That was sponsorship of one kind; an example of another kind was when ICI gave us £5,000 for a concert at cost us £4,000 and then said, 'Keep the change'.

"Sponsorship is not essential to art. Art would survive without it, but it is an enormous help."

The declared aims of the International Festival of Youth Orchestras and Performing Arts (IFYO) are "to bring together with a common cultural purpose, youth from different countries, varying socio-economic backgrounds, different religions, races and colours, and with varied political ideologies . . . with music and the performing arts as the common interest and motivation".

Mrs Joy Bryer, IFYO's founder and secretary-general, said: "A lot of people have the wrong idea about sponsorship. Because it originated with sport, they think that every sponsor wants to see his name on television or in neon lights. People think maybe we play Viennese waltzes only because the sponsor cannot take Mahler. Perhaps some sponsors apply pressure, but it has never happened with us.

"IFYO tends to come at the bottom of the sponsorship list because of a feeling that things like Shakespeare plays, Covent Garden and the famous orchestras must have priority. But there are some very good examples of sponsorship on a smaller scale. Thanks to an Aberdeen businessman, a gifted young Polish pianist has just arrived to study at one of our academies; and two young violinists from Soweto are coming over for lessons at Dartington. This will cost £5,000 for each student. We found the money by approaching 200 businesses with interests in South Africa."

Mrs Bryer's organization is also responsible for the European Community Youth Orchestra. IBM (Europe) has suported it this year alone to the extent of $318,000.

It costs £12,000 a week to show pictures at the Royal Academy to a million people a year. The academy has no government grant. Sponsorship is therefore essential to its survival. According to the President, Sir Hugh Casson, "we would never get our costs back in gate money alone".

The Friends of the Royal Academy, who pay £10 a year, already number 25,000 and Sir Hugh would like to see even more. However, as Friends are entitled to free admission to the gallery—and to bring a companion—as often as they like, the type of sponsor who guarantees an exhibition against loss is apt to look a little askance at an increase in their number.

"Think what it means for a sponsor to have the use of this gallery", Sir Hugh said. "He can entertain his staff or give a great dinner party in this large, beautiful room.

"Yes, we have had our minor arguments with sponsors about the design of posters, the size of lettering for credits and so on, but everything has always been settled amicably, in a spirit of give and take."

George Christie, chairman of Glyndebourne Productions, regards sponsorship as "an indispensable part of the business of the performing arts, particularly in the sphere of private enterprise. It covers 10 to 15 per cent of our costs: That may not seem very much, yet take it away and we should find ourselves £100,000 or £150,000 light".

But, according to Mr Christie, there must be complete integrity on both sides. He told me of a potential sponsor who laid down the condition that Glyndebourne should perform a certain opera of his choice and engage a particular conductor for the occasion.

"It was not on", Mr Christie said. "We could not accept that kind of dictation. Besides, it would have upset our existing team of conductors."

The literary world has its own brand of sponsorship. Prizes and awards are given by several organizations, including W. H. Smith, Thomas Cook, Lloyds Bank and the Woolwich Equitable Building Society. Probably the most famous is the £10,000 Booker McConnell Prize for Fiction. Set up in 1968 and administered since then by the National Book League, the prize was originally sponsored jointly by Booker McConnell and the Publishers Association: the latter withdrew in 1974, and sponsorship is now the sole responsibility of the food and engineering group. The winner of this year's prize will be announced tomorrow evening: the odds are on either Anthony Burgess, for *Earthly Powers* or William Golding for *Rites of Passage*.

Martyn Goff, director of the National Book League, claims that, for a comparatively modest investment, those who award literary prizes do extremely well in terms of the resulting publicity. He notes with satisfaction that the media generally feel no compulsion to veto references to the commercial organizations behind these awards. "It is difficult to see how they could. After all, the Booker prize is the Booker prize and nothing else."

Michael Kaye, general manager of the Royal Festival Hall since last February and a former public relations director of Carreras, Rothman—he helped to create the Peter Stuyvesant Foundation in 1962—is aware of the dangers of sponsorship as well as its advantages.

"An orchestra which comes to depend on sponsorship may find itself suddenly bereft of funds when there is a change in the structure of the sponsoring company or a new chairman is appointed with different ideas", he said.

"As a rule, the sums involved in sponsorship are not large compared to those applied to the total marketing operation, but one has to consider the reaction of shareholders. If a company has just laid off, say, 2,000 of its employees, it is obliged to take a critical look at its sponsorship policy.

"Some organizations seeking sponsorship make the mistake of approaching companies with merely a bald request for cash. They are likely to be told that the company normally supports a string of other charities and there are no funds left. They would stand a much better chance if they sought support for a specific project: a festival, a scholarship, an overseas tour, or a series of Royal Festival Hall concerts such as the ones now being sponsored by Harvey's of Bristol."

Mr Kaye, who was managing director of the London Symphony Orchestra from 1976 to 1979, said that he had never known of a sponsor dictating the contents of an orchestral programme, or interfering in any way.

Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the Royal Opera House, believes that Covent Garden is Britain's biggest recipient of private funding. "We spend £13m a year", he says. "Five million pounds is taken at the box office, another £7m is provided by the Arts Council and about £500,000 comes from sponsors. I hope the scale of sponsorship increases and that there will be a change in the law making such contributions tax deductible as they are in America.

"Without government funding, Covent Garden would close down. But, in the private sector, sponsorship provides an opportunity for business to make its contribution to socially important activities. And I wish that local authorities were more enlightened. With the exception of the Greater London Council most of them are entirely Philistine.

"Without sponsorship, all new productions would stop. We would not be able to produce new works such as the operas of Sir Michael Tippett, all of which we have commissioned."

Paul Rogerson, general manager of the Chichester Festival Theatre, almost genuflects at the mention of Martini & Rossi, its sponsors. Like many beneficiaries, the Chichester Theatre happily discharges the obligation it feels it has to repay its sponsor's open-handedness. That is why the name Martini & Rossi appears in all its advertising.

But there are unpredictable hazards for a theatre management on the receiving end of sponsorship. When Joan Collins played the leading role in *The Last of Mrs Cheyney* at Chichester, she was also seen advertising Cinzano on television commercials. Would Martini & Rossi mind? On the contrary, they were highly amused.

"I believe" Mr Rogerson said, "that, wherever possible, there should be some kind of link between a sponsor and his beneficiary. If, for example, we had staged a play by Daphne du Maurier or some of those in which her father, Gerald, played the leading role, we might have approached Du Maurier cigarettes with the idea. That is why it would be nice if we could persuade Paul Tortelier to play something by a comparatively obscure Italian composer, Giovanni Battista Martini."

As Dr Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum sees it, sponsorship tends to mean the support of the performing arts. "Very little, if anything at all", he claims, "is done for museums. Companies will occasionally sponsor an exhibition at a gallery but that is all. I tried to find sponsors for an exhibition on Fabergé and another on court jewelry of the Renaissance, but couldn't.

"Opera and ballet have stars, glamour, colour and excitement, so they attract the money. Many businessmen have never been inside a museum. I prefer to look for overt patronage which is different—the sort of thing that Mobil do so magnificently for us when they design and print posters and those beautifully produced museum guides that we sell.

"It is time the commercial world realized that something else is going on, besides the performing arts—something that is in retreat and under attack."

The tree-dating science that may authenticate a master's work

Getting at the roots of Holbein's horseman

Dendrochronology is not the best known of sciences. It is defined in Webster's Dictionary as "the science of dating events, intervals of time and variations of environment in former periods by study of the sequence of and differences between rings of growth in trees and aged wood." Its application to art history, the dating of panel paintings, is only 10 years old, with work on sixteenth century panels in Oxford and seventeenth century panels in Hamburg.

It has already proved useful in distinguishing between original paintings and later copies or replicas. However, Dr John Fletcher, who is in charge of the work at Oxford, has just come up with a peach of a finding that is destined to stir controversy.

He claims to have demonstrated the near certainty that five paintings of around 1520-30 are on panels cut from the same tree or at least from trees grown in the same woodland. Three of the five paintings are well known works by Hans Holbein the Younger, one of the most distinguished artists of the period, extensively patronized by Henry VIII.

One of the others is Man on Horseback, the small panel recently in the headlines having been sold at Christie's as by an artist of the the "Circle of Giulio Romano", bought by three knowing dealers, Colnaghi's, Artemis and Speelman, and sold to the Getty Museum in Malibu.

As already chronicled in those pages, there has been extensive doubt and controversy over its attribution. Bought in a country auction by Mr Anthony Haynes, a Coventry dealer, for £2,700 it had been included in an oak furniture sale and catalogued merely as a "hatchment". Mr Haynes started working on the possibility that the panel might be by Holbein; it bears on the back the collection mark of Henry Prince of Wales, Charles I's short-lived elder brother, and a little device which, it has been suggested, could be an Antwerp panel maker's mark.

Mr Haynes took the panel to Christie's in the hope that they could check the views of leading scholars on the Holbein attribution. This appears to have come to nothing for Christie's gave the painting an ascription to the Italian school. The three dealers who purchased it also had a hunch that Holbein might be the painter, but they could not achieve a sufficient coincidence of scholarly opinion to justify selling it as such. A year later they got it off the books by selling it to the Getty Museum for £15,000, a fair price for an unattributed sixteenth-century painting but not for a Holbein.

Mr Burton Frederickson, keeper of paintings at the Museum, had also seen it at Christie's and thought of Holbein. But his conviction was not strong enough to determine him to bid. Finding it still on the market he returned to the idea of acquiring it and in March, 1979, commissioned Dr Fletcher to study it.

Dr Fletcher went to work and has come up with his extraordinary finding. The fifth panel, apparently cut from the same or nearby tree, bears a painting of The Fall and Redemption of Man and is privately owned by Sir Joseph Weld; it was first published as a genuine work by Holbein by F. Grossman in the *Burlington Magazine* in 1961.

The three undisputed Holbeins in the case are the portraits of Archbishop Warham and Niklaus Kratzer, astronomer to Henry VIII, both in the Louvre, and Noli Me Tangere in the Queen's collection at Hampton Court.

If the panels were derived from the same tree, it appears highly likely that they were fashioned by the same panel maker and it would seem apparent that Holbein acquired several panels from that source. It certainly adds to the likelihood that he acquired and painted the fifth Man on Horseback panel, though it should be borne in mind that up to 100 panels or so might be cut from the same tree and many, no doubt, were used by other artists.

Some further indications can 3be derived from the dendrochronological studies. Different woods were used for panel paintings in different parts of Europe; in Switzerland lime and fir, in Italy poplar and in southern France walnut. Oak was used in Britain, the Netherlands, northern France and Germany.

Since Holbein's early years were spent in Switzerland, with visits to Italy and southern France, he is unlikely to have had access to oak panels before 1526 when he travelled via Antwerp to England. The indications are that the panels were acquired in Antwerp.

Dr Fletcher, who has now worked on some 200 English and Flemish panels of the sixteenth century, says that panels showing high quality workmanship are consistently of Flemish origin and can be distinguished from those of English origin in the early part of the century at least. Of the five panels discussed here, Man on Horseback is of unusually high quality; it is exceptionally thin and smooth while the grain runs straight through its length, removing the danger of warping.

The three boards making up the Noli Me Tangere panel, in contrast, are of poor quality, probably cut from the butt of the tree near its roots and sliced diagonally rather than radially, which was the usual practice. They are cut very thick to guard against warping.

Nevetheless, Man on Horseback indicates Antwerp as the source of the whole group of panels. Since Warham and Kratzer were both painted in England in 1527 and 1528 respectively, some at least of the panels must have been brought here unpainted. It remains in doubt whether the other three were painted in Antwerp or England. It seems unlikely that they would have been humped back to Basle for painting at a later date.

So how do you tell that the panels came from the same tree; that Dr Fletcher's findings are really to be trusted? The first answer is that one is not in the realm of certainty, but of very high probability.

The method comprises measuring the width and number of the annual growth rings along the side of the panel. The width of the annual growth ring depends on climatic conditions for that year, though it can be affected by other local conditions. By studying many panels the average pattern of fast or slow growth for a particular period of years can be ascertained. And when studying a new panel it can be dated by finding the position of closest fit between its growth pattern and the average.

There are also certain key indicator years when an exceptionally hard winter or dry summer regularly show up in panels of the peiod.

In panels cut from the same tree, or from trees in the same woodland, the variations caused by local conditions are also likely to be similar. So the pattern of growth is much closer than for trees grown some distance apart.

The panel supports of the five paintings studied show a strong similarity of growth pattern. Moreover, each was cut from an exceptionally slow-growing oak—with rings as little as 0.7mm wide—and of exceptional age.

Dr Fletcher's studies of other sixteenth century panel paintings have demonstrated that the average age of a tree at the time it was felled was 150-200 years. The indications are that this tree was not less than 370 years old when it was felled, probably some time after 1512.

Most art connoisseurs prefer to look at the front of a picture and there are enough stylistic clues to have put the name of Holbein into several minds.

One possibly significant feature is the type of sandal worn by the horseman, a Roman sandal sometimes favoured by Italian artists. Holbein used it extensively in paintings of the 1520s but a search of Flemish paintings of the period has shown no example of its use. The panel being of Flemish origin adds significance to this simple clue.

Dendrochronologically speaking, Man on Horseback seems to have moved a healthy step nearer to a Holbein attribution. If scholars are convinced by this new evidence it may even become an accredited Holbein.

Geraldine Norman
Saleroom Correspondent

Two of the five paintings on panels cut from the same tree or from trees in the same woodland—Man on Horseback, attributed to Holbein, and Archbishop Warham indisputably by Holbein.

Peter Jay

When theory collides with reality

Washington

It takes a fully qualified economist, dripping with academic distinction and armed with enough computerized economic models to sink the *Titanic* (or, indeed, given the amount of compressed hot air involved, to raise it), to fail to recognize a mature elephant at 10 yards in broad daylight. So it is that grown men are managing to persuade themselves that the 1980 American recession is over and that expansion is about to resume.

In truth the recession has hardly begun, despite the abrupt and severe fall in output during the first half of the year. The impression to the contrary derives from two of the peculiarly artificial conventions used by professional economists to obscure reality.

The first is the habit of defining a recession as "two consecutive quarters of negative growth". It is evident from this that, if output plunges for two quarters and then runs flat year in and year out, the "recession" will be defined as having been over after six months.

Yet the economy may be operating well below capacity with unemployment at a high level throughout the succeeding period of stagnant output. Indeed, if any increase at all in productivity is taking place, unemployment and the margin of unused capacity in the economy may be continuing to rise steadily.

The man in the street would be disposed to call this whole prolonged period a recession, even a depression or a slump. Yet by the definition used currently by professional economists the recession of the 1930s was over in the first couple of years of the decade.

The second and more ingenious convention used by professional economists to prevent the layman from penetrating their mysteries and so depreciating their magic is the habit of making forecasts which assume "present policies". This sound innocent but can be absurdly misleading to anybody who supposes that a forecast is supposed to be a prediction of the future, as for example when it is "assumed" that governments will take no action whatever even in the face of the dire miscarriage of their current policies.

"Policy" tends to be defined (in the models most widely used for making the sort of forecast in which the belief that the recession is over depends) in terms of the budget balance and the level of interest rates. The extraordinarily low level to which interest rates temporarily sank in the early months of the year after the high interest rates of last winter was thus built into these forecasts as a fixed feature running well into 1981.

Yet it was obvious then and remains obvious today that the brief albeit sharp recession in output in the first half of 1980 could not be enough to take more than a thin edge off American double-digit inflation—and that only momentarily—before inflation again accelerated. It was further obvious that if expectations of inflation remained that strong while interest rates remained at the artificially low level reached last spring, expenditure financed by credit would soon start rising dangerously again and, as a result the money supply would begin to expand alarmingly.

To suppose that in these conditions the Federal Reserve would either wish or be able to stand idly by, election year or no election year, is typical of the artificiality of the assumption of "unchanged policies" defined in term the level of interest rates.

For the Federal Reser allow the expansion of money supply at the rate would be implied by ke interest rates at their s level in the face of rea demand for credit would be a change of policy, very dangerous chang policy at that, as the Fe Reserve understand it.

Therefore, the evidenc summer that the money s had started rising at a r more than 15 per cent an resulting rise in interest were wholly predic Equally predictable is tha turn of the monetary will have to continue unl United States econom thrust back into a deep e and prolonged enough sion to bring inflation do acceptable levels, at les today's lax standards.

Neither the position dollar abroad, nor the ment of the domestic markets in New York, n strong personal comm of the politically indep Federal Reserve chairma Paul Volcker, will now the kind of heedless exp in the money supply would be involved in al the United States econo take off more than n tarily while inflation is deeply entrenched and no less brutal alter means of reducing it hand.

This does not mean th projections of resumed expansion which come the conventional models are not valid terms in which the strictly defined, nor tha is no solid evidence most recent monthly st of such an interruption recession.

It means only that sur jections are condition their stated assumptions. assumptions can be seen unrealizable when the and the future are ex against the background more realistic and com sive model which allo the predictable effects ernment and Federal actions of the initial re the economic trends f in the conventional models.

More broadly, if we our heads out of the the linear model foreca monthly indicators we that the whole sweep war economic history s 1930s in North Amer Western Europe bali facile optimism that th a brief recession wil anywhere near adequat the foundations of stable prices thereafter.

That inflation tends t erate from one four-ye to the next and that directly related to the to guarantee high emp while our primary polit economic institutions en us to charge more th market-clearing price labour these thi getting harder and ha ignore in the wash of sh optimism. So also is that, as the price in accelerates to higher an levels, we are forced t for higher and higher levels of unemployment.

With that perspectiv in mind—and we shall in the theme that rhodes fair to be the de crisis for our whole p system of political ecc we can more resolutel the blandishments of short-term forecasters trying to tell us that w bound Jack is about to

Eric Heffer

A timely reminder to Labour MPs

Mr Callaghan could not have chosen a worse moment to resign as Labour Party leader. He has thrown the party into unnecessary confusion and, to use his own words, "there are storms ahead". Those storms could be lessened, however, if the Parliamentary Labour Party were to agree to suspend standing orders and not elect a new leader until after the special party conference in January.

Alternatively, the PLP could agree to the present deputy leader, Mr Michael Foot, standing unchallenged until a new leader is elected on a wider franchise. That view is supported by some influential trade union leaders and I hope it will be taken seriously. To Mr Foot, who might be reluctant to stand, I would quote Sir Walter Scott: "The privilege of free action belongs to no mortal—we are tied down by fetters of duty—and our most indifferent actions are but the meshes in the web of destiny by which we are all surrounded."

Had Labour's recent Blackpool conference not agreed in principle on a change in electing the leader, and had it also not decided to call a special party conference within three months to decide the new method, the circumstances would be different. The PLP would without question have gone ahead with elections under existing rules.

The situation in the party now is fraught with danger. Some right-wing Labour politicians and union leaders would not mind if there was a clash between the party in the country and the PLP. They would probably prefer to have two parties and are busy urging that any leader solely elected by the PLP should ignore conference decisions both on the party constitution and political questions.

It is important to understand that the PLP is not a separate party from the party as a whole. No Labour MP would be in Parliament without selection by a constituency Labour Party and possibly trade union sponsorship.

The argument about Labour MPs representing the mass of Labour voters is spurious. Of course Labour MPs represent not only those who vote for them but also those who do not, and any serious MP must advance constituents' interests. But voters are not fixed in their views, sometimes they democratically and rightly change their vote or adherence from one party to another.

To get the present argument about the role of Labour MPs into perspective and understand the constitutional niceties it is important to be reminded of Labour's constitution. In Clause 6 it says, "The work of the party shall be under the direction and control of the party conference, which shall itself be subject to the constitution and standing orders of the party".

The party's objectives are set out in clause 4, part of which says, "To organize and maintain in Parliament and in the country a political Labour Party". It does not refer to two parties, each with a separate identity. The PLP must be prepared to do all it can to avert a possible clash between itself and the constituency parties that could tear the heart out of the party as a whole.

The desire for a wider franchise is widely supported in the party. Constituency Labour Party and trade union delegates erupted with delight at the Blackpool conference when the result of the vote on a new method of electing the leader was announced; they were especially enthusiastic when it was decided to change the rules immediately.

If the PLP ignores or rejects that mood it is knowingly courting disaster. If the party is determined to unite, as everyone rightly says it should to get Mrs Thatcher out of office as quickly as possible, and if the heart of the party is sound, as I believe it is, then those who seek to divide it by floating conference decisions must be strongly opposed.

At the moment the Labour Party is not short of advisers; for instance the *Daily Mail*, that well-known supporter and defender of Labour, says Mr Denis Healey is the man the party should support; *The Daily Telegraph* and other Tory-orientated newspapers strongly advised Mr Callaghan to step down. The so-called "moderates" are subtly and not so subtly given backing while the left are depicted as enemies of democracy. There are also opinion polls which seem to put certain "moderate" Labour politicians out in front.

One would be more sympathetic to their advice if the newspapers and journals concerned were renowned for backing Labour and its policies. But the reverse is the case, and therefore one can hardly expect Labour Party members in the country, and I hope in Parliament, to heed their advice. Clearly some sections of the media are trying to pick Labour's leader while attacking Labour's conference decisions as extremist.

It is to be hoped that all Labour MPs will put the party's long-term interests first and do everything possible to keep it together. They should ignore the siren voices of media pundits and surrender personal ambitions in the interests of the party and the country.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

DIARY OF HAMMER AND TONGS

"Thank goodness you're back", sighed Hilda, my politically motivated guinea pig, after I returned from a long and wearing trip to the western regions.

"Nice of you to say so", I replied.

"I don't mean to be polite", she retorted, anxious that I should not get a false impression. "I mean that things have gone from bad to worse while you've been away."

"How?"

"They're playing hard ball", she squeaked.

Before I could offer a humorous retort she cut in sharply: "And none of your obtuse baseball jokes. British readers don't understand them. You know very well that I'm talking about the presidential election and that playing hard ball means what you in your old-fashioned way would call going at it hammer and tongs."

"But surely, Hilda, isn't that the kind of thing that—if you'll forgive the metaphor—you lap up? Biting (sorry, again) invective, no holds barred, the red meat of politics, that kind of stuff."

"Of course I love it", she confessed. "Everyone does. It's what makes a presidential campaign something to look forward to. But for some reason this year everyone's getting priggy about it. The word seems to have gone out that we have to tut-tut at the vicious personal attacks, to say it's all silly and demeaning, that they should really be discussing 'the issues', which means the Middle East, the Salt treaties, inflation . . . hey, wake up!"

I started. "Sorry, it's the jet lag. I was trying to recall an election campaign that was not pitched at our worst instincts, where a candidate's knee was not almost permanently wedged in his opponent's groin. Tell me, who started it this time?"

"Impossible to say", Hilda replied. "It seems to have gone back a long way. One of the early issues, as I recall, was whether God could hear Jewish prayers."

"What does that have to do with the presidency?"

"Well may you ask. It's all to do with the role fundamentalist preachers have played in this campaign, on the side of Ronald Reagan. The most prominent is the Rev Jerry Falwell, who's on record as saying that only Christians have a direct line to God."

"So I suppose that Reagan's opponents sought to identify him with that view, hoping he would forfeit the votes of Jews and other non-Christians."

"Exactly", said Hilda. "And to head that off Reagan had to issue a statement to the effect that in his view the Creator heard Jewish prayers very clearly, thank you. Nor that any faithful Jew would mind what Mr Reagan or a bombastic preacher thought on the subject. And why should non-Jews care about the efficacy of Jewish prayers?"

"These", I declared, "are logical arguments which have no place in the fervent emotional maelstrom of politics. I remember once Harold Wilson . . ."

"You've told this story before", Hilda interrupted sharply.

"But some readers may not have heard it. I remember once at a press conference on Rhodesia, I asked Harold Wilson a question which seemed to me to puncture his whole tactic for bringing the renegades to heel. He told me: 'That is a very logical question'. He said it in tones of such abject contempt as to imply that for that very reason he had no need to answer it. And he didn't. But I'm not letting you finish your hard ball stories."

"The crunch came when President Carter suggested that Mr Reagan, as President, would divide one ethnic group from another", Hilda said.

"How would he do that?"

"It wasn't explained, but the remark was interpreted by the press as a mean and vile personal smear. So sensitive was Mr Carter to these charges that he apologized and promised to take the loftier road in future. Luckily, he hasn't kept that promise."

"Surely", I mused, "it's part of campaigning for an office to point out the possible disadvantages of a victory for your opponent? Why should Mr Reagan be immune simply because he's old and a bit of a bumbler?"

"Come, come", Hilda scolded. "You're getting mean-spirited yourself."

"But he has made an unusually large number of what the press headline as gaffes."

"Namely?"

"There was that time early on when he indicated doubts about Darwin's theory of evolution. (Maybe he thinks he's up for election to a chair in theology). More recently he said environmental problems were exaggerated and that clean-air restrictions were placing unnecessary curbs on industry. That was at a time when Los Angeles had been holding its breath for a fortnight under a persistent smog. He made it worse by accusing reporters of 'nitpicking' when they asked him about it."

Hilda did not immediately respond, but nibbled ruminatively on a sunflower seed.

"I blame the press", she said finally. Before I could expostulate she held up a cautionary paw. "I know you journalists see red when anyone dares to criticize you, but I've been looking at the American press coverage of the election quite closely and I think you can get so overwhelmed with the tedium that you miss noticing significant changes in its nature."

"Pompous beast. What do you mean?"

"Reagan was right", said Hilda. "There is too much nitpicking. With every election, and with every week of this election, newspapers and television spend more and more time analysing in absurd detail the minutiae of what every candidate says about anything."

"So what would you d it?"

"I would change th Of course we would get the First Am on press freedom first . . ."

"Some hope", I sai explain anyway."

"It would introduce similar to that for ju in Britain. Nothing ex or prejudicial could lished about the elect say, three months polling day."

"Then how would t paign be conducted?"

"It would be like hearing. The candidate make statements and b on them by courtroo saries. The whole thanks to television, the jury. It could ha an hour or two every the week before the el

"Would newspap allowed to report th sions?"

"Yes, but they co quote from the actual tr There could be no con interpretation. Think columns of newsprint th save for reports of re that actually happened

"As a journalist I co sibly accept such resti I said. But I stayed a night thinking about when I looked at the next morning, with it analysis of exactly President might ha when he said: "Ame economic strength i on economic freedom to think that Hilda thing after all.

Michael L

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THIRD TERM FOR MR FRASER

Mr Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, has had his majority trimmed, but the simplistic predictions of the opinion polls—which in Australia are helped by compulsory voting even for "don't knows"—have been falsified. Probably Mr Hayden and Mr Hawke were never deceived, though they naturally used the polls to rally Labour and woo those who like to vote the winning ticket. They know how unevenly the federal electorate often votes because circumstances and personalities vary widely from state to state. The federal parties are composites of the state parties, whose popularity, not to say reputations for efficiency and probity, vary greatly and even unedifyingly. Broadly the Australian Labour party has made the expected gains in the industrial east but ha failed to penetrate the western states and the rural eletorates. The make-up of the nev House of Representatives will probably better reflect the nornal balance of Australia's conservative and radical prefrences.

Th question for Mr Hayden and Ir Hawke this week, when the inal alignment emerges from the counting of second prefer nces, is whether in 1983 they cn "do a Whitlam"—that is brek through the conservative barjers with new ideas and a record of responsible and effectiv opposition, which means o e that will not be torn by personal vendettas. Their showing in Victoria suggests they could. Mr Hayden's lacklustre personality has developed remarkably in the fight, but Mr Hawke's advent is expected to transform Labour performance in the House.

Mr Fraser can claim that the majority has endorsed his economic policies. Voters have shown they are angry about unemployment, but, fearing inflation too, are prepared to give the nasty monetarist medicine another three years to work. For the next three years, therefore, Mr Fraser and Mrs Thatcher will be putting to the final test that broad parcel of policies labelled monetarism: and unemployment will be the litmus test applied at the end of the period. Professor Friedman promised over the weekend that if these policies were persisted in, growth would re-start in a year or so. Australia, like Britain, must hope that he and his eminent pupils are right.

Australia has big advantages. The prospect of a Labour victory bit the stock market, but now the foreign investors queuing to prospect Australia's vast potential and develop its resources under the favourable tax regime of the Liberal and Country Party coalition, will return in force. That Australia will become much richer in statistical terms seems certain. But in a mass democracy what matters is the distribution of wealth. The continued erosion of the protected manufacturing sector is producing much of the unemployment which is prompting talk of the Commonwealth of Australia, egalitarian as in soul it is, becoming two nations, the rich and the poor. Yet Australia's overpopulated Asian neighbours are demanding vociferously, with Mr Lee Kuan Yew in the lead, that their cheap consumer goods, from cars to clothing, be given full access to the Australian market, particularly by a government that says it backs free enterprise and more laissez-faire.

Mr Fraser, whose somewhat aloof and complacent line in the campaign has been criticised, has perhaps had a salutary shock. His strength is that he made no ill-advised promises, but he should not be lulled by his third victory. The Liberal Party and Country Party have been given a job to do, and their victory does not confirm them simply as the natural party of government. The boom in development will yield them no dividends unless, like manure, it is well spread. A stronger opposition will be demanding this, and in the Senate they may even face a contingent veto if the third party, the Australian Democrats, hold the balance. They are pledged to fight for a cleaner public life. That is good. The election, which has taught all the contenders a lesson, leaves Australia favourably placed—but the question is whether the quality of Australian politicians matches the opportunity.

TELEVISION TO THE RESCUE

President Carter and Mr Reagan are after it to hold a televised debate of t.is election campaign. There has been one television debate already, but that was just between M. Reagan and Mr Anderson because the President refused to take part if Mr Anderson did so. Now Mr Anderson's support in the polls has dropped well below the fifteen per cent, which has been regarded as the qualifying level for him as an independent candidate. So the stage is set for an event which may prove decisive in this election and may also be of some consequence for the future conduct of American presidential campaigns.

The television debates were of critical importance in President Kennedy's narrow victory over Mr Nixon in 1960. Or rather it was the first of that series which swung opinion. The way in which it did so should be a warning against any exaggerated claims for the capacity of such debates to elevate the level of the campaign. Those who heard the debate on radio tended to think that Mr Nixon had had the better of it. But they missed Mr Nixon's five o'clock shadow and the appearance of vitality which John Kennedy was able to convey, both of which so much impressed the viewers.

President Carter also won by only a small margin in 1976 and he too owed much to a television debate. That was the occasion on which Mr Ford made the extraordinary mistake of proclaiming that "there is no Soviet domination of eastern Europe", a statement which neither increased respect for his grasp of foreign affairs nor endeared him to the Polish and other east European communities in the United States. It was hardly a substantial contribution to public discussion, but it was regarded as revealing of the man.

With the gap narrowing now between Mr Reagan and Mr Carter in the opinion polls, the television debate may once again tip the scales. This is more likely to come from one or the other making a foolish blunder than from any dazzling exercise of rhetoric or impressive command of the issues. But one should not be too dismissive of the part that the debates can play in making the campaign at least more serious than it would otherwise have been.

The present campaign has been disappointing in a double sense. None of the three candidates has aroused much enthusiasm or inspired much confidence. None of them looks well equipped to deal with the many problems that require effective political leadership at home or to restore the United States's sagging reputation in the outside world. The campaign has also been depressing for the failure to deal with serious issues in any depth. The sharpest controversy has been over whether the level of abuse directed by the President towards his principal opponent has been excessive. Mr Reagan has come across as a more agreeable man than many people had supposed without seeming to be more thoughtful than most had suspected. Mr Anderson has been earnest without managing to make his vote carry very far.

Every election campaign is bound to be seen as a horse race, and every campaign ought also to be an occasion when the country considers the problems it faces and the policies it might pursue. Hardly any campaign satisfies the purists on the second score—a democracy is not so reflective a body as they would wish. But the present American campaign is almost exclusively a horse race. The interest has centred almost entirely on who will win. It is difficult to think of any serious issue which is seen in a new light as a result of the exchanges.

This will not be changed overnight by a television debate. Much of the attention then may fasten on incidentals. But at least there will be every opportunity for serious issues to be raised. The candidates will be asked to explain their views on the substance of policy. Their comments then may lead to a spin-off discussion over the following days. So the debate stands some chance of improving the coinage of the campaign.

That is necessary now, and it will probably be needed in future elections because the dreariness of this campaign is not entirely an accident. Candidates are realizing increasingly that specific, positive statements may be hazardous in an age of instant communication in a country as various as the United States. Some potential supporter is always liable to be offended. So candidates need to be pressed on the issues. That may not happen with the debate, but it would certainly not happen without it. And without a debate this year between the principal contenders the custom might well have lapsed for the future.

David Wood

Wanted: a leader who will be led

If vacancies for party leaders and Prime Ministers designate ever needed to be advertised, nobody would find it easy to write the definitive job specification. Age? The range runs from the younger Pitt to the octogenarian Gladstone. Education? Some have had too much, a few too little. Public integrity and private morality? Plenty of leaders and Prime Ministers have been less than saintly and not especially out of love with the bottle or women.

So we could go on. Number the virtues and list the desiderata, and you then have to confess that important exceptions disclocate any rule of thumb. Yet some requirements are sure. Nowadays he or she must be in the Commons, must be sound in wind and limb, at least to begin with, should have had cabinet experience, must command enough confidence among his or her peers to be able to form a stable government or an effectual opposition, and must be a dab hand at communicating through the media (reach (as Mrs Thatcher or her ip writer might say) those parts the electorate that others cannot ach.

Above all, potential party leaders st always be a numerically small e evolved from the parliamen- y élite, if only because one day Monarch may send for the der and ask if he or she can form overnment. If so, well and good. hot, like Sir Alec Douglas-Home the autumn of 1963, he must say he will go and find out and his answer tomorrow.

very practising politician in the main parties knows that there the reality of leadership choice they take the name democracy Parliament itself in vain who about democratizing the ership process by constitutional change to create a wider electoral colle. What happens if the college oduces someone incapable of comanding the support of either his her principal front bench colleagues of the Pacliamentary Labour arty? It could conceivably occur.

There are some experienced former Labour ministers who would be unwilling serve either under Mr Wedgwoo Benn or Mr John Silkin. The are many Labour backbenchers ho could not be reconciled to the leadership of either, and they wo follow their consciences with pausing to count the cost. An electoral college, whatever the form eventually applied, could produce more party divisions and more elcorol disillusion than the historic bilateral disarmament and Clause IV lled into one. It is a recipe for opposition impotence and electoral disar.

Each succiling Labour Party conference ustrates the gap between the so-called democratic vote of the rty and the elitist choice of the LP. As an example, for donkey's srs Mr Frank Allaun has been elted to the National Executive Comittee by conference for years. Mr Hugh Gaitskell was excluded. W a few exceptions, for 20 years the MPs elected to the NEC have been Parliamentary nobodies wh no leader has dreamt of calling to the Front Bench; and when the ex-fficio seat for treasurer became vat, the trade unionist MP Mr Man Atkinson comfortably be Mr Denis Healey, soon to be Chaellor of the Exchequer.

Of cou the Labour Party argument not about more democracy at all it is about rival plans of Socialist fundamentalism and gradualism the choice between the State takell and patching up the mixed ecomy, between conference zealots and parliamentary compromisers. argument is that succeeding Labour administrations have ratt on Socialist writ and have failed to create the root and branch solist society that the rank and file ar to bring into being.

From Labour conference delegate's po of view, the argument has mod validity. Messrs Hugh Gaitskell Harold Wilson and Jim Callaghal were certainly never fundamelists any more than Clem Ate was, and they all did nearly much to preserve the capitalist system as to create the Socialist society. But so did Mr Benn, Mr Silkin, and Mr Peter Shore in their days. So did Mr Michael Foot once he had been persuaded to leave the *Tribune* back bench and take some actual responsibility for actual decisions.

I remember saying to Mr Benn, when he was Minister of Technology, that he seemed to argue the British equivalent of America's what is good for General Motors is good for the country; and he frankly answered "Yes, I do". Once in office, so did they all. They had no choice. The United Kingdom still had to make a living in the world.

Left-wing theory now runs that all you need to do to correct the sin of Labour's perpetuating capitalism is to open wide the election of the party leader who may eventually become Prime Minister. It is a weasel way of saying that Sir Harold and Mr Callaghan, as Prime Ministers, and Denis Healey as Chancellor, proved to be half-hearted Socialists who betrayed Labour Cabinets, much as Ramsay MacDonald did in 1931. Yet Mr Benn did not resign. Nor did Mr Foot and Mr Shore. And for a time Mr Silkin, as chief whip and deputy leader of the Commons, organized Harold Wilson's majorities.

There is a sense in which the majority within any parliamentary party is obliged to be realistic and practical and to postpone the fulfilment of its pet Utopia. It is boy's work to invent ideology or manifestos, but parliamentarians have to deal with the circumstances of the day, as emergency hospital wards have to deal with accidents. It is, as Mr Benn and the others know, a life of a thousand compromises, many of them unpleasant, and we may doubt whether full-blooded Socialism would have a firmer launching pad if they and their kind took over 10 Downing Street to do the bidding of a party conference and TUC that disgraces the name democracy, as they well know.

If in their hearts Mr Benn, Mr Eric Heffer and the rest believe there is more political sense and parliamentary or electoral judgment in any leadership college that may be cobbled together than in the PLP, they are sillier than I so far ever thought they were. They will be revealed as no more than politicians on the make.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Life, death, and 'Panorama'

From the Head of Current Affairs Programmes, BBC Television

Sir, Professor Caine, in his letter of October 16 about brain death, accused *Panorama* of distortion, manipulation, bias and even wickedness and asserts that "an analysis of these matters is complicated and therefore unsuitable for treatment by peak-viewing television programmes devoted to entertainment and sensationalism".

Professor Caine clearly misunderstands the purpose of *Panorama*. No one who has watched the programme regularly over the last 10 years could possibly describe it in those terms. Its principal task is to investigate and throw light upon matters of public concern and interest. I believe it has a public duty to do so.

It is also important to put on record that *Panorama* reported the facts as it found them, as fully and as fairly as possible. Some of these facts may have been disturbing; they were not distorted or manipulated.

All the criticism of British practices in defining and diagnosing brain death were put to and answered by an eminent British neuro-surgeon: hardly evidence of bias.

Brain death is clearly a complicated subject. This should not mean that the public is denied the opportunity to consider the arguments of those who have a professional concern about this matter—a matter of potential interest to any viewers of *Panorama*—a matter of life and death.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GAU,
Head of Current Affairs Programmes, Television,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Lime Grove Studios,
London, W1.
October 17.

From Mr C. W. Koenigsberger

Sir, Professor Caine's emotional tirade (October 16) is no answer to the thesis advanced in the *Panorama* programme. Potential donors of organs are entitled to be satisfied that all existing medical resources are used in order to ensure that they are dead before the ventilator is turned off. Since, as Professor Caine admits, no one test is infallible, all tests must be done, including an EEG (electro-encephalograph) and an angiogram. That, according to *Panorama*, is the law in Norway and in my opinion it is a good law.

Professor Caine may be right when he says that these tests cannot always be done because of inadequate resources. The conclusion is obvious. Although a patient may have to die because of inadequate resources his organs must not then be used.

Professor Caine may retort that this restriction will reduce the number of donors. There is no evidence that this will follow. Norway has both the most stringent law on this subject and also the highest proportion of donors. If potential donors feel there is no scintilla of a chance that they may be deprived of life they will be prepared to give what they no longer need.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. KOENIGSBERGER,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
October 17.

Transcendent editing

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, As a governor of the BBC during almost the whole length of Sir Hugh Greene's reign as director general I would venture to raise two points in connexion with the remarkable and impressive documentary, *Battles of Broadcasting* (BBC 2, October 11) which historians may well come to regard as illustrating public service broadcasting at the peak of its significance.

It is an old, private, debate which I conducted with Sir Hugh when he insisted time and again to the board that he was a "journalist". "You are an editor", I told him and it was in this capacity that I believed him then to be, and still to have been, one of the most influential and important of all director generals of the corporation.

All editors are journalists; only the exceptional journalist can be an editor. This basic understanding seems to me, if I may still say so, of ever-increasing significance and importance if the proliferating media of our electronic ingenuities is to serve its more serious purposes. The editorial decision remains of transcendental importance.

Secondly, Sir Hugh failed, I think, as he has not previously done, to acknowledge at all the continuing support he received from his board of governors in carrying through his adventurous innovations. In this context it was a regrettable omission since an early claim made by Lord Hill, upon his arrival as chairman, was that he found the board of governors to be a cipher and was only spurred to consequence after he had taken command.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire.
October 14.

Soviet denial

From Mr Mike Ambrose

Sir, You gave prominence (October 6) to a report "Moscow embarrassed by report that Iran rejected aid offer."

Given your interest in the subject, it was surprising that you did not inform your readers of the Tass rejoinder (October 8). This stated clearly that "there have been no proposals from the Soviet side to Iran concerning arms deliveries and, consequently, the Iranian Premier had nothing to reject".

Yours sincerely,
MIKE AMBROSE,
Novosti Press Agency,
3 Rosary Gardens, SW7.
October 9.

Choosing a successor to Mr Callaghan

From Mr Bryan Magee, MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton (Labour)

Sir, Mr Callaghan's leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party has taught some of us that it is not enough for the leader to hold the right views on political and constitutional questions: he must give a clear lead on them, and fight to uphold them inside as well as outside the party. Jim Callaghan failed to do this. His method was to let an unrepresentative minority within the party make the running in public debate while he slipped round quietly to the back room and tried to fix the votes against them; and if the fixing failed he either compromised or accepted defeat.

We need an entirely different kind of leadership from now on. The new leader, whoever he is, must clearly and unequivocally uphold the traditional principles of the Labour Party against internal as well as external assault (in the same sort of way as Attlee and Gaitskell both did).

Chief among these principles are a commitment to the supremacy of the democratic institutions of our country, and the immunity of the elected representatives in them from direction from outside bodies; a commitment to collective security and multilateral, not unilateral, disarmament; a commitment to a mixed economy in Britain, with enthusiastic support from the Government for the private as well as the public sector; a commitment to the freedom of the individual, and an unwillingness to sacrifice this trivially for advances in social equality; and a commitment to the rule of law.

In the Labour Party there is a minority which openly proclaims its disbelief in each of these things. The candidate who most convinces me that he will fight that minority and not appease it is the one who will get my vote for the leadership. (Incidentally, too, such a course would not only be right in itself, it would also be popular in the country.)

Yours, etc,
BRYAN MAGEE,
House of Commons, SW1.
October 17.

From Mr Keith Kyle

Sir, Mr Tony Banks reveals in his letter (October 17) exactly what is wrong with the quality and values of British public life. He fails to realize that his current diary entries completely give him away and confirm much of what is written about the unrepresentative nature of party activists.

A person who is prepared to devote on what (I presume) he intended to convey was a typical week six evenings on party political work is by that fact alone unqualified to speak as a normal member of society. Not only that, but it is basically undesirable in a democracy that major policies should be determined at the grassroots by people who so utterly exclude the claims of family, hobbies, and other professional and leisure pursuits.

I would not wish to carry this to extremes. A conscientious citizen might well have, say, two diary entries a week on political matters, but unless he is an MP or a councillor more seems by definition to indicate extreme (or, at any rate, unrepresentative to an exceptional degree).

Mr Banks is so busy attending meetings that he has no time for television. That again is his privilege. But it accounts, I suggest, for his scorn at the appearance on that medium of those leaders of the Labour Party who are concerned with reaching the millions of people in this country who constitute public opinion and determine the results of elections.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH KYLE,
25 Oppidans Road, NW3.

Defence of the Romans

From the Managing Director of Eyre Methuen, Ltd

Sir, The reaction to Howard Brenton's play, *The Romans in Britain* (review, October 17) raises two issues of principle. First, as with any work of art, those who wish to form an opinion of it should see it or read it or both: they should not rely on published reviews, still less on the comments of public busybodies who do not work in the theatre and who may or may not have seen the play.

Second, theatre criticism is the business of audiences, theatre workers and reviewers, who must surely agree (whether they see this play or not, like it or not) that it is *not* the business of politicians and policemen when on duty.

The past 25 years of British theatre history have seen London become the theatre capital of the world. This happened because risks were taken in and outside London. (How does the Leader of the GLC (report, October 18) imagine it happened?)

Four examples (out of many) of plays on the theme of human cruelty which provoked widespread hostile and dismissive reviews (and, in one case, legal action) are Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party* (staged by Michael Codron and David Hall in 1958); David Rudkin's *Afore Night Come* (Royal Shakespeare Company, 1962); Edward Bond's *Saved* (English Stage Company, 1965); Joe Orton's *What the Butler Saw* (Lewenstein-Delfont and H. M. Tennent, 1969).

Some of these productions were artistic successes (in my view). Some were not. But all four plays are now widely recognized as landmarks of post-war theatre. All must have taken a degree of courage to write, act in, stage. The managements that staged them (or individuals within them) have been amongst the mainstays of new British theatre in the past 25 years. Are they fools—or corrupters of youth?

The Birthday Party was dismissed by nearly every reviewer but *The Sunday Times's*: *What the Butler Saw* by almost all but *The Sunday Telegraph*. *Saved* was denounced passionately by *The Times's* reviewer (generally an intelligent and perceptive critic) as "a work which will supply valuable ammunition to those who attack modern drama as half-baked, gratuitously violent and squalid".

Mindful of our history, theatre-lovers must defend the right of playwrights, actors, directors, theatre managements and even reviewers to take risks and make mistakes. I happen to admire much of Brenton's work and to have published many of his plays. For me *The Romans in Britain* is a dramatic poem of considerable force and beauty. I think it will live in our theatre and grow in our *minds*: we owe the National Theatre a great debt for staging it. But those who have seen it or read it and think differently must be free to say so, passionately if need be.

What I hope can be agreed is that theatre workers and playgoers must make their own decisions and that threats of censorship, whether by Lord Chamberlain, local government or police, must be resisted. It is part of the business of theatre to dramatize painful subjects that are of individual and social concern. This means audiences will experience danger and offence on occasion. If this is not permitted the theatre will wither. A theatre that is afraid of great failures will see no great successes.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY STRACHAN,
Managing Director, Eyre Methuen,
11 New Fetter Lane, EC4.
October 18.

From Mr Michael Davison

Sir, At a time when the London theatres badly need larger audiences to fill them, it is especially sad to see paying customers walking out on a show before it is finished. Yet such was the reaction—not wholly incomprehensible—*at a preview of* the National Theatre's latest offering, Howard Brenton's *The Romans in Britain*. The same thing, albeit on a smaller scale, happened at a preview of Alan Bennett's new play *Enjoy*: we have the leading lady Joan Plowright's own word for this, in her interview in *The Times* on October 15.

It is no doubt healthy that playwrights today have free rein to express or depict almost anything that they can justify as dramatically appropriate. But does this justification apply in the case of either the seaside-postcard vulgarity of parts of *Enjoy*, or the scenes of sexual depravity in *The Romans in Britain* that would seem more at home on the Reeperbahn than on the stage of the National Theatre?

Howard Brenton and Alan Bennett enjoy high critical regard as two of our leading contemporary playwrights. As such, they are writers to whom hard-pressed theatre managements might expect to look for means of rescuing the theatre from the doldrums. It would be interesting to know what part Messrs Brenton and Bennett see their theatrical "shock tactics" as playing in this important task.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL DAVISON,
5 St Albans Road,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey.
October 16.

Gulf war bafflement

From Dr Shahram Chubin

Sir, Mr Peter Jay's ruminations (October 13) about the attractions of "good regionalism" have no more operational value today than they did when he first spelled them out at greater length in the January issue of the journal *Foreign Affairs*.

In the specific case of the Gulf his promised observations about a new "strategy" are doubtlessly eagerly awaited on both sides of the Atlantic. In the meantime it is surely undeniable that (as Jim Schlesinger observes) the first war in the modern history of the Gulf occurred when Iran was enfeebled, not when it was well armed and motivated under the Shah.

This may not provide guidelines for future policy, but it does shed insights into how wars occur. The harnessing of Western interests and "authentic local political forces" may or may not be possible in the future. But the allegation that the West's policies in this region comprised a "quarter of a century of blindness" sounds like fashionable self-criticism without advancing us much closer toward the range of practical choice. Perhaps the "economist-come-to-foreign-policy" will enlighten us soon on this.

Yours faithfully,
SHAHRAM CHUBIN, Director,
Regional Security Programme,
The International Institute for Strategic Studies,
23 Tavistock Street, WC2.
October 14.

Tackling juvenile crime

From the Secretary of the Magistrates' Association

Sir, Lady Faithfull (October 16) takes a paragraph of 17 lines to list the organizations she speaks for, but this will not disguise the fact that she expresses a minority view in criticising the Government's proposals in its White Paper to give magistrates greater powers.

It is no doubt right, as she says, that the most hopeful approach for most juveniles lies in the development of intermediate treatment programmes, but it cannot be ignored that there is grave public concern about the level of juvenile offending and there is little confidence in the present system. It cannot be right that since the 1969 Act magistrates have been powerless to deal with certain juvenile offenders. Such a state of affairs can only bring the law into disrepute.

No one pretends that the measures proposed, or for that matter any criminal sanctions, are the whole answer, but they should, in allowing courts to make effective orders in a wider range of cases, at least raise the level of confidence in the system. That is why the Magistrates' Association warmly welcomes the proposals and hopes that they will soon be implemented.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NORMAN, Secretary
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
October 16.

Discordant note in music contest

From Mr Stephen Tunnicliffe

Sir, As a lifelong music lover, and now both a "home" musician and teacher of future players, most of whom will undoubtedly remain amateurs though I hope not "passive music-lovers", may I protest most strongly at Mr Ian Hunter's appalling idea (October 15) of a nationwide contest for amateur groups and individuals?

One of the less desirable side-effects of Thatcherism seems to be this fanatical belief in the magical power of competition. How often must it be spelt out that in the creative and re-creative arts, music in particular, the only true "competition" takes place within each individual participant? In my experience competitive festivals, eisteddfoddau, etc, encourage bad musicianship, the subordination of music to technique, and set up false criteria for young musicians when they are at their most vulnerable.

Our house has seen many gatherings of musicians, young and old, professional and amateur, drawn together not by a desire to compete but by a common love of music and music-making. Many of our musician friends have told us that it is this in particular that makes such occasions memorable—an escape, however short-lived, from the professional rat-race or the dreary round of eisteddfoddau.

The latter was exemplified well for me by the naive remark of an ardent competitor when someone named a fellow musician: "Oh yes, I've sung *against* her". God forbid that we should add yet another divisive contest on the scale proposed by Mr Hunter. It is my joy to be able to say, when a particular string player is mentioned: "Oh yes, I've made music *with* him (or her)."

The preparation of concert programmes for performance within the locality—the aim being to keep music alive within one's own community—provides more honest encouragement to amateur musicians than any radio or television-boosted contest could do, however prestigiously promoted. I hope other musicians who feel as I do will make their opinions known and help to scorch Mr Hunter's scheme in its infancy.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN TUNNICLIFFE,
4 The Square,
Clun,
Craven Arms,
Shropshire.
October 15.

Feminine brainpower

From Miss Irene Ray-Crosby

Sir, I should like to suggest an explanation for the lower proportion of firsts and thirds among women (Letters, October 2 and 11), which is not based on innate differences between men and women, but upon teaching methods.

While teaching male and female undergraduates it seemed to me that the men had been encouraged in school and in their colleges to be assertive, to argue and to think for themselves, even at the risk of being proved wrong, whereas the women had been trained to absorb and reproduce conventional ideas which would get them a decent degree. After a term's encouragement the women were thinking as independently as their male counterparts.

It also seems likely from my experience that women's colleges still select candidates who will be solid, hard-working undergraduates, neither geniuses nor failures. When they no longer feel the need to play safe in order to justify their existence, perhaps their results will show more variety. The effects of increasing coeducation should also be interesting.

Yours faithfully,
IRENE RAY-CROSBY,
58 James Street,
Oxford.
October 11.

Presidents compared

From Mr John Crookshank

Sir, When comparing the Nixon and Johnson presidencies in your review (October 13) of Lord Longford's new book, *Nixon*, I am certain that you underestimate Johnson's attempts to end the Vietnam war, and overestimate Nixon's skill in pulling out of the conflict.

Even taking into account the clearly subjective nature of the two best books written so far by the people closest to the action, Johnson's *Vantage Point* and Kissinger's *White House Years*, it is clear that Johnson, in his secret dealings with Hanoi, tried hard to stop the war during his presidency, while maintaining an effective military posture in South-east Asia, and that Nixon pulled out precipitately, leaving a long legacy of side effects behind him.

Many factors influenced the decisions taken at any time by each man, but it is too simple in 1980 to say that "Johnson escalated the Vietnam war . . . Nixon ended it".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CROOKSHANK,
The Royal Automobile Club,
89 Pall Mall, SW1.
October 13.

Express delivery

From Mr R. H. Stapleton

Sir, Earlier this year the Secretary of State for the Environment announced "instant" decisions could be made following public inquiry on planning appeals.

I am pleased to be able to report that the minister meant what he said. I have today received notice of the inspector's decision, made only three working days after the hearing.

Both my client's and my own pleasure at the speed of the decision was enhanced by the inspector's agreement with our case.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. STAPLETON,
Chartered Surveyor,
Stiles Harton Ledger,
6 Pavilion Buildings,
Brighton,
Sussex.
October 16.

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 18. Ruth, Lady Fermoy has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Requiem Mass for Nicholas Throckmorton will be celebrated at Farm Street Church on Monday, November 24, at 11 am.

Birthdays today

Sir Leigh Ashton, 83; Mr Alfredo Campoli, 74; the Right Rev Dr H. J. Carpenter, 79; Dame Anna Neagle, 76; Lord Justice Ormrod, 69; Sir Ian Trethowan, 58; Mr Timothy West, 46.

The Queen's visit to the Pope ends an ancient quarrel

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Symbols being difficult and sometimes dangerous things to interpret, the Queen's State Visit to the Holy See is a minefield for any commentator. It was so profoundly symbolic, a fact made all the more stark by the absence of any political or pragmatically measurable import.

A constitutional monarch with no political power meets the head of the smallest independent state on earth in circumstances of ritual formality; and yet so potent are they both, as symbols of something far greater, there is almost no limit to what can be read into it.

It was a momentous rapprochement between two traditions of spiritual history, which parted in the sixteenth century, drew further apart until the twentieth century, and now converge again. Last Friday's visit was almost the very moment of that convergence, for the diplomatic metaphysics behind such state events is that they are possible only between equals who acknowledge each other as such, and who bestow such acknowledgement afresh by their meeting.

Some things cannot be achieved just by being said, however resoundingly and sincerely, and the end of the ancient quarrel between the papacy and the British Crown has had that quality about it. The State Visit ends the quarrel as no words could have done. The Pope "hath no jurisdiction in this realm", and his actions unequivocally say so, notwithstanding that no recent pope has seemed to want any, and no doctrine of papal authority available gives him any. It is when theory becomes practice, the symbolic moment, that things are changed at the deepest level.

The ending of what has long been nothing more than a nominal conflict of claims is only one symbolic dimension to the matter, and not the most positive. The Queen who met the Pope in this symbolic rapprochement is also the focus of profound spiritual intuitions in the British, a uniquely consecrated role in public life. She more than merely represents the nation, and it is no legal fiction to say she personifies it. The folk religion of the British people includes her as one of its most basic primal images, a religious *persona* that is not reducible to her technical function as Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

That is part of the mysterious source of it, but the Church of England was and is the embodiment of the religious instinct of the nation because of the Crown's participation as its temporal head, and not the other way round. It did not just happen that way, and if it were to "unhappen" by careless neglect of the real meaning of the symbolism, the Church of England would instantly become just one more denomination, or even less than that. It would have lost the essential key which opens it to the national consciousness.

The Pope is an equally powerful bearer of another sort of symbolism, which had wrongly been considered by some Anglicans and some Roman Catholics to exclude the religious symbolism of a consecrated Crown in the manner of the British monarchy. The two can coexist; in fact in coexisting they begin immediately to supply powerful reinforcement to each other. It immediately transcends the pedantic differences between Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism, and even begins to make redundant some of the language that has been invented to discuss and debate those differences.

The strength of the British Crown in the national imagination, its capacity to convey a sense of meaning and identity, is conclusive evidence that there is still a deep general yearning for life to be about something more than mundane material distractions. It is a yearning for noble goals and visionary ideals. But it has been swept to the side, reserved for fanciful moments of romantic dreaming. It has become, or has been rapidly becoming, a Christmas Day indulgence, an "if only . . ." kind of thought.

And in the world, there is only one voice persuasive enough, only one institution spiritually potent enough, to push such thoughts back from the shadows into the light again. That potentially great influence, the papacy, has for centuries been excluded from these inner recesses of national consciousness, because of an ancient parade of negative symbols which locked it out and left it locked out, until the time was ready for new symbols, drawing it in again. It partly excludes itself by its own choice of symbols, and it has yet to adapt sufficiently to be seen for what it is. But people are good at dismissing irrelevancies and can read sign language better than words.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. B. M. Cochran
and Miss H. J. Moncrieff

The engagement is announced between Peter Balfour Meikle, youngest son of the late Mr John Cochran, The Knowes, Dunbar, and Mrs Jean Cochran, 5 The Dean, East Linton, and Hilary Jane, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Moncrieff, Stralton, Leuchars, Fife.

Mr C. J. L. Puxley
and Miss S. E. Gamon

The engagement is announced between Charles John Lavellin, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Puxley, of Welford Park, Berkshire, and Sarah Eleanor, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Gamon, of Black Charles, Underriver, Kent.

Mr E. W. Swift
and Miss E. M. Nairn

The engagement is announced between Edgar W. Swift, of 1709 North Fuller, Los Angeles, California, second son of Mr and Mrs Clinton W. Swift, of 4 Tudor Road, Branford, Connecticut, United States, and Elspeth Margaret, third daughter of Mr R. Frank Nairn, of Castle Carey, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Mrs Mary-Anna Nairn, of Bamboroughs, Petworth, Sussex.

Mr L. M. E. Hepburne Scott
and Miss J. A. Telford

The engagement is announced between Lyulph Mark Esme, younger son of Mr and Mrs Schomberg Hepburne Scott, of Northfield House, Prestonpans, and Jane Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Telford, of 11 Grange Close, Southam, Leamington Spa.

Mr R. M. B. Shorter
and Miss B. Monteleone

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly in Glasgow between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Shorter, of Buxhall, Suffolk, and Brunella, daughter of Signor and Signora I. Monteleone, of Alassio, Italy.

Marriages

Major H. J. Allfrey
and Miss S. E. Beresford Hobbs

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 18, in Essex, between Major John Allfrey and Miss Sonia Beresford Hobbs.

Mr R. A. Jennings
and Miss A. J. C. Gore-Andrews

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 18, at St James's, Piccadilly, between Mr Robert Jennings and Miss Annabel Gore-Andrews. The Rev William Baddeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Piers and Timothy Jennings. Mr Piers Fox-Andrews was best man.

Mr A. S. Llewellyn
and Miss N. J. Moon

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Clement's, Powderham, near Exeter, between Mr Arthur Somers Llewellyn, youngest son of the Right Rev W. S. and Mrs Llewellyn, of Scrubbetts, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Miss Nicola Julanda Moon, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. R. Moon, of Southbrook House, Starcross, Devon. The bridegroom's father and the Rev J. F. Parkinson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of champagne coloured lace with a train and a headdress and bouquet of cream lilies. She was attended by Harriet and Emily Syme and Miss Briony Moon (sister of the bride). Mr Nicholas Bowlby was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. C. Parker
and Miss P. G. Sinclair

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 18, at the United Reformed Christ Church, Pound Hill, Crawley, Sussex, between Mr John Campbell Parker, youngest son of Mrs Alice Parker and the late Mr John Alexander Parker, and Miss Pamela Gillian Sinclair, eldest daughter of Mrs Doris Sinclair and the late Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth Sinclair, RN, of Pound Hill, Crawley, Sussex.

Today's engagements

The Duchess of Gloucester carries out engagements in Manchester, arrives Manchester airport, 11.30.
The Duchess of Kent attends Women of the Year Luncheon, Savoy Hotel, 12.30.
Lectures: Mesopotamian temples, Dominique Collon, British Museum, 11.30; Christopher Wren, Bryan Little, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, 6; Indigo dyeing in Nigeria, Dola Simmonds, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 1.
Lunchtime music: Piano, Vivien Banfield, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Cantatas directed by John Dunford, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; piano, Joaquin Achucarro, St John's, Smith Square, 1.
Memorial service: Mr John Rankin, QC, Temple Church, 4.45.

Reception

Rutland and Stamford Conservative Association

The Mayor and Mayoress of Stamford attended a reception given in honour of Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, and Mrs Lewis at the Town Hall, Stamford, on Saturday. The reception, given by the Rutland and Stamford Conservative Association, marked Mr Lewis's 21 years as a member of Parliament. Squadron Leader S. J. Pratt, association chairman, presided and a presentation to Mr Lewis was made by the Earl of Ancaster, president of the association.

Service dinners

HMS Conway

The annual dinner of the Conway Club was held at the Centre Airport Hotel, on Saturday. Captain D. T. Smith, RN, presided. The guests included Captain D. A. G. Dickens, Captain J. A. N. Bezant, Mr D. Ball and Mr P. Adler.

4th and 5th Battalions, Dorset Regiment 1939-1945

Officers of the 4th and 5th Battalions, Dorset Regiment 1939-1945 held their annual dinner at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Weymouth, on Saturday. Colonel Sir Joseph Weld presided.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000, 9RS 696865 (winner lives in Cheshire); £50,000, 4LB 290601 (Harrow); £25,000, 1TW 991555 (Surrey).

Memorial services

Professor G. W. H. Lampe

The Archbishop of Canterbury was represented by Canon M. Santer, Principal of Westcott House, Cambridge, at a memorial service for Professor Geoffrey Lampe held on Saturday at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge. The Rev J. Sturdy, Dean of Gonville and Caius College, officiated, assisted by the Rev H. Dawes, chaplain. The Master of Gonville and Caius College read the lesson and the Bishop of Ely gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Lampe (widow), Mr and Mrs N. H. Lampe (son and daughter-in-law), Miss C. V. Lampe (daughter).

The Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Huntingdon, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University with the Proctors, Professor Sir Andrew Huxley, Professor Sir Vincent Wigglesworth, the Master of Jesus College, the Master of Trinity Hall, the Acting President of Queens' College, the Master of St Edmund House, the Right Rev David Loveday, the Right Rev R. Gordon and Mrs Arthur, the Right Rev Leslie Brown, the Right Rev C. J. Tucker, Canon R. M. Waddington (representing the Bishop of Bristol), Chancellor the Rev E. Garth Moore, the Dean of Ely, the Dean of St Albans, Mr P. Chadwick (representing the Secretary General of the General Synod of the Church of England), Canon T. R. Christie (representing the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral), Mr G. Alves (representing the General Synod Board of Education), the Rev J. Cotter (representing St Albans Diocesan Ministry Training Scheme), the Rev J. Weston-Craig, Brigadier D. H. Davis (107 Regiment Royal Armoured Corps), the President of St John's College, Oxford, Professor H. Root (representing the Department of Theology Southampton University, and Community of St Mary's Abbey, West Malling), the Vice-Principal of Newnham College, the Principal of Ridley Hall.

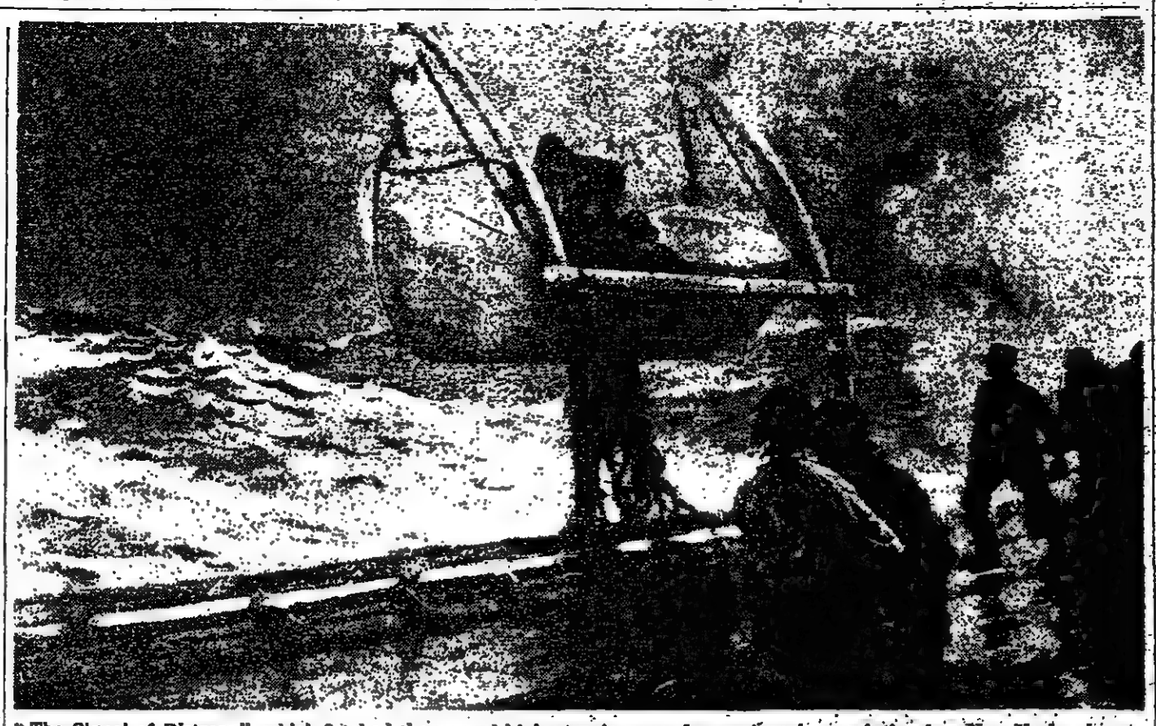
The Rev Professor C. Evans, the Rev P. Clark, Canon C. Rhodes, Professor D. Emmet, the Rev Dr R. Williams, the Rev J. W. Woodcock, the Rev M. Makoni, Professor and Mrs D. Tabor, the Rev S. Smalley, the Rev G. and Mrs Sidebotham, the Rev Dr A. and Mrs Philips, Professor and Mrs E. W. Nicholson, the Rev J. H. and Mrs Grice, the Rev G. M. Styler, the Rev R. Gutteridge, Professor C. O. Brink, the Rev Dr J. G. and Mrs O'Neill, Dr R. Williams (representing Cambridge University Press), the Rev H. Taylor, the Rev J. Owen, the Rev B. Green, Canon and Mrs T. Hurdle, Professor G. C. Stead, the Rev B. Beck, Canon and Mrs P. Baelz, Professor M. Bradbrook, the Rev Dr J. S. Nurser, the Rev Dr P. N. Hamilton, Professor and Mrs S. Sykes, the Rev Professor C. F. D. Moule, the Rev W. and Mrs Hemington, Professor J. G. Davies, the Rev Dr P. N. Hamilton, the Rev B. Hebblethwaite, Professor and Mrs H. Chadwick, Professor and Mrs M. Wiles, Professor and Mrs N. Lash, Mr J. N. Child (Cambridge Institute of Education), Professor C. O. Brink, Canon W. Purcell and the Rev Professor J. A. Emerton.

Professor W. A. H. Rushton

A memorial service for Professor William Rushton was held on Saturday in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge. The Right Rev J. A. T. Robinson officiated, assisted by the Rev P. Buckler. The Master of Trinity College read the lesson. Among those present were:

Mrs Rushton (widow), Dr and Mrs A. W. Rushton and Dr and Mrs J. G. Rushton (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs B. D. Lawrence and Dr and Mrs G. R. Whitfield (sons-in-law and daughters), Miss D. Rushton, Miss C. Rushton, Miss J. Whitfield, Miss R. Whitfield and Miss M. Lawrence (granddaughters), Mr T. Rushton, Mr E. Rushton, Mr G. W. Whitfield and Mr P. Lawrence (grandsons).

Professor Sir Martin and Lady Roth, Professor Sir Norman Anderson, the Master of Pembroke College, the Master of Churchill College, the Vice-Master of Trinity College and Mrs Glynn, Professor A. Lloyd, Professor E. N. Willmer, Professor B. A. Thrush, Professor P. W. Duff, Professor F. H. Bron Wright, Professor C. J. Hanson, Professor H. Barlow, Professor D. G. Champernowne, the Rev A. Pike, Professor F. H. Sandbach, Professor R. C. Holloway, Professor A. Huxley and Dr H. M. Sinclair (representing Magdalen College, Oxford).



"The Signal of Distress", which fetched the second highest price ever for an American painting in a New York sale.

Seascape sets auction record for American painter

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

A painting of a stormy sea rescue, "The Signal of Distress", by the American artist, Winslow Homer, was sold by Sotheby's in New York on Saturday for $1.7m, or £708,333. Although not influenced by the French Impressionists, Homer developed a similar approach to painting in the later years of the nineteenth century and has long been considered one of the greatest American artists of the period.

This painting of the 1890s is one of a series of powerful seascapes to which he devoted his later years. The price is the highest ever recorded at auction for his work and the second highest ever recorded for an American painting, exceeded only by the $2.5m paid for Church's "Icebergs" last year.

The owner of the painting was not revealed in Sotheby's catalogue but it had been bought from Wildenstein's by Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney in 1935: the purchaser was an unnamed New York dealer.

Sotheby's auction of American paintings, drawings and sculpture proved a spectacular success, totalling £2.5m, with only 3 per cent, or 11 out of 147 lots, unsold.

New auction price records were set for more than 30 artists.

Among the new records was $680,000 (estimate $250,000-$350,000), or £283,333, for a painting entitled "The Sleigh Ride", of 1852, by William Tylee Ranney. It depicts a happy party of children on a sleigh drawn by two plump, red bullocks. Sent for sale by the Suffolk County Historical Society, it was bought by a New York dealer.

George Catlin's "Battle Between Sioux and Sauk and Fox", of the 1840s, sold for $280,000 (estimate $100,000-$150,000), or £116,666, to a New York dealer, another record.

Americans were also keenly competing for English furniture and decorations at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday. The sale totalled £284,718, with 3 per cent, or nine lots unsold. Half the buyers were private collectors, according to the auctioneers.

A George I inlaid burr walnut bureau bookcase of about 1725 brought the top price at $51,000 (estimate $20,000-$25,000), or £21,250, selling to an American buyer. A mahogany serpentine-fronted commode of about 1770 with elegantly carved embellishments made $41,000 (estimate $20,000-$25,000), or £17,083, to a New York dealer.

Latest wills

Mrs Dorothy Enid Woodfield, of Syston, Leicester, left estate valued at £225,457 net. She left £55,000 and some jewelry to personal legatees and the residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association and the Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies and Children.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Burton, Mr Jack, of Wakefield, West Yorkshire	£204,206
Hamilton, Mr William Evelyn De Courcy, of Maidstone, Kent, civil engineer	£185,443
Holden, Mr John Thomas, of Chislehurst, Kent, chairman of the governors of the London College of Fashion	£137,445
James, Mr Thomas Edward, of Chigwell, Essex	£224,385
Rayner, Mr William, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, chartered accountant	£134,990
Showering, Mrs Hilda Florence, of Shepton Mallet	£1,203,115
Wright, Mr Geoffrey Basil, of Broadwas-on-Teme, near Worcester	£128,818

Appointments in the Forces

Major-General Sir Steuart R. Pringle is to be promoted lieutenant-general and to be Commandant General Royal Marines in April, 1981.

Other appointments in the Services:

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: C. A. F. Buchanan, Capt (SM) 3rd SM Sqdn, Feb 25; J. B. Kerr, MOD as Dir of Naval Plans, April 16; I. M. Porter, Ajax in Cmd and as Capt First Frigate Sqdn, April 4; E. G. S. Walker, as Dir of Naval Manpower Planning, April 10; C. A. Hopkinson, Staff Capt Portsmouth, to Cincfleet and as Capt Reserve Ships Authority, July 25, 1980; M. F. Simpson, Nelson in Cmd and as Area Co-ordinator (NPFS) on Staff of FO Portsmouth, March 3; J. M. Tait, Chief of Staff to Flag Officer Plymouth in rank of Commodore, April 7; J. D. Peakall, MOD(PE) with DGW(N)/DSWS, Oct 21.

COMMANDERS: A. P. Hoddinott, Illustrious (SU) as Sen Officer, April 22; C. M. J. Carson, Raleigh as Exec Officer, March 24; R. A. M. Violet, Staff Officer Admin and CMD Supply Officer to FONAC, March 10; C. G. White, MOD with DGNMT (DNMP), Jan 6; M. D. Bracelin, Staff of Cincfleet as FPROGO, April 27; E. M. England for duty on Staff of Shape, March 2; J. P. T. Torr, for duty on Staff of Saclant, Nov 21; P. Grace, for Staff of Cincfleet as FASWO and Staff ASWO to Cinchan Cinceastlant, Dec 29; R. G. Allhurst, for duty with FOAIB, June 22; R. A. Hirst, for duty with MOD(N) Directorate of Engineering Support (Navy) Bath, March 24; P. J. Lightburn, as Deputy CSO(E) and SWEO to Flag Offr Plymouth, April 3; M. J. Matthews, for duty with CFM Rosyth and SWEO to FOSNI, March 13.

SURGEON COMMANDERS: P. R. S. Brinsden, to RNH Gibraltar, May 28; A. H. Osborne, RNH Haslar, Dec 23; W. H. Esson, PMO Clyde SM Base, Sqdn Medc Offr 3rd and 10th SM Sqdns and as Staff Medc Offr CSST and as anptd doctor, Oct 7.

CHAPLAINS: Rev M. P. Culverwell, Glamorgan, Nov 11; Rev P. J. Gregson, Staff of MCRM Cdo Forces, Jan 19; Rev A. J. F. Mellors, Caledonia, Dec 16; Rev I. W. Rutherford, Intrepid, Dec 13; Rev S. E. Stephens, Neptune, Nov 24; Rev P. G. Price, as Principal Chaplain CSFC(N), Feb 2.

Retirements

CAPTAINS: R. A. B. Irving, Jan 7; G. D. Trist, Jan 7.

COMMANDERS: F. Hefford, Jan 7, in hon rank of Capt; F. S. Allfrey, Nov 21.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN (Acting rank Air Commodore): F. C. Rutrell, OC Princess Alexandra's Hosp, Wroughton, Oct 18.

GROUP CAPTAIN: J. P. R. Browne, MOD AFD as DD Air Eng 3(RAF), Oct 20.

WING COMMANDER (acting rank group captain): J. B. Main, MOD, Oct 30.

WING COMMANDERS: E. T. Weeks, HQ NATS as CIG18, Oct 20; P. Callan, RAF Benson as OC Admin Wg, Oct 20; A. R. Clark, RAF Linton-on-Ouse as OC Admin Wg, Oct 30; R. A. Holman, D of PG as PO2, Oct 20; G. W. Hutchinson, RAF Cosford as OC Ed Wg, Oct 20; J. G. Kerriman, RAF Cottesmore as OC Admin Wg, Oct 20; P. M. Marshal, OASC Biggin Hill as Ground Board Chairman, Oct 20; R. J. White, RAF Wyton as OC Admin Wg, Oct 20; R. A. Collinge, HQ Afnorth as Regt Staff Officer, Oct 27; G. R. T. Morgan, RAF Benson as OC Eng Wg, Oct 27.

SQUADRON LEADERS (acting rank Wing Commander): J. A. Dennett, RAF Lossiemouth as OC Eng Wg, Oct 20; R. J. Thomason, MOD, Oct 23; P. J. P. Grill, RAF Laarbruch as OC Admin Wg, Oct 20.

State opening of Parliament

Parliament will be opened by the Queen at 11.30 am, Thursday, November 20, and not on November 13 as previously announced. Unless the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office at the House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW (01-219 3100) is informed to the contrary by Monday, October 27, with any change of requirements, it will be assumed that applications by peers for tickets in the Chamber for peeresses, husbands and peers' eldest sons, for tickets for the Royal Gallery and for car parking labels will stand as previously submitted for the original date. Apart from the date, all other information concerning tickets and attendance remains as previously circulated.

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

Oct 13: Statement on delay in sale of shares in British Airways. Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, considered in committee and adjourned. House adjourned, 2.39 am (Tuesday).

Oct 14: Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, considered in committee and adjourned. Married Women's Policies of Assurance (Scotland) (Amendment) Bill read the third time and passed. House adjourned, midnight.

Oct 15: Lord Weinstock introduced. Broadcasting Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill completed the committee stage. House adjourned, 10.18 pm.

Oct 16: Statement on postponement of State opening of next session of Parliament. Civil Aviation Bill completed its committee stage. House adjourned, 9.47 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Broadcasting Bill, Highways (Road Humps) Bill, and Ground Game Bill, committee.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill and Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, Commons amendments. Tenants Rights (Scotland) (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on report of European Communities committee on fisheries and debate on effect of gas prices on manufacturing industry.

Thursday at 3: Civil Aviation Bill, report.

Friday at 11: Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, report.

Select committees

Tomorrow: European Communities subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence will be heard on environmental impact assessment from CBI and others (10.30).

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee C (Education, Employment, Consumer and Social Affairs). Evidence will be heard on the right of residence for nationals of member states in territories of another member state (10.30).

Subcommittee D (Food and Agriculture). Evidence will be heard from the Ministry of Agriculture on the flavourings used in foodstuffs (10.30).

Subcommittee B (Trade and Treaties). Evidence on Mediterranean aid policy from Overseas Development Administration (11 am).

Subcommittee F (Energy, Transport and Research). Evidence from British Gas Corporation (11 am).

Science report

Meteorology: Dust from Mt St Helens

By the Staff of *Nature*

A sharp increase of the concentration of dust in the stratosphere after the Mount St Helens eruption of May 18 has been observed by means of balloon flights over the Alps during the early summer. The flights were organized by a team of French and Belgian scientists from two French balloon stations in south-east France and, by luck, spanned the period of the eruption of the volcano.

For those concerned with processes in the upper atmosphere, the chief interest of the measurements now reported (by Dr M. Ackerman and Dr C. Lippens of the Belgian Institut d'Astronomie Spatiale and Dr M. Lechevallier of ETCA in Paris) is that they emerge from a new technique for observing events in the stratosphere.

The technique consists of using a balloon-borne camera pointing at the visible edge of the earth in the direction of the sun, when the sun itself is low in the sky (at dawn or dusk). It is well-known that particles of dust (as distinct from air molecules) scatter sunlight through only small angles. The result of the technique is to make layers of dust in the stratosphere visible, as though sunlight were coming from all the directions in which dust may be distributed.

The effect is much like that which explains why passengers in jet aircraft find visibility much reduced on the sunlit side of the aircraft in which they are travelling. Small quantities of dust in the stratosphere are sufficient to give the sunlit quarters of the sky a widely distributed glare.

The observations reported derive from balloon flights on May 7, a week before the eruption of Mount St Helens, and on June 5, by which time dust from the eruption had found its way into the stratosphere above Western Europe. Instruments on earth-observing satellites have shown that the cloud of stratospheric dust from Mount St Helens had reached the eastern seaboard of the United States on May 23 and Europe on May 27.

Photographs taken on those two flights have been compared with photographs taken over France in October, 1979. The two pre-eruption records show a smooth decrease of sunlight scattered by dust with increasing altitude in the atmosphere. They also show that light scattering (and therefore presumably dust) in the stratosphere up to 30 kilometres was greater last autumn than on May 7 this year. Most probably, that difference is a seasonal effect.

The arrival of the dust from Mount St Helens appears to have had a dramatic effect. First, the brightness of the sky in the direction of the sun appears to have increased more than five times. Photographs from this balloon flight show a sharp transition from a brightly-lit sky to a clear sky at an altitude of almost exactly 16 kilometres.

The Mount St Helens dust, then relatively fresh, seems on June 5 to have been distributed in layers in the stratosphere. According to the researchers, the most intense layers appeared to fill the whole sky, while less-intense layers were smaller in angular dimensions.

For atmospheric scientists, part of the interest of the observations is that, if continued systematically in the months ahead, they may explain something about the rate at which dust is removed from the stratosphere. Although some evidence on that point has been provided by the behaviour of radioactive dust in the stratosphere, more evidence will be welcome.

The authors of the observations also, however, hope to gather evidence bearing on the question of whether atmospheric aerosols reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the lower atmosphere and thus, potentially, affecting the climate on the surface of the earth. They promise that there will be further, and more fully-instrumented, balloon flights in the years ahead.

Source: *Nature*, October 16, 1980 (vol 287, page 614).

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OBITUARY

MR EDWARD MILLER

Distinguished museum career

Mr Edward John Miller, who died after a sudden illness on October 15 at the age of 66, had a distinguished career of 44 years' service as an officer of the British Museum and the British Library, interrupted only by the Second World War.

He joined the staff of the museum in 1934. During the war he served as an officer in The Middlesex Regiment, taking part in the campaigns in North Africa and Italy, including the Salerno Landing. When peace came he joined the staff of the Army School of Education in Perugia as a lecturer. He returned to the British Museum in 1946 and was appointed in 1947 Assistant Keeper in the State Paper Room, which became the Official Publications Library in 1973 when the British Museum Library was transferred to the British Library. His great knowledge of British political history was well illustrated in exhibitions which he organized in the King's Library. Of these "Wilkes and Liberty", 1969, was the most outstanding.

Edward Miller retired from full-time work in the British Library in 1974 to take up the post of libraries adviser to the National Trust. He worked for the trust with unsparing energy and a warmth of friendship and concern which was typical of all his activities. Meanwhile, he had continued part-time as honorary archivist in the Department of Printed Books of the British Library, and was still in post at the time of his death. His many friends and colleagues from his museum days would agree that there was no more loyal museum man than Edward Miller; and he gave the same dedicated service to the British Library, the National Trust and all the institutions and societies with which he was associated.

His love of the museum and library inspired his writings as an historian and author. His first book, *Prince of Librarians, The Life and Times of Antonio Panizzi of the British Museum*, London, 1967, was a study of the Italian émigré who became the founding father of modern librarianship. He followed this with *That Noble Cabinet, A Study of the British Museum*, 1973, and was preparing the biography of the 3rd Lord Holland for André Deutsch as his next publication. In addition, he wrote many articles on librarianship and on general and local history, especially the history of West London, and gave frequent lectures to institutions and societies. He was chairman of the Hammersmith branch of the Historical Association and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Historical Society. A devout churchman, he served the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street, as churchwarden and was chairman of the Parish Council.

He leaves a widow Pegg and a son David.

M LOUIS GUILLOUX

M Louis Guilloux, the well known Breton novelist, died in his native St Brieuc on October 14. He was 81.

Guilloux began writing in the "populist" mode and one of his early novels, *La Maison du Peuple* (*The House of the People*), a meticulously observed study of poverty, was hailed as a masterpiece by Albert Camus. *Le Sang Noir* (1935), translated as *Bitter Victory* in 1938, was set in a Brittany town in 1917 and described with force and power the callousness created among its civilian population by the stresses of war. Its hero echoed Guilloux's own nihilism and disillusion, and his dislike of the bourgeoisie.

During the Second World War Guilloux spent much of his time in hiding in Toulouse. *Le Jeu de Patience* (*The Game of Patience*, 1949) again expounded Guilloux's left wing political views, against the vividly evoked background of a Breton town, seen over fifty years. *Parpagnacco* (1954) seemed to mark a departure from his examination of the microcosm of the Breton community with its quasi fantastic tale set against the more exotic backdrop of Venice. *La Confrontation* (*The Confrontation*, 1968) returned to France for its setting, as an investigating retired journalist recreates the life of a stranger in a provincial town somewhere between Paris and Brest.

Lady Lamb, widow of Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, KCSI, CIE, died on October 14 in her 99th year. She was Kathleen, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Barry, IMS, and she was married in 1901. Her husband died in 1923.

M Jacques Taff, who died in a Monaco hospital on October 16, aged 83, helped to frame the rules for the Monte Carlo Motor Rally and was also connected with the founding of the Monaco Grand Prix.

Lady Fulford, wife of Sir Roger Fulford, died on October 15 at the age of 90. The second daughter of C. R. W. Adeane, of Babraham, her first husband, Captain the Hon E. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, died in 1917. Her second husband, the Rev the Hon C. F. Lyttelton, MC, died in 1931. She married Sir Roger Fulford in 1937.

Mr Roy Rutter, the *Daily Express* correspondent in Spain, died in Madrid on October 6. He was 48.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Missing link

Sonny Rollins
Festival Hall

Richard Williams

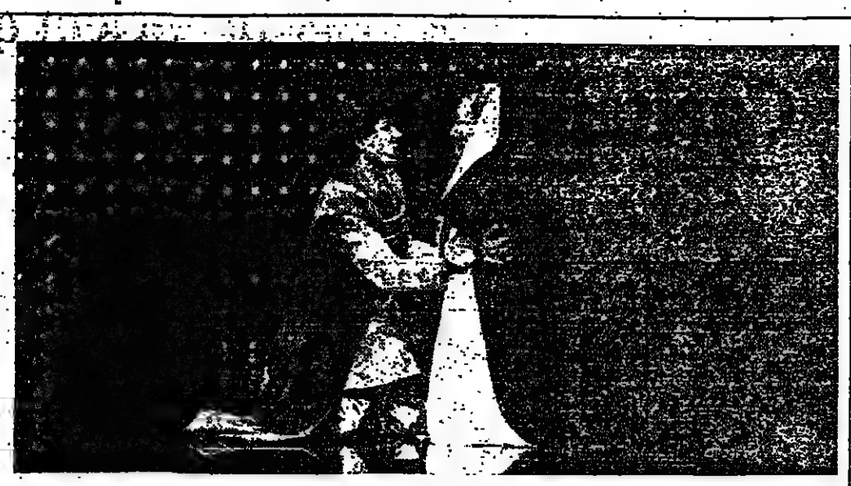
Reliable witnesses testify to certain nights on which Sonny Rollins can still seem incomparably the most accomplished and sophisticated of tenor saxophonists; sadly, on Saturday evening he again denied London a chance to verify such a claim. As has happened all too frequently in recent years, Rollins was unrecognizable as the player who lifted thematic improvisation to new levels in the 1950s and spent the following decade refining a unique method of musical free association.

Rollins used to manipulate his sound (which had been caustic and braying in his youth, but grew as firm and warm as a good piece of redwood) through lengthy panoramic surveys of standard material with a fierce intelligence and an utterly personal sense of logic. He was so richly gifted that almost everyone overlooked the single hole in his armour, which was a complete inability (or unwillingness) to make a true emotional engagement with that material. His present format thrusts the deficiency into the spotlight, and the result perhaps calls into question the substance of everything he has achieved.

Accompanied by an able but *essentially characterless rhythm* section, he leans towards simple themes based on dance rhythms, and this fondness for sambas, calypsos and boogaloos probably has its roots in his ancestry, which is Caribbean. He seems happy to perform them in a very traditional and unenterprising manner, his solos relying entirely on decoration while avoiding altogether the rigorous structural rearrangements which he once purveyed with such authority. Was it a particularly gross miscalculation of fate, then, which apprenticed him to the bebop masters?

He allowed himself disappointingly little solo space; by contrast, his accompanists—Mark Soskin (piano), Jerome Harris (bass guitar) and Al Foster (drums)—had acres to themselves in almost every piece.

A single glimpse of the earlier Rollins escaped during Billy Strayhorn's "My Little Brown Book", when his final chorus, played on a sopranino saxophone, contained several small miracles of inventive detail. Yet in the end, the contradiction between his extraordinary technical command and his well-known self-doubts forces one to the conclusion that, having once mastered its demands, Rollins may subsequently have found jazz to be a medium inadequate for his expressive instincts.



Georges Gautier as Dardanus and Frederica von Stade as Iphise.

Dardanus
Paris Opéra

Stanley Sadie

The love-hate relationship between the Opéra and Jean-Philippe Rameau goes back nearly two and a half centuries, and it renewed itself on Friday. Rameau's *tragédies lyriques* were written for this organization, in an earlier incarnation, and never failed to arouse controversy—at first for their modernism, later for their conservative upholding of a native tradition in face of the new Italianism. In modern times the Opéra and its sister house the Salle Favert have made some sallies into Rameau: for the big house's notorious *Indes galantes* spectacular and the smaller one's frolics around *Platée*.

Having done Rameau ill justice in *opéra-ballet* and *comédie-ballet*, they could seemingly do little worse with *tragédie lyrique*. But they have managed it. *Dardanus* admittedly is not an obvious choice; it is hampered by a weakly motivated libretto with some downright silly situations (there has, I believe, been only one stage revival since Rameau's time, in Algiers in 1934; John Eliot Gardiner made a strong case for one in his memorable concert performance in 1973). It is a mystery that Rameau, the intellectual *par excellence* among composers, elected to set it. It drew from him some remarkable music, of which the anguished numbers are especially fine—like the two soliloquies for Iphise, in love with Dardanus (one of Zeus's numerous progeny and her father Teucer's deadly enemy), and the prison monologue, with mournful bassoons, for Dardanus himself; there are also vigorous military airs for Dardanus's rival Antenor, and the usual plethora of dances, tuneful, quirky in rhythm and line, brilliantly individual in orchestral colour.

But the opera needs nurturing. It needs a production that discreetly conceals its sillier aspects, and preferably one that establishes a style to engage with that of the music. For the new Opéra production Jorge Lavelli has, basically, funked the issue: rather, he says in his programme note, than attempt an eighteenth-century or twentieth-century stylization, he has chosen to turn—or retreat—to a world of dreams (the cue doubtless comes from Dardanus's famous dream scene). The result is, of course, a twentieth-century stylization, whether intended or no, and one which totally fails to relate to the qualities of the music—its passion, its grace, its tenderness, its pathos, its brilliant pictorialism.

Max Bignens's setting makes no effort to reproduce the locations *specified*, still less to respect its stylistic premises. The set, mostly enclosed, has black walls and a ceiling studded with lights; the effect is akin to a giant series of pegboard sheets. Glass panels slide into various positions on the stage and supply some interesting faint reflections. Until the final tableau, almost everything is in black or white.

The staging was not even efficient, with the chorus straggly and ill-disciplined. Much of the ballet music was omitted, but Norbert Schmucki's disinclination to find an apt choreographic manner made the loss easily borne. The aerial ballets, first of birds and later of dream spirits, held the audience spellbound only through their constant threat (several times realized) of collisions and entanglements.

It was the producer and designer who received the heaviest of the boos and catcalls after Friday's performance, which, to judge by the reception and the observations floating across the house between the acts, seems to have given little pleasure. Raymond Leppard, who conducted, had a good many boos too, I thought undeservedly. He had put together a performing version from Rameau's much-revised score which could have made passable dramatic sense and which preserved much of the best music. If Mr Leppard could not make this orchestra produce playing sufficiently alert or pointed in rhythm, I am not sure that the fault was entirely his.

None of the cast was, by present-day standards, a stylist; the niceties of line and ornamentation had to be supplied from the imagination. Only Christiane Eda-Pierre, as Venus (a small role, with the omission of the allegorical prologue), sang with real spirit and address; her two *ariettes* were beautifully articulated. Iphise was sung by Frederica von Stade with characteristic charm and musicianship; she was touching in the pathetic airs but often too vibrant.

Among the men, José Van Dam made a duly powerful magician, with plenty of depth to his tone. Michael Devlin's substantial, well-focused if slightly hard baritone served admirably for Antenor, but timbre and volume were too little varied. The splendid "Monstre affreux" was impressively done. Jean-Philippe Courtis took over Teucer at a late stage from the indisposed Roger Soyer and carried it off well. The title role was taken by Georges Gautier, who is properly flexible in the high tenor reaches (the part was written for Jélyotte) and hit his first entry, a high A, firm and true; but he ran into some distressing spells of flatness, notably in the big scene ending Act II, and gallant though much of his singing was he never quite achieved either the heroic or the poetic qualities the part needs. In all, the performance fell heavily short of any reasonable target; it is sad that a great house can offer Rameau in a performance so wildly uncomprehending, and with so little regard for what the opera really is, when others in far less exalted circumstances are realizing early music truthfully, unlocking its secrets, and capturing eager new ears.

Blade on the Feather
London Weekend TV

Miles Kington

My two elder brothers were killed on Flanders Field, said the old Anthony Blunt figure in last night's play; my father died of cancer of the bowel, and my mother became stranger and stranger, finally taking to dancing at the end of the garden with very few, and sometimes no, clothes on. Ah, says the young man who has come to kill him for sending his father to his death; a typical upper-class family.

In a Stoppard play that would be part of a whirl of paradox. If Oscar Wilde were writing today, it is the sort of modern riposte he would delight in. But coming from Dennis Potter it is bound to be seen as part of a savage study of the rotting of the English aristocracy. Well, I do not believe it. Last night's play, superb though it was, was not primarily a study of class attitudes; it was a thriller. Lovingly though Potter drew the background which could cause a man like Professor Cavendish to serve Cambridge and the Soviet Union *simultaneously*, he lavished even more care on giving us clues one by one.

The young man who arrived at the professor's country house, which was straight from the pages of Agatha Christie, gradually turned out to be seeking revenge. The butler gradually turned out to be a former Soviet agent. The thunderclaps which echoed from time to time out of a blue sky were the trappings of melodrama, not of a class study. And the final twist ending when young Cartwright turned out to be a Russian agent himself, sent to stop the professor writing his memoirs, finally removed any lingering doubts I had that we might be watching a demolition *job on the upper classes*.

Gold medals all round for the acting, editing and production. Good though Tom Conti was as a young man, it was the love-hate duel between Donald Pleasence's professor and Denholm Elliott's butler that stole the show. And even that was overshadowed much of the time by the sheer wizardry of the photography. One panning shot of the butler cycling up a flowery lane, vanishing behind the bend and never reappearing because he has fallen drunk into the ditch was almost worth the price of entry alone. And my apologies to Mr Potter if he really thought he was writing a study of class. But the respect *for him at the moment* is so intense that, if he wrote a simple cookbook, it would be greeted as a blistering attack on the English country house servant system.

The Romans in Britain
Olivier

Ned Chaillet

Asterix and Obelix are names likely to be known to a far wider proportion of the British public than the name of Howard Brenton, a writer who remains one of the brighter hopes of the theatre. In Mr Brenton's new play they prove to have at least one thing in common. The heroic Gauls of the Asterix cartoons share with Mr Brenton a dry disdain for the historical figure of Julius Caesar, an invader whose vanity and taste *for rhetoric are worth a joke*.

Something that they nearly have in common is their intention. The Asterix books are designed for children and came to an adult readership through witty writing. *The Romans in Britain* was originally intended to be a play for children and came to be presented for adults only when Mr Brenton expanded his ideas and saw the connexion between imperial Rome and the British empire.

His play draws attention to those connexions by showing naked Celts being slain and sodomized by Roman soldiers and by suddenly introducing British troops shooting down a woman armed only with stones. But homosexual rape, bloody violence, frequent obscenity and political signifying do not necessarily make for a mature play and so many of his parallels are driven home with a bludgeon that his regard for an adult audience must be questioned.

His epic is in two parts, with the first half devoted to representing Britain at the time of Caesar's invasion. His idea of Celtic culture is more excremental than elemental, with the language largely drawn from references to bodily functions as an indication of the primitive level of society. A Druid priest is at hand to suggest spirituality, but his Britons are called "nig-nogs" and "wogs" by the Roman invaders to show the relation of the island culture to the Roman empire.

In the second part he is directly concerned with the last bastion of the British empire in Northern Ireland, and he offers British troops searching a field in Ireland rather than Romans, but he is not done with parallels. A dozing English assassin dreams of Arthurian Britain and the Saxon invasion, and he fashions a lament for the perpetual war of nations.

Such key attempts at broadening the dramatic vocabulary of the English stage are necessary, and the National Theatre is the only place where such adventures can really be tried, but the play is riven with condescension for its audience. There are moments that work and ideas that deserve an airing, but there are so many misjudgments in the writing and the production that it is difficult to determine where things really went wrong.

Michael Bogdanov's direction is probably right to make the action blatant and explicit at the risk of offence, for a work of such violent imagination would be even worse presented coyly. But when a Celt has a violent struggle with a stuffed woolly dog, the whole thing seems a joke. Much appreciable effort went into the acting, with Michael Bryant fine as Caesar and Stephen Moore impressive as the English assassin, and if acting contributions could save it, they would. They do not.

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall

William Mann

Thanks to an association with Shell UK, the London Symphony Orchestra undertakes an annual concert tour of Britain and promotes an annual scholarship for young instrumentalists. Both are in their fourth year: on Friday the orchestra, in mid tour, returned to London for a concert on South Bank during which their principal conductor, Claudio Abbado, presented awards to the three winners of this year's percussion competition.

The gold medal and first prize went to Nigel Thomas, timpanist of the European Community Youth Orchestra which Abbado was conducting in Switzerland when he heard that his kettle-drummer, absent in London contesting, had beaten all comers.

Before the awards on Friday they gave their London audience one of the Stravinsky ballets which are a current LSO/Abbado project. *Game of Cards* was commissioned for Balanchine in America; the often-preferred title *Jeu de cartes* is relevant only because Stravinsky was living in Paris at the time, in 1936. Over here we do not encounter the work much in performance, though I remember Jean Babilée as the sinister Joker in a French production some years ago.

With its three deals, quasi-movements (the game is poker), *Game of Cards* makes attractive concert fare. It is brash, sparkling, allusive fruit of the composer's neo-classic period, and an excellent vehicle for a virtuoso orchestra, so all departments of the LSO suggested (there was a suspicion of unauthentic heaviness in one or two loud tutti passages), as for a sympathetic conductor.

Few in the audience will have caught many of the musical quotations in the score, excepting an altered one from Rossini's *Barber of Seville* overture, but it provided a, surely unnecessary, excuse to start the concert with that favourite piece, heavily disguised as the overture to *Aureliano in Palmira*. Abbado has the proverbial lucky hand for Rossini's overtures, as could be heard in the deft manipulation of the second subject, and the soft recapitulation, gleeful magic, until the coda which was over-driven.

Between classic and neoclassic came a zenith of neoromanticism, Berg's violin concerto, with Salvatore Accardo as soloist. He and Abbado are well partnered in twentieth-century music, both intent on clean tone and line, and lucid structure, the violinist's expressive generosity indulged only so far by the conductor, who will yield no more than a bit to the Bach chorale and the Austrian folk-song, and the hectic opening of the second movement. It was a finely engineered performance by Abbado, a moving one by the violinist, with something more eloquent in between extremes that they, and the LSO, achieved together.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from earlier editions.

Book review

Hellfire dazzling

Earthly Powers
By Anthony Burgess

(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Anthony Burgess has written a novel of 650 pages about the twentieth century and original sin. "These are bad, bad times", Concetta Campanati tells Ken Toomey as she plans the assassination of Heinrich Himmler in 1937. "This is the worst century that history has ever known." The idea is strongly suggested in most of Burgess's fiction, but now he confronts it in witty and spectacular fashion, over a huge narrative, head on.

The book is ruthlessly well organized—there is no point at which the reader feels he is not getting on with it and no incident or character not in place by design—and highly entertaining. Buchenwald, Jonestown, and Vatican Two share the stage with Kipling, Keynes, Broadway and Cannes. Parodies enliven the route throughout, and even admirers of *A Little Night Music* and *Sweeney Todd* will acknowledge the felicity of Syd Tarnbelm, a brilliant young lyricist who wrote this:

Plenty of fleshly exposure
Napes and strawberries are red
Buttocky peaches in a basket
Racing on at Ascot
In the royal enclosure
Ted

Burgess has combined the disciplines of the sermon, the tall story, and the cabaret spot, and stamped on every page is *the peculiar tension of his own* literary personality, sustained between perhaps the fastest mind in contemporary writing and the sombre moral passion of the Lancastrian recusant. Scenes of irresistible gaiety—a delicious encounter with Havelock Ellis in Monte Carlo—alternate with nearly savage despair. A man of the world, and a monk. He is not, however, throwing his inkpot at the Devil for he believes that the Devil is Man, and demands a more subtle kind of engagement. *Like* writing.

At least I think he does, although these views are ostensibly presented as those of Kenneth Toomey, an English writer of popular drama and fiction who narrates the book. Toomey is a composite figure: Catholic like Waugh, Greene and Burgess himself; like Burgess, too, he has lived in Malaya and Monaco; like Wodehouse he naively broadcasts from Nazi Germany at the start of the war; like Maugham, however and above all, in his appearance, age, work and homosexuality—the opening scenes strongly recall secondary accounts of Maugham's life with Gerald Haxton.

It is because he is homosexual that Toomey leaves the Church that will not allow God alone made him so, settles out of England at the end of the First World War, and meets the Campanatis. Domenico marries Toomey's beloved sister Hortense and becomes a composer of movie music in Hollywood; Carlo becomes Pope. . .

Gambler, guzzler, and exorcist, Carlo is a composite, too. Like Pope John he believes indestructibly in the goodness of man and reforms the Church from top to bottom; like Pope John Paul II he travels all over the world; the rest (I assume) is energetic invention. Fifteen years or so after his death, Carlo is up for canonization, and Toomey is required to record his witness of a miracle performed in Al Capone's Chicago.

Like many good actions undertaken in the course of the book the saving of this small boy turns out to be an appalling mistake. The good die painfully; the fanatical and crass live on, wretched, luckless. Toomey, having failed to defend *The Well of Loneliness* in 1928, goes into the witness box thirty years later on behalf of some poor poems by his first lover, who walked out on him in 1916 and has been guiltily attacking him ever since. Instinctively, he saves Himmler's life, and it is for trying to rescue a great Austrian Jewish writer that he is trapped by the Nazis into making his broadcast, deprived of his passport on returning to London and forced to see the opening of the concentration camps at the end of the war: *There was no ghastliness perpetrated in the real world that a man did not already know from his dreams. . . . The Nazis had, in a quantitative age, exploited the horror of surfeit: that was their sole new achievement.*

Two hundred pages later, the novel that began with a flourish of wickedness ends with a terror of dreaming. Burgess is not the first English writer, as a substantial quotation from Thomas Hobbes reminds us, to proclaim that Evil is everywhere and in every one of us, but he is surely the first to do so for some time. In the well-tempered garden of contemporary English fiction, *Earthly Powers* is a hellfire tract thrown down by a novelist at the peak of his powers who cannot forbear to invent, divert, embellish and dazzle us the entire length of the way.

Michael Ratcliffe

Monteverdi Choir
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stanley Sadie

The Monteverdi Choir's recital on Saturday with music by their autonomous composer and Purcell had much of the drama, the musicality and the precision we know to expect from John Eliot Gardiner's ensemble. Yet this time, especially in the Monteverdi works, their performances seemed to raise almost as many questions as they answered.

The item that raised fewest was the *Lamento della ninfa*, that impassioned Rinuccini setting in which two tenors and a bass comment on the lamentations of a deserted maiden. With Patrizia Kwella as soloist, glowing in tone and rich in feeling, and the repeating ground symbolizing the ineluctability of her plight, the poignancy of the men's sympathetic harmony seemed all the more apt. But I wonder if there needed to be so many of them.

Madrigals are solo music; they need the flexibility that solo singing permits. Mr Gardiner's skills, and his choir's, are such as to permit a like flexibility. But the effect is not the same. No one wants the Philharmonia to play the C sharp minor quartet. The result may have been persuasive, for example, in *Hor che'l ciel*, with its remarkable sustained manner, or *Vago augeletto*, alternately sustained and tripping—in both, personal expressiveness is in some degree precluded. But the sforzandos and swells that Mr Gardiner draws so unanimously from his choir are essentially solo madrigalian effects; and in the balleto *Della bellezza*, a three-voiced piece here divided between high and low voices, the effect of these, of the carefully modulated dynamics and of the self-conscious switches between detached phrasing and ultra-legato; added a false gloss. The coupling of this with authentic instruments also seemed slightly bizarre.

And to use them where the composer did not want them at all seems something worse than that: which is what Mr Gardiner did in an excerpt from *Il ballo dell'ingrate*, cluttering the texture, shifting the focus of attention and reducing the *singer's expressive freedom*. We even had freshly written *concitato* figuration when the music became agitated. I had thought the days of recomposed Monteverdi were passing.

Two Purcell items, the 1683 Welcome Ode and a masque from *The Indian Queen*, fared better: spruce, happily pointed choral singing in music actually intended for chorus, a further delightful contribution from Miss Kwella's bell-like voice and like string textures (though not very polished playing) from the English Baroque Soloists, all suggesting that the world of English music is closer to these musicians than that of their nominal allegiance. Perhaps that is not after all surprising.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 13. Dealings End, Oct 24. § Contango Day, Oct 27. Settlement Day, Nov 3.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
800m	Exch	13¼% 1980	99 11/16	● ..	13.038	16.815
500m	Treas	11½% 1981	99¼	..	11.572	13.862
462m	Treas	3½% 1979-81	97	+½	3.608	13.163
354m	Treas	9¾% 1981	96 7/16	..	9.904	13.400
900m	Exch	8¼% 1981	96 11/16	+1/16	8.532	13.559
600m	Exch	9½% 1981	97 7/16	+½	9.750	12.976
600m	Exch	3% 1981	93½	..	3.209	11.387
600m	Exch	12¾% 1981	100¼	● ..	12.718	12.541
861m	Treas	8½% 1980-82	95	−½	8.946	12.946
900m	Treas	3% 1982	92¼	+½	3.252	9.350
600m	Treas	14% 1982	101¼	−½	13.825	13.012
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	93	..	8.871	12.932
1000m	Exch	9¼% 1982	93½	..	9.881	13.101
500m	Exch	8¾% 1983	92¾	+½	9.433	12.575
600m	Exch	3% 1983	83¾	−½	3.582	11.071
1350m	Treas	12% 1983	98¼	..	12.230	12.934
500m	Treas	9¾% 1983	92½	..	10.015	12.605
500m	Exch	13½% 1983	101	● ..	13.366	13.117
900m	Exch	10% 1983	92½	..	10.810	12.950
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	83¾	−½	6.567	11.647
1000m	Exch	11¼% 1984	95 5/16	−1/16	11.804	12.993
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	102¾	● ..	13.625	13.040
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	77	−½	3.893	10.735
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	97¼	−½	12.340	12.897
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	107½	−½	14.002	12.772
600m	Treas	3% 1985	72¼	● ..	4.161	10.887

MEDIUMS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
700m	Exch	12¼% 1985	96¾	● ..	12.529	12.863
900m	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	88¼	−½	9.900	11.977
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	103½	−½	13.230	13.208
539m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	78½	●+½	8.275	11.227
1000m	Treas	12% 1987	93½	●−½	12.724	13.280
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	80¼	+½	9.886	12.317
1044m	Trans	3% 1978-88	63¼	+½	4.776	10.051
600m	Treas	11½% 1989	94¼	+½	12.467	13.037
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	65¼	..	7.671	11.266
600m	Treas	13% 1990	102¾	+½	13.161	13.217
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	80½	+½	10.001	12.298
800m	Treas	11¾% 1991	94¼	+½	12.921	13.386
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	65	+½	8.878	11.675
200m	Exch	11% 1991	87	●+½	12.626	13.259
600m	Treas	12¾% 1992	99½	+½	13.233	13.372
600m	Treas	10% 1992	83½	+½	12.201	13.084
800m	Exch	12¼% 1992	95¼	+½	13.125	13.372
1000m	Exch	13½% 1992	100½	+½	13.570	13.580
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	98¼	+½	13.195	13.357
600m	Fund	6% 1993	63¼	+½	9.501	11.697
1250m	Treas	13¾% 1993	100¼	● ..	13.320	13.498
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	107½	+½	13.736	13.577
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	99½	●+½	13.520	13.529
1000m	Exch	12½% 1994	96½	..	13.253	13.398
500m	Treas	9% 1994	76¼	● ..	11.681	12.518
1000m	Treas	12% 1995	94½	+½	13.046	13.249
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	48½	●+½	6.190	9.684
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	84¼	+½	12.584	13.071

LONGS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	96	●+½	13.182	13.246
800m	Treas	14% 1996	106½	+½	13.590	13.512
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	76½	+½	11.845	12.564
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	110¼	●+½	13.781	13.596
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	99½	●+½	13.246	13.256
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	48½	+½	6.225	9.389
1500m	Treas	13¼% 1997	102½	+½	13.339	13.335
900m	Exch	10½% 1997	85	+½	12.611	12.985
900m	Treas	8¾% 1997	75¼	+½	11.776	12.425
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	62½	●+½	10.700	11.780
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	113¼	+½	13.797	13.642
800m	Exch	12% 1998	91	● ..	13.046	13.186
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	80½	+½	13.169	12.583
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1999	94¼	+½	13.097	13.197
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	83½	● ..	12.616	12.911
—	Treas	13% 2000	101½	+½	13.210	13.223
1000m	Treas	14% 1998-01	103¼	● ..	13.400	13.349
600m	Exch	12% 1999-02	95½	+½	12.972	13.035
600m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	103¼	+½	13.338	13.311
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	90½	+½	12.833	12.919
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	40¼	+½	8.622	10.336
500m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	95½	● ..	12.962	12.995
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	68½	+½	11.718	12.002
1500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	94½	+½	12.832	12.865
1000m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	103½	+½	13.177	13.161
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	50½	+½	11.026	11.374
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	67¼	..	11.548	11.958
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	95½	+½	12.604	12.604
361m	Consols	4%	32½	+½	12.126	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	33½	+½	10.976	..
22m	Conv	3½%	36½	+½	7.574	..
58m	Treas	3%	25¼	+½	11.880	..
273m	Consols	2½%	21¾	+½	11.486	..
462m	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	20½	+½	11.627	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	90¼	+½	6.107	13.332
30m	Aust	6% 81-83	85	+½	7.241	12.908
24m	Aust	7% 79-81	96¼	+½	7.371	13.482
5m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	83	..	7.088	14.622
—	German	4½% 1930	410	..	..	..
—	Hungary	7½% 1924	51	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7¾% 81-83	88	+½	..	..
—	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	210	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	68	..	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	89½	..	5.661	15.078
7m	Malaya	7¾% 78-82	90¼	..	8.396	14.389
35m	N Z	7½% 88-92	67½	+½	11.081	13.121
32m	N Z	7½% 83-84	82½	+½	9.374	13.261
3m	S Rhd	6% 78-81	98½	+½	6.109	17.824
1m	Nyasa	6% 78-81	98½	+½	6.168	17.834
—	Peru	6% Ass	150	..	..	..
5m	S Africa	9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	98	−3	..	..
5m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	55	−3	..	..
5m	S Rhd	6% 78-81	144	● −3	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	34	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5½% 78-82	89½	..	6.476	15.187
—	Uruguay	3½%	90	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
25m	L C C	5% 1920	22½	..	13.153	..
25m	L C C	5% 80-83	83½	+½	5.981	13.039
35m	L C C	5½% 77-81	92½	+½	5.919	14.078
30m	L C C	5½% 82-84	80	..	6.673	13.298
20m	L C C	5½% 85-87	71	..	7.946	13.460
25m	L C C	6¾% 88-90	70¼	+½	9.649	12.420
40m	G L C	9½% 80-82	89½	..	10.448	12.771
25m	G L C	9¾% 80-82	93	..	10.208	13.622
75m	G L C	12½% 1982	98¼	..	12.711	13.725
100m	G L C	12¾% 1983	97½	..	12.777	13.492
16m	C of L	6¾% 80-82	89¼	+½	7.280	13.617
17m	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	82½	..	9.385	13.674
20m	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	66¼	−½	11.792	13.424
22m	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	64	..	10.443	13.422
15m	Croydon	6¾% 78-81	93¼	● ..	7.241	13.609
20m	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	92½	..	9.990	13.643
30m	Liverpl	13½% 1981	99¾	+½	13.586	14.460
27m	Met Water B	34-03	27¼	+½	10.382	12.338
20m	N I	7% 82-84	80½	● ..	8.675	14.008
8m	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	83¼	+½	7.803	15.177
20m	Swark	6½% 83-86	74½	● ..	9.002	13.393

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
316.4m	Brascan	£15¼	−½	62.6	4.6	29.5
—	BP Canada	£15 11/16	−1/16	..	..	..
2,307.5m	Can Pac Ord	£19¼	+½	67.1	3.7	8.7
200.1m	El Paso	£9½	+½	41.7	4.2	18.5
—	Exxon Corp	£30½	+1 1/16	..	..	..
1,281.5m	Fluor	£33¾	+1½	33.2	..	..
—	Hollinger	£20 1/16	−½	..	..	..
803.4m	Hud Bay Oil	£12 9/16	−1/16	21.0	1.7	17.9
—	Husky Oil	660	+35	..	..	..
714.5m	INCO	£9 9/16	−½	32.3	3.4	24.9
212.6m	IU Int	£8½	−½	4.6	0.3	11.0
402.7m	Kaiser Alum	£11¼	+½	58.6	..	..
46.5m	Massey-Ferg	385	+5	..	..	..
237.5m	Norton Simon	£715	+28	40.1	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£31¼	+½	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	205	−3	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£7½	+½	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£9¼	+½	..	..	..
310.4m	Zapata Corp	£9¾	+½	21.4	..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
22.7m	Alex Discount	292	+12	24.3	8.3	..
70.4m	Allen H & Ross	323	+10	30.7	7.1	16.2
221.2m	Allied Irish	115	−3	8.0	6.9	4.6
14.0m	Arbuthnot L.	134	..	..	..	17.4
15.7m	Arb Latham	233	..	35.7	5.1	14.1
212.5m	ANZ Grp	218	..	11.7	5.4	3.8
3,222.0m	Bank America	£10½	−½	65.8	6.1	5.5
140.2m	Bk of Ireland	333	−10	24.5	7.1	3.3
2.4m	Bk Leumi Israel	7	● −1	0.1	1.3	9.9
4,250,000	Bk Leumi UK	150	..	12.7	8.0	12.6
251.0m	Bk of NSW	137	..	7.8	3.0	5.8
97.7m	Bk of Scotland	202	+18	22.5	11.3	4.0
1,262.1m	Barclays Bank	450	+22	26.4b	5.9	3.6
22.4m	Brown Shipley	460	..	18.6	4.3	13.5
20.2m	Cater Ryder	370	+15	30.0	7.9	..
23.1m	Charterhse Grp	94	+3	6.1	6.3	10.1
602.0m	Chase Man	£17¾	..	122	..	..
2,177.5m	Citicorp	£9	+½	85.1	..	..
17.7m	Clive Discount	57	+7	6.7	1.3	..
55.2m	Com Bk of Syd	152	..	9.2	6.1	3.5
—	Commerzbank	£20¾	−½	222	6.9	8.1
138.7m	Cp Fn Paris	£25¼	..	119	4.7	8.3
251.2m	CC De France	£19½	+2	135	7.1	13.9
15.4m	First Nat Fin	37	+1½	..	..	2.1
15.7m	Gerrard & Nat	201	+13	16.4	3.6	..
3,000,000	Gillett Bros	201	+2	15.0	7.4	30.1
51.0m	Grindlays Hldgs	150	+2	5.6	3.8	5.3
54.5m	Guinness Peat	124	+6	10.0	7.5	9.4
2.7m	Hambros £10	£75½	+4	25	4.0	..
23.2m	Do Ord	619	+12	23.6	3.8	14.7
47.6m	Hill Samuel	140	+7	8.4	5.7	12.2
1,772.6m	Hong K & Shang	160	+3	4.6b	2.9	20.2
19.5m	Jessel Toynbee	82	+3	3.6	4.4	..
4,577,000	Joseph L.	178	..	13.6	7.6	5.6
6,210,000	King & Shaxson	69	+7	7.1	9.0	14.9
131.9m	Kleinwort Ben	292	+24	10.0	3.8	11.8
546.2m	Lloyds Bank	340	+7	22.1	6.5	3.1
102.2m	Mercury Secs	240	+21	9.3	3.9	8.9
571.1m	Midland	359	+13	32.6	9.0	3.1
17.2m	Minster Assets	68	+4	5.6	8.2	12.6
154.7m	Nat of Aust	124	−3	8.4	6.8	5.5
1,047.6m	Nat Wminster	415	+7	27.1	6.5	2.9
21.0m	Ottoman	£46	−1	310	6.5	11.2
12.1m	Rea Bros	91	−2	9.1	2.6	19.9
821.7m	Royal of Can	£19¼	..	96.9	5.0	7.1
253.1m	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	112	+15	6.6	5.9	4.1
23.9m	Schroders	338	+6	12.1	3.6	8.8
2,250,000	Seccombe Mar	240	..	22.9	9.5	11.7
17.8m	Smith St Aubyn	105	+6	11.4	6.9	..
392.9m	Standard Chart	635	+60	40.0	6.3	7.2
52.5m	Union Discount	525	+25	32.3	6.1	23.4
6,246,000	Wintrust	81	+11	4.2	5.1	8.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
327.3m	Allied	50½	+2	7.1	6.0	6.6
690.5m	Bass	215	..	11.4	5.3	7.4
77.0m	Bell A.	170	+2	8.1	4.7	6.3
20.0m	Boddingtons	107	+2	3.9	3.6	16.0
22.1m	Brown M.	130	+6	7.3	5.6	8.4
32.5m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	138	−3	4.8	3.6	11.1
37.7m	C of Ldn Dfd	81	+2	6.3	7.8	14.2
9,450,000	Devenish	257	−1	10.7	4.2	11.1
773.5m	Distillers	202	+1	13.4	7.6	5.4
44.5m	Greene King	218	..	7.3	3.4	22.1
134.6m	Guinness	77	+1	7.0	6.9	4.8
21.3m	Hardys & H'sons	223	..	11.1	5.0	13.6
10.0m	Highland	111	+1	3.4	2.9	14.7
35.2m	Invergordon	205	..	5.7	2.9	10.4
14.9m	Irish Distillers	76	−2	4.0	5.2	4.4
36.2m	Marston	71	−1	2.3	3.3	11.0
370.5m	Scot & Newcastle	62½	+½	6.3	10.0	6.2
212.5m	Seagram	£27	−½	39.9	1.7	10.5
253.5m	SA Breweries	160	+2	9.1	5.7	8.4
6,512,000	Tomatin	125	..	..	..	..
12.9m	Vaux	132	+3	9.2	6.0	8.8
92.9m	Whitbread 'A'	152	−1	8.4	5.5	6.9
26.2m	Do B	153	−4	3.4	3.5	7.2
70.5m	Whitbread Inv	94	..	5.2	5.6	24.5
22.2m	Wolverhampton	194	+4	6.4	3.3	11.1

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
25.4m	AAH	180	..	12.1	6.7	6.3
6,767,000	AB Electronic	178	+6	10.7	6.0	10.0
37.7m	AGB Research	203	s +28½	6.4	3.2	22.4
1,657,000	AI Ind Prod	17	−1	..	..	..
65.8m	APV Hldgs	216	+10	12.0	5.6	5.1
14.5m	Aaronson Bros	55	−1	6.0	10.9	4.9
34.3m	Acrow	56	● ..	4.3	7.7	16.0
30.1m	Do A	41	● ..	4.3	10.5	11.7
33.6m	Adwest Group	166	● −2	10.6	6.4	5.9
10.7m	Aeron'l & Gen	337	s +39½	2.5	0.7	22.2
855,000	Aero Needles	20	..	..	..	3.2
2,856,000	Airfix Ind	11	−1	5.2	47.5	1.7
—	Akzo	440	−10	54.2	12.3	..
30.6m	Alcan Alum UK	67	+2	9.4	14.1	5.9
6,640,000	Do 10½%	£83	..	1050	12.7	..
1,413,000	Allen W. G.	38	..	4.4	11.7	2.5
47.0m	Allied Colloids	110	..	3.6	3.3	16.8
5,425,000	Allied Plant	35	..	2.5	7.0	4.2
5,392,000	Alpine Hldgs	48	−2	7.5	15.6	3.2
16.3m	Amal Metal	260	−1	20.0	7.7	7.2
7,546,000	Amal Power	55	..	4.4	8.0	12.1
3,780,000	Amber Day	24½	+½	4.1	16.7	4.3
887,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	34	..	7.1	21.0	4.7
8,986,000	Amstrad	88	● −2	4.7	5.3	7.8
1,594,000	Anchor Chem	56	● −11	7.6	13.5	3.0
49.3m	Anderson Strath	104	+2	5.7	5.5	9.1
11.7m	Anglia TV 'A'	92	..	5.7	6.2	8.4
299.2m	Anglo Amer Ind	£11	● ..	63.6	5.8	6.0
3,173,000	Aquascutum 'A'	30½	..	2.9	9.8	5.0
4,010,000	Arenson Hldgs	40	..	2.6	6.5	3.1
31.2m	Argyll Foods	70	s +½	1.7	2.4	56.0
1,300,000	Arlen Elec	40	−3	8.6	21.4	4.5
4,172,000	Arlington Mtr	93	+1	12.9	13.8	4.5
34.8m	Armitage Shanks	110½	+2½	6.3	5.7	9.4
42.9m	Ass Biscuit	64	−9	6.3	9.9	5.6
6,604,000	Ass Book	181	● −7	10.7	5.9	5.6
449.0m	Ass Brit Food	125	+6	4.9	3.9	7.4
40.1m	Ass Comm 'A'	85	−4	11.4	13.4	4.2
47.6m	Ass Engineer	49½	−½	8.6	17.4	3.6
11.9m	Ass Fisheries	68	−6	1.4	2.1	17.9
33.2m	Ass Leisure	127	+10½	7.3	5.7	8.9
86.3m	Ass News	264	−1	11.8	4.2	7.7
4,421,000	Ass Paper	31	+1	5.2	16.8	2.3
838,000	Ass Tooling	45	..	5.5	11.5	12.5
1,280,000	Atkins Bros	40	−2	6.4	16.0	5.8
350,000	Audiotronic	3	−1	0.1e	2.3	..
525,000	Do Pref	5½	..	..	..	..
7,456,000	Ault & Wiborg	38	−1	3.3	8.7	3.3
7,656,000	Aurora Hldgs	36	−1	8.8	24.4	3.5
1,314,000	Austin E.	31	..	1.9	6.1	3.4
30.0m	Automotive Pd	64	+4	4.5b	7.1	4.6
8,705,000	Avon Rubber	86	+3	14.8	17.2	2.9
990.6m	B.A.T. Ind.	276	+12	27.1	9.9	4.2
16.2m	BBA Grp	29	..	3.8	13.0	3.1
195.3m	BET Dfd	132	−1	10.8	8.2	5.4
248.9m	BICC	163	+9	12.6	7.8	9.3
349.4m	BL Ltd	24	−1	..b	..	..
231.3m	BOC Int	90	+3	6.3	7.0	8.6
229.3m	BPB Ind	246	+4	12.9	5.2	6.6
7,827,000	B P C	20	+1	..	..	..
1,064,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	76	● −6	7.5	9.9	3.7
9,537,000	BSG Int	14½	+2	2.9	19.7	3.0
22.2m	BSR Ltd	25	..	..	..	13.7
584.0m	BTR Ltd	366	s +24	15.0b	4.1	16.2
105.1m	Babcock Int	97	+5	10.0	10.3	5.4
2,000,000	Baggeridge Brk	50	..	5.4	10.7	4.0
3,435,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	9¼	+¼	0.8	8.1	8.4
30.0m	Baird W.	182	..	18.0b	9.9	6.5
24.5m	Baker Perkins	74	+6	9.2	12.4	4.6
19.7m	Bambers Stores	55	+10	1.9	3.5	7.9
3,005,000	Barr Cons	56	..	4.3	7.7	3.3
4,570,000	Barker & Dobson	17	−½	..	..	..
676,000	Barr & Wallace	64	−2	4.3	6.7	..
3,086,000	Do A	63	−3	4.3	6.9	3.4
62.0m	Barratt Devs	164	+2	22.1b	13.4	3.0
7,014,000	Barrow Hepbn	29	..	3.1	10.8	3.7
6,763,000	Barton & Sons	36½	+½	5.1b	14.1	3.6
5,690,000	Bassett G.	47	+2	..	..	..
8,734,000	Bath & P'land	38	+1	5.2	13.8	4.4
1,089.6m	Bayer	£24¼	−1¼	169	6.8	10.6

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Ind 481.1
FT Gilts 70.74

■ **Sterling**
$2.4155
Index 77.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 83.9
DM 1.8425

■ **Gold**
$666.50

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 16-15⅞
3-mth Euro $ 13¼-13⅛
6-mth Euro $ 13⅛-13⅛
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

British engineers' hours lowest in Europe

The basic hours worked by white-collar staff in the British engineering industry are lower *than in the rest of* Western Europe, according to figures published by the Engineering Employers' Federation.

The survey shows, however, that the hours worked by manual employees are in line with the rest of Europe. By 1983, when British engineering workers will have been on a 39-hour week for more than a year, their annual hours will still exceed those of German workers by eight.

The figures are published at a time when some white-collar unions fear that the success of manual workers in obtaining reductions in working hours may erode the traditional differential they have hitherto enjoyed by having shorter hours.

Telecom investment

British Telecom has launched a £145,000 project backing Logica, a company partly owned by the National Enterprise Board, to develop a "black box" for communication *between different types of* electronic hardware in offices.

Romanian plan

Romania's *1981* economic plan calls for an 8.1 per cent increase in industrial output and a 23.7 million ton cereal crop, the most modest growth rate in two decades. Officials said the policy shift was needed to consolidate postwar achievements and to shield the country *from the effects of the world* energy crisis.

Directors protest

The first annual conference of the Scottish Division of the Institute of Directors in Glenagles has told the Government that the private sector is suffering in the fight to control inflation, while public spending and public sector pay awards are seriously in danger of getting out of control.

TI jobs to go

TI (Chesterfield) is to phase out 180 shopfloor and white collar jobs over the next nine months because of falling demand for stainless steel tubes and cylinders. The company reduced its workforce by about 200 earlier this year.

Ethyl alcohol policy

The budget, agriculture and legal affairs committees of the European parliament are to test the legality of an EEC Commission proposal for an ethyl alcohol policy in the European Court.

Oil output may decline

World oil production is not likely to increase this century and may decline by as much as half in western industrialized countries, according to a United States congressional report.

Perkins lay-offs

Eight hundred workers at the Perkins diesel engine plant in Peterborough have been laid off from today because of a reduced demand for certain types of engine.

Jetsave deal

Jetsave, the British tour operator, has signed a contract with British Airways for 250,000 seats worth £30m on services to the United States during 1981.

Fiat pact signed

Union leaders have signed an agreement with Fiat, ending Italy's worst postwar industrial conflict after 37 days of strikes and several violent incidents.

British Steel's revision of costing to centre on reduction in electricity bill

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation plans to attack its soaring costs in the face of increasing losses, and the prospect of further redundancies. The Government has already allocated £1,000m to British Steel this year.

Bitter arguments are expected over the next few weeks between the corporation on one side and the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Electricity Council on the other as the corporation attempts to reduce its annual £850m electricity bill.

One possibility is legislation that would enable British Steel to sell electricity generated at its plants to the CEGB at market prices.

Attempts are also expected to negotiate a mechanism between the nationalized industries to establish fair transfer prices for energy to enable the corporation and private sector to compete with foreign steelmakers.

Also, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman, has commissioned Coopers & Lybrand, the corporation's auditors to revise British Steel antiquated cost measurements.

These moves coincide with preparation of the BSC's corporate plan for submission to the Government during December. This is likely to entail a further reduction in manufacturing, job losses and capital reconstruction similar to the £1,240m writing down of assets agreed by the Government last year.

Independent steelmakers and British Steel has already made strong representations to Ministers and the state electricity organizations on the higher cost of electricity in Britain compared with European competitors' bills. The BSC said it had to pay more than £300m last year and that this was above what it would have paid if energy costs had followed average inflation.

Energy is the second highest cost in steelmaking after labour, and works out at about *£50 a tonne or 30 per cent of* costs. The BSC says that subsidized energy prices elsewhere in Europe give continental steel producers an £8 a tonne price advantage.

Mr Ian MacGregor: "The customer dictates what we can and cannot do."

BSC has already negotiated with the National Coal Board for cheaper coking coal. The *corporation is expected to press* more vigorously for reductions in electricity prices.

In the wake of the Government's summer announcement that it intends to break the state monopoly on the generation of electricity for sale, Mr MacGregor's advisers have suggested that if electricity prices rise again, the corporation should reevaluate the optimum generating capacity of its own works.

The advisers suggest legislation to enable surplus electricity generated to be sold to the CEGB. The BSC would like to negotiate new transfer prices so that energy could remain competitive.

The corporation's auditors have produced preliminary studies on changing the BSC's cost measurements. These are based on techniques and systems originally introduced in the 1930s by former private companies which were later nationalized.

Mr MacGregor sees considerable scope for reducing white-collar staff through wider and more effective deployment of electronic data processing. It is expected that the next labour cuts will fall more heavily on white-collar workers.

Steel industry unions are worried by prospects of further closures and redundancies. Although Mr MacGregor has told Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, that no decisions have been taken, and that all options remain open, senior executives believe they *should aim at a steelmaking* capacity of about 12 million tonnes, with some plant mothballed, compared with the present 15 million tonnes.

Over the weekend Mr MacGregor said: "The customer is our king and he dictates what we can and cannot do. Our plant has to be adjusted to the future perception of what we can do together, and that may be something less than the numbers now."

He has sent Dr David Grieves, his senior personnel executive, to Jones & Laughlin, America's third largest steel company, to study work practices and productivity.

This year Jones will produce about 13 million tonnes of liquid steel with a labour force of 37,450 compared to BSC's smaller output by a labour force of about 140,000.

Fight for life, page 21

Oil threat preoccupies energy group

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Members of the governing board of the International Energy Agency are meeting informally in Paris today to discuss the effects of the loss of oil supplies as a result of the Iran-Iraq war in advance of a regular official meeting tomorrow.

The main item on the agenda will be the present situation in the oil market. So far there has been little reaction to the loss of almost four million barrels a day from Iran and Iraq.

Spot markets have firmed *slightly with prices returning* to the levels demanded on official government contracts, but there has been no sign of panic buying.

Reports of Japanese buying at higher than official prices are mainly explained by temporary seasonal shortages.

But the decision last week by the United Arab Emirates to raise its government selling price by $2 a barrel, breaking the freeze agreed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) planned to last until the end of the year, has created new worries that producers might use the loss of supplies to push prices sharply higher.

The IEA governing board has already pronounced once on the actions to be taken as a result of the war. It met at short notice on October 1 and members *agreed unanimously* to a policy of "urging and guiding both private and public market participants to refrain from any abnormal purchases on the *spot market*".

At this stage it is not expected that the 21-nation organization will want to go any farther. Worries over supplies are rising. There is no firm knowledge of the amount of increased supplies which are to be made available by Opec members. Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are reported between them to be lifting output by one million barrels a day.

A *reduction of the exceptionally* high stocks throughout the Western world, equal to more than 100 days' supply, of 900,000 barrels a day was expected in the fourth quarter as a result of increased seasonal demand.

The increased production will only replace that draw on stocks, leaving around 3.8 million barrels a day additional demand on stocks as a result of losses from the war.

Early indications are that the draw on stocks is not as fast as had been predicted, but the longer the war goes on, the more worries there are of an increase in prices next year.

Both Iran and Iraq's oil *installations will take some* time to get back to full capacity. Just how badly they have been damaged is not known, but it has become clear that some loss of supplies from both countries is likely to continue for several months.

Opec has been forced, for the time being, to abandon its plans for an automatic system of price increases tying oil to indices of Western inflation and economic growth.

Some of the countries worst hit by the loss of Iraq and Iran oil seem to be getting new supplies from other sources. France, which relies on Iraq for nearly a quarter of its imports, is to receive a further 50,000 barrels a day from the UAE, and both India and Brazil have reported that they expected deliveries from other countries, but the danger of panic buying as stocks are depleted remains.

The International Energy Agency is, coincidentally, running a big exercise simulating what would happen if its emergency sharing mechanism were brought into effect as a result of a shortfall of 7 per cent of supplies.

Executives of the IEA have stressed that there can be no question of the trigger being pulled to avert a real crisis this year. It can do little more otherwise than it has done already, but towards the end of this month it will have to start making contingency plans *for a continued loss of supplies* from Iran and Iraq in the first quarter of next year.

It would be surprising if governing board members did *not consider what might* usefully be done. Energy ministers of the IEA meet on December 8, if the war is still going on, or if production is still halted. International pressure to make a new initiative will then be very high indeed.

Brewers to resist plan for revised EEC tax

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Protests against EEC proposals which could raise British duties on beer by up to 6p a pint over five years are to be made to the Government by the Brewers' Society.

The issue is expected to be discussed at a meeting later this month of the EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg.

The Luxembourg Government has proposed that wine should be taxed throughout the Community *at a quantity rate three* times that of beer instead of the present five-to-one ratio in Britain.

British duty on average gravity beer runs at £16.09 per hundred litres compared with £81.42 per hectolitre on table wines. A change to a three-to-one ratio would mean an increase of between 5p and 6p a pint on beer, according to the Brewers' Society.

On average gravity beer, duty *is between 9p and 10p a pint* at present.

The British Government has already argued that its present taxes are not discriminatory against wine, despite contrary allegations by the European Commission.

After wine-producer complaints, the European Court of Justice in a preliminary judgment earlier this year, ruled that Britain had given preferential treatment to domestically *produced drinks compared with* similar drinks from other EEC countries. The Court wants a British Government reply by the end of December.

The British brewers argue that beer and wine are not directly competitive drinks and that there is no evidence that by pricing a consumer's choice away from beer that wine would be the natural alternative.

The pattern of British taxation had not stopped wine *sales from more than doubling* in the past decade while beer sales had increased at a much slower rate.

In the last Budget, Sir *Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of* the Exchequer, made an initial move towards closing the ratio gap between beer and wine taxes. This could be extended next year, however, but that might be complicated by any overriding need to increase indirect taxes, raising the possibility of beer carrying an additional duty burden.

One compromise that might be sought by the Government if the Luxembourg proposal was approved would be for increases to be phased in over a longer period than the suggested five years starting in 1982.

African orders boost Leyland Vehicles exports to £125m

By Edward Townsend

Leyland Vehicles (LVL), the commercial vehicle side of BL, will export about 11,000 trucks and buses this year worth £125m, representing about 50 per cent of its United Kingdom output.

The figures received a considerable boost from £17m *worth of new orders on Friday*, of which about £13m is for export, much of it to central African countries.

LVL's current success in overseas markets is the result of concerted effort by the company, particularly in Africa, to offset poor domestic sales. In Europe competition among commercial vehicle producers is fierce and the market is showing few signs of growth.

Truck and bus sales in the United Kingdom last month totalled 19,545, more than 4,000 down on a year earlier and the worst for 10 years. In the first nine months new registrations were down 10 per cent and the brunt of the fall was borne by domestic manufacturers while imports increased their market *share from 23 per cent to 25* per cent.

LVL is concerned particularly by the arrival in the United Kingdom of Japanese Hino trucks from an assembly plant in the Republic of Ireland. It fears that the move is the start of a big attack by the Japanese on the European commercial vehicle market.

At the last round of motor industry talks in Tokyo, Japanese manufacturers refused *to give assurances about future* levels of truck sales in the United Kingdom. Ironically, LVL distributes Hino buses in Australia.

Despite declining profitability in export markets, LVL is winning a growing amount of foreign business and is concentrating on the expanding African market which accounts for 50 per cent of LVL's exports. The company is now challenging Fiat and Renault for dominance of this market.

Mr Frank Andrew: good reputation for products.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: great challenge over next decade.

This year it will sell 1,200 vehicles to Nigeria, 900 to Kenya and 300 to Tanzania, as well as 1,800 to South Africa. Increased orders are also expected from Zimbabwe and Uganda.

Mr Frank Andrew, sales and marketing director of LVL, said yesterday: "The widespread markets in Africa where we have strong trading bases and a good reputation for our products has enabled us to maintain our sales volumes, while conditions have been extremely difficult in European markets.

"However, the effects of the strong pound and domestic inflation have meant that these volumes have been maintained at the expense of our normal profit margins."

The importance of the African markets was stressed last week by Mr Kenneth Clarke, parliamentary secretary at the Department of Transport. He told a conference organized by LVL for overseas customers that the growing demands of African countries over the next decade "will present a great challenge to British truck manufacturers".

According to government figures for the first eight months of this year, Britain exported 8,786 goods vehicles worth £47.4m to Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa.

Professor blames Bank for slow recovery

The Bank of England and the Civil Service are the biggest factors holding back the financial recovery of the United Kingdom, *Professor Milton* Friedman claimed yesterday.

The economist, upon whose theories the monetarist policies of Mrs Thatcher's Government are based, accused the Bank of incompetence, and urged greater control of the Civil Service.

Professor Friedman, speaking on BBC radio, attacked the Government's Green Paper on monetary control. It had been issued under the name of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was actually written by the Bank of England, he said.

"If that paper was handed to me by a student of mine as a student exercise, I would have failed it. It was an incompetent piece of work."

People at the Bank of England had apparently not read the monetary literature on how to control money supply that had appeared in the past 10 to 15 years, he claimed.

"What they have got wrong is saying that the only way that you can control the quantity of money is through controlling the demand for money, which is absolutely backward."

Accusing Civil Service "bureaucracy" of hindering Britain's progress, Professor Friedman said: "It is true, not only in the field of money but in every other, that every large bureaucracy knows that the only way things can be done is the way they've been doing it.

"There has been a significant movement in British policy but it has not been as extensive as would have been desirable even in the area of monetary policy or equally in government spending. Here, too, I believe the main obstacle was the Civil Service.

"If the announced (economic) policy could be made effective and really carried out, the transition period would be at most a year. Then you would *see inflation rates coming down* and real growth going up simultaneously."

Professor Friedman agreed he has not been in Britain recently. He was judging not on British experience alone but from his observation of many countries.

TV groups 'undersold peak time advertising'

By David Hewson

Three television companies have been accused of refusing to sell peak advertising time in an attempt to raise the price of the remaining airtime.

All three, which have not been named, were approached by the Institute of Practitioners *in Advertising after a group of* advertising agency media directors monitored the time being sold during the peak hours of 5 pm and 11 pm.

According to Mr Tony Pearson, chairman of the institute's media policy group, the companies regularly sold less advertising time than other regions.

Mr Pearson said that the companies were approached by the institute but all denied that they *were* deliberately underselling and said that their policy was to sell all available time. The institute is now satisfied with the amount of advertising being *shown at peak time*.

The agencies' complaints mirror those made during the 1974 recession when the amount of airtime available exceeded demand from advertisers.

Because of the complex nature of the television companies' ratecards, it can be more profitable for a company to refuse to sell some of its peak time and force up the price for advertisers who are determined to have television coverage at any price. Advertising rates can be raised in this way by between 30 and 50 per cent.

There is nothing in the companies' contracts or the rules of the Independent Broadcasting Authority to stop the companies refusing to sell advertising time.

Mr Pearson said "*We think* it is immoral that contractors should reduce the airtime. With a highly perishable product we want them to sell all their airtime and sell it at a price according to the demand from the market.

Advertisers feared that if the *practice were allowed* to continue it would be taken up by all the television companies.

"All the contractors were doing it back in 1974. It stopped *then and now it has crept back* in. We want to make sure that it does not happen next year when the level of demand will be below that of the top of the ratecard", he said.

Benton & Bowles, the advertising agency, has also criticized the selling methods of some of the contractors. In support of the institute's position, the agency said in its latest media review: "The question is what is acceptable commercial *behaviour in this artificial* government-controlled monopoly.

"In the world of buying and selling where the price of television historically has been determined by the collective demand of advertisers, it is intolerable that as monopoly suppliers they should withhold valuable airtime and thereby hold up the rice beyond that which the market will stand.

"We believe this to be unacceptable commercial behaviour at any time, but especially when advertisers need every last penny of value from their hard pressed budgets. There are better and more acceptable methods for contractors to attempt to maximize their individual and collective incomes."

Redundancy fears for managers

By Patricia Tisdall

Redundancy is no longer confined to the shop floor—many senior managers are now finding themselves out of a job. And most react to redundancy with a mixture of disbelief and shock, according to a report issued today by the British Institute of Management.

Industrial psychiatrists are increasingly concerned that companies are not doing enough to prepare staff in advance if job *cuts are imminent*.

The BIM's "guidelines for the redundant manager" is an attempt to help individual managers to help themselves. Sadly, it says, many employees facing redundancy are unaware of their rights and obligations under existing legislation. The guide includes information about financial benefits and also contains advice about how to obtain another job, work freelance or set up a business.

According to the guide, which cites research published by the Policy Studies Institute in 1979, the average executive can expect to be out of work for *four or five months before* getting another job.

Research by the MSL management consultancy earlier this year shows an even grimmer picture. According to MSL, redundant executives were taking more than six months on average to find a new job in April.

They were involved in an average of 35 job applications, resulting in six interviews and had less than an average of two job offers. More than 50 per cent have to accept a salary drop in their new job.

MSL is one of several organizations which operates redundancy counselling services for companies which feel obliged to try to help resettle executives. It found that almost 20 per cent of executives who received redundancy were subsequently reabsorbed within their own company or parent group, though nearly always at a lower salary level or job grading.

Guidelines for the Redundant Manager and *Selecting Managers, How British Industry Recruits* are available from Publication Sales, Management House, Parker Street, London, WC2.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.10	2.03	Norway Kr	12.15	11.65
Austria Sch	32.60	31.[illegible]	Portugal Esc	123.00	117.00
Belgium Fr	73.60	70.10	South Africa Rd	2.06	1.94
Canada $	2.46	2.30	Spain Pta	182.00	174.50
Denmark Kr	14.03	13.45	Sweden Kr	10.45	10.00
Finland Mkk	9.20	8.80	Switzerland Fr	4.15	3.95
France Fr	10.55	10.10	USA $	2.47	2.40
Germany DM	4.58	4.37	Yugoslavia Dnr	76.00	72.00
Greece Dr	107.50	101.50			
Hongkong $	12.35	11.85			
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.17			
Italy Lire	2195.00	2085.00			
Japan Yn	525.00	500.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.96	4.74			

Notes: For small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Deposits of shale crude test the ingenuity of company developers

Oilmen dig into Colorado's Rocky Mountains

The snow fell thick and hard in the Rocky Mountains last week. It served as a reminder of the substantial natural obstacles in the path of those who want to turn this area into America's version of the oil-rich Gulf.

Colorado is set for a tremendous boom. Skyscrapers are now going up in Denver, the state's capital and largest town, at a staggering pace as scores of energy companies set up bases for their operations here. In the next four years over 7 million *square feet of new office space is planned* for Denver.

The state already has a substantial oil, gas and coal industry and the granting of new drilling and exploration permits is moving ahead at a feverish pace. This activity, coupled with similar energy developments in other Rocky Mountain states, probably justifies Denver's building *boom*.

But when talk turns to the future, it is oil from the shale rock of the mountains that is at the centre of planning.

Dr Armand Hammer, the head of Occidental Petroleum, has *often talked of* his company's great growth through shale oil. But as the years have passed, neither Occidental or other oil companies have managed to start profitable shale oil ventures.

More than 1,000 people are working today in remote parts of the Rockies, developing oil shale technology and systems which can produce profitable quantities of at least 50,000 barrels of oil a day are close to being perfected.

But the environmental, social and physical problems ahead look vast. Mr Monte Pascoe, director of Colorado's Office of Natural Resources, has grave *reservations about shale development*. His calculations suggest that to produce 8 million barrels of shale oil a day, as Exxon once said was possible, would mean the company would have to remove an enormous amount of rock—two weeks supply would fill the Panama Canal.

Limits will have to be set on oil shale growth, with the capital requirements *alone likely to be crucial*. Chevron once estimated that an investment of at least $7,000m (about £2,680m) would be needed to produce 100,000 barrels of oil a day *from shale*.

Development could then go ahead without assistance from Washington's new Synthetic Fuels Corporation. This government agency will have over $20,000m to *allocate for energy projects in coming* years. Mr Pascoe said that, even on the most optimistic basis, output of over 500,000 barrels per day of shale oil was unlikely by 1990.

Reaching this amount will involve such heavy investment that some experts wonder if it will prove worthwhile. Apart from expenditure on the energy sites themselves, there will be heavy spending on the development of local communities. Today's villages near the shale oil areas *will have to be transformed into substantial* towns and more than 200,000 people could be needed to secure an output of 500,000 barrels a day.

Theoretically, *oil shale could be the* means of securing America's freedom from dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The geological studies suggest there could be more oil in the shale of the Rockies than under the deserts of Saudi Arabia.

As all sorts of energy developments *move ahead the states of Montana, Wyoming* and Colorado could become the new economic growth centres of the United States—just as Alberta has done already *in Canada. But, this could cause friction* to develop between local interests, who wish to see only slow change, and the forces of the oil companies and the federal government.

The determination to ensure American oil independence may radically transform the landscape and the way of life of one of the most beautiful and as yet unspoiled *parts of the North American continent.*

Frank Vogl

Argentinian banks are facing insolvency

From Michael Frenchman
Buenos Aires, Oct 19

A large rescue is under way in Argentina to save five of the country's leading banks and another 10 finance houses from insolvency. Tommorow Dr Adolfo Diz, head of the central bank, will meet representatives from the banks involved and *from the* Argentine Banks Association, to discuss the crisis.

Problems over financing the hard-pressed *industrial sector* have built up recently since another large collapse in April involving two of the country's biggest private banks. The central bank was forced on that occasion to give some $22,000m (£9,165m) of support to the banking system.

The 15 banks in trouble have been given what amounts to an ultimatum by the central bank. They have until 9 am on Monday to make suggestions for solving the problem. It is likely that a "banking club" will be formed to pool resources. This will have to be supported by the central bank which will have to rediscount the outstanding repayments from the industrial sector. These are said to be as much as $10,000m.

Uncompetitive exports and a relaxation of import policy have brought considerable difficulties to industry, especially manufacturing, which faces a cash-flow crisis.

Companies have had to reduce profits and borrow at high interest rates from the private banks just to stay in business. Many of these banks seriously overextended their loans and have also become greedy for quick profits. Gross interest rates are around 7 per cent a month.

In lending more than they have coming in the banks have broken central bank guidelines on minimum deposit reserves.

These reserves have been further reduced to about 11 per cent after an earlier government decision to allow an unrestricted flow of short-term capital. The foreign debt almost doubled in a year, mainly because of a 50 per cent rise in private sector borrowing.

The only good news for Dr Jose Martinez de Hoz, the economics minister, is that he has brought inflation down to below 90 per cent a year compared with a yearly rate of 17,000 per cent in March 1976, when he took over.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Stock relief provisions come under pressure

Stock relief, which was introduced in 1974 as a temporary measure to provide relief against the ravages of inflation has, like inflation, stayed with us.

Relief is calculated by comparing closing stock and work in progress with the opening figures and giving the difference, less a slight restriction, as a deduction from taxable profit. At first it was seen as a means by which the payment of tax would be deferred during periods of expansion and it was expected that the liability to tax would be clawed-back in later periods when stock values fell.

There is much concern at the moment that some companies, hit by high interest rates and the general recession, will find themselves with large tax claw-backs at a time when they can least afford it. While it is possible that such a claw-back could be fatal to companies already tottering on the edge of insolvency, the danger—expressed by the Confederation of British Industry among others—does seem to have been overstated.

In most cases the effect of inflation on stock values has been such that unless an industry is significantly contracting its operations, a decrease in the actual money value of stocks is unlikely. Further, where temporary falls in stock levels occur, for example, because of short term liquidity pressures, the company may elect to defer the claw-back until the next trading period.

A more common problem experienced by companies whose stocks were rising is that they found themselves building up large deferred tax provisions against a liability which might never crystallize. Because of this it was felt that after a certain time unrecovered stock relief should be written-off and in 1979 legislation was introduced preventing the claw-back of past relief by the Revenue after six years had elapsed from the period in which it was given.

Write-off

At first glance this legislation appears fairly simple; but in cases where stock levels have been erratic during the intervening six years there can frequently be a problem in deciding how much of the past relief is in fact eligible for write-off.

The Revenue interprets the words that "relief is to be recovered from later periods before earlier periods" as meaning later periods before the period of the claw-back, while it is frequently in the taxpayer's interest to give the words their natural meaning and set off any claw-back against his most recent accounting period.

Under the second interpretation the whole of the claw-back has been set off against the relief for 1978 and 1979, giving not only the write-off of £180,000 at January 1, 1980, but also every likelihood of a further write-off of the £60,000 relating to 1975 at January 1, 1981. This £60,000 has also been swallowed up by the claw-back under the Revenue interpretation and so would no longer be available for write-off.

Claw-backs

The difference in view is of more than academic interest as it can affect not only the extent of any potential claw-backs, but also the extent of any deferred tax provision which might be necessary where falls in stock level are expected. It would also be important to examine the basis of the deferred tax provision of companies taken over where this relates in any way to stock.

Unlike other areas of law, tax legislation is not designed with a predominantly social aim but merely to raise money for the government in as efficient a way as possible and to ensure that no taxpayer escapes his liability. As such it is a framework in which businesses must operate; it is the letter of the law rather than the spirit which must be followed and it is essential that the draftsmanship should be as clear and unambiguous as possible.

It is probable that a test case will be brought shortly to decide this point, but in the meantime it will obviously be advantageous for many companies to submit their claims on the alternative basis until the matter has been finally resolved.

Both the Government and industry have expressed dissatisfaction at the way stock relief is operating and several solutions are being considered, particularly to reducing the time in which relief can be permanently written off or deferring the claw-back over a longer period than one year.

During the Budget speech the Chancellor announced that a review of stock relief provisions was intended shortly and it is expected that a Green Paper will be published soon. It has also been indicated by the Government that if and when a new system of corporation tax is introduced stock relief will be superseded altogether, although such radical reforms are usually a long time coming.

Clare Watson

In the second article in our examination of British marketing, Hugh Davidson (below), chairman of the Marketing Society in 1978/79, who now runs his own management consultancy, debates the central issue of whether UK marketing has been able or allowed to make a proper contribution to our industrial performance since the last war

Only part of the product package

Imagine yourself as marketing director of Round-the-Bend Motors Inc. After exhaustive consumer research you have identified the ideal balance between space, economy, performance and price in a medium-sized car.

Years of work with R & D, design and engineering have resulted in a car which production can make to the required price. The model is well accepted by dealers and the public. But, one year later, you are receiving a disturbing number of complaints about poor quality and reliability.

Two years later, a competitor launches a similar car, of inferior design, but 10 per cent cheaper and with better reliability and finish. You know this competitor has a unit cost of goods 20 per cent below your own. Your company fights back by cutting price, tightening up on quality and stressing superior design. But the profit has disappeared for good.

Is this an example of bad marketing? Or is it an example of good marketing destroyed by inferior production?

Let us be realistic about what marketing can and cannot achieve. The best marketing in the world cannot solve basic production problems.

Marketing is an approach to business. *Its role is to relate the strengths of the company to the opportunities in the market place.*

This will result in maximum profit for the company and good value for the consumer. "Marketing" is quite different from "selling", which is "trying to make the customer want what you've got".*

Marketing cannot flourish in isolation. Howard Morgens, for many years chairman of Procter & Gamble, put this well: "There is no such thing as marketing skill by itself. For a company to be good at marketing it must be good at everything else, from R & D to manufacturing, from quality controls to financial controls."†

It follows that marketing can only be effective in an efficient company. If a company has lower quality and higher cost of goods than its main competitors "good marketing" can do little. Such debilitating weaknesses would make it impossible to satisfy consumer needs in the market-place. To gain any benefit from marketing, this company would have to solve its internal problems first.

The many studies of the United Kingdom economy do indeed suggest that British marketing can be improved in a number of ways, such as:

—greater top management commitment to the marketing approach;

—less emphasis on price, more on quality and value;

—greater concentration of effort across fewer countries and categories;

—speedier change to meet new market needs;

—introducing the marketing approach to whole industries where marketing is a foreign word.

However, there is no evidence to suggest that the United Kingdom is worse than its European competitors in these respects. As a Mancunian who has had line responsibility for operating companies in eleven European countries and worked for years in North America, I can be more objective than most. In my experience, the United States is best at marketing and the United Kingdom is somewhat ahead of other European countries.

Marketing in the United Kingdom is more difficult than in Germany or Japan, because many of our companies have fewer strengths to exploit, despite excellent performance in some sectors such as power generating equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

To make the most of our marketing skills we must manufacture products more competitively on cost and quality, so that we can satisfy consumer needs better. Our major problem is less identifying consumer needs than meeting them competitively.

Study after study suggests that the two most important British problems are low productivity and inability to use R & D and production on an integrated team basis.

First, low productivity: the new study by the Brookings Institution reaches this predictable conclusion:

"Britain's economic malaise stems largely from its productivity problem, whose origins lie deep in the social system."††

Among supporting evidence was a study by C. F. Pratten, among 100 international companies, where products, equipment and management methods presumably had much in common by country. Taking productivity in the United Kingdom at 100, Canada and the United States scored 150, Germany 127, Sweden/Denmark 122 and France 115.

Mr Hugh Davidson: British marketing is not bad and it is not a main cause of poor industrial performance".

Secondly, inability to turn new ideas into profits. One of Britain's major strengths is R & D. Its honours list of inventions translated into commercial production (though not necessarily by Britain) is inspiring—Hovercraft, jump jet, float glass, disc brakes, brain scanner . . . But as a foreign buyer observed, "your prototypes are exciting, but there is *something wrong with* your production". There seem to be many reasons—perhaps the most important being the élitist gap in this country between the pure science of invention and the trade of "making things".

If, as seems clear, these are indeed our main problems, we would do well to focus on them and find a solution, rather than seeking further, less important or illusory causes. In the United Kingdom we debate our problems endlessly, but seem unprepared to take action. Do we really need any more studies to convince us that the key changes are higher productivity and more practical innovation?**

There are many better qualified than I to prescribe solutions but seemingly important areas are:

—increasing the status of the production manager. He has the most difficult job in the company, and one of the most important;

—ensuring much better teamwork between R & D and production;

—providing the workforce with motivation to increase productivity. In the short-term, it is logical for an hourly worker to hold back effort because higher productivity could cut overtime or jobs. The long-term benefits of higher productivity deserve more persuasive explanation, with strong financial incentives to match.

There is no doubt that we can and must improve our marketing skills. But they are better than most. By contrast, our productivity levels are generally much lower than our competitors and too often inhibit marketing effectiveness.

British marketing is not bad and it is not a main cause of poor industrial performance. All the best marketing men and women from all the best companies could not put the British motor industry together again because the major problems lie elsewhere.

Hugh Davidson

*Definition by Professor Peter Doyle.

† "Dun's Review", 1970.

†† *Britain's Economic Performance*, Caves & Krause, 1980.

** *See Technical Innovation and British Economic Performance*, K. Pavitt, 1980.

Top people at Alfred Herbert over the critical years. From the left, Col Charles Clark who started as an apprentice and became chairman. He retired in 1966; Sir Richard Young who succeeded him as chairman; Mr Neale Raine who was managing director for a period in the early 1970s; Sir John Buckley who was nominated chairman as part of a rescue attempt in the mid-1970s; and the last team, Mr Peter Rippon, chairman, and Mr Walter Lees, chief executive.

How they came to terms at Herbert

Last Friday the earth was unceremoniously thrown on the coffin of one of Britain's most famous engineering groups.

Meeting for the last time at its rather grandiose headquarters in Coventry, Alfred Herbert shareholders (the National Enterprise Board with all the ordinary shares and a handful of preference holders) voted for the voluntary winding-up of the company which the old Industrial Reorganization Corporation envisaged as the flagship of a revived British machine tools industry.

Yet the end has not been as inglorious as once feared. The disposal of Herbert's assets in this country has been carried out in a much less messy way and with fewer redundancies than forecast when the NEB pulled the plug in July this year.

It seems to be generally agreed by all those closely involved—Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, the NEB, and shop stewards at plant level—that it is largely thanks to accountants Peat, Marwick, Mitchell that while Herbert may have disappeared as a separate entity, there is still life after death with all the main United Kingdom manufacturing plants having been sold as going concerns.

There are still those who argue that Herbert could have survived with a more vigorous management and a new product range. But the die was cast, and the decision was taken to call in Peat, the company's auditors, to help the board in an orderly rundown of its assets.

This was a "highly unusual engagement" in Peat's words, since it was a liquidation in everything but name, but without the normal legal powers and responsibilities which that move entails. This was only possible because of the NEB's undertaking to guarantee all Herbert's debts. More importantly it provided Peat with the time to find buyers for the assets without having to appear as forced sellers.

Peat's first decision was to set a three-month target for scaling off the main United Kingdom assets which dovetailed with the need to issue 90-day protective redundancy notices under the Employment Act.

A small team of Peat's accountants, led by two of their insolvency experts, Mr Guy Parsons and Mr Richard Agutter, moved in and by mid-June a monitoring committee consisting of Herbert's chairman and chief executive, an NEB representative and the two Peat men had been set up. This committee assumed the responsibilities of the board of directors and for all practical purposes the job of running Herbert devolved on the Parsons-Agutter team.

By this time word had spread that the for sale signs had been hung outside Herbert, and Peat began in earnest the job of sifting through all the inquiries, including ones from 600 Group and Vickers. Faced with a worsening cash crisis Herbert's board had already started selling off some of the fringe businesses.

In early June the core business started to go with the Tooling Division snapped up by Clarkson International Tools, a Thorn EMI subsidiary, which, so the story goes, changed the signs outside the factory within an hour of initialling the agreement. The Lutterworth drilling machines company was then taken over by its United States licensee.

That left Peat with two main headaches in the mainstream machine tool business, Mackadown Lane in Birmingham producing the less advanced numerically controlled machine tools and the giant Edgwick plant in Coventry, which had been the cornerstone of the survival plan turned down by the NEB.

Mackadown Lane went quickly to the United States White Consolidated group which was anxious for a European manufacturing base. Edgwick was a different matter. It had originally been a 50-acre site on which stood Europe's largest factory with 5,000 employees.

When the market went against Herbert in the 1970s, the operation had to be scaled down to a 28-acre site employing only 1,000. The trouble was that management had overlooked the need to trim overheads at the same time, which remained far too high for the plant's size.

Things were not helped when employees at Edgwick staged a sit-in to win better redundancy terms. In the event the factory was bought by Tooling Investments, run by two Loughborough University graduates who had started life selling machine tools and last year took on one of Herbert's reconditioning plants. The new company has also acquired the Herbert name.

This left Peat with only the Sigma measuring and inspection equipment business. Having offered this to a number of prospective purchasers, it finally went to a group of institutions and some ex-Sigma managers which had, luckily for Peat, put in the highest bid.

What is not known is how much Herbert raised from the sales. Sigma probably brought in almost £2m but the only other indication is that Peat managed to garner rather more than their original estimate of the break-up value of the whole group.

At last Friday's meeting Herbert disclosed that it had received £44,500,000 from the NEB which had also agreed to stump up £12,600,000 owed to creditors, but the overall net loss is likely to be hidden away in the NEB accounts.

There are still some loose ends to be tied up: the overseas marketing companies have to be sold, although they seem destined to go to Tooling Investments.

There is also a £2m promissory note on Ingersoll and Edgwick's tax losses as well as Herbert's white elephant of a head office in Coventry where Peat is helping to negotiate terms with the pension fund freeholder.

The real achievement of the past three months is that some 3,400 of the 4,000 jobs originally at risk have been saved and there seems a good chance that the factories sold will survive under the umbrella of their new owners. That this happened is largely due to Peat's freedom of manoeuvre which would not have been possible in a formal liquidation.

The Herbert winding-up may prove a useful catalyst for the views of those on Sir Kenneth Cork's insolvency law review committee which would like an informal moratorium before all the paraphernalia of a receiver is invoked.

Ronald Pullen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Structure of electricity industry

From Mr G. W. Rufford

Sir, I think it rather unfortunate that the resignation of Sir Francis Tombs from the Electricity Council should have been orchestrated so as to leave the public with the impression of an industry in disarray and demoralized because of the Secretary of State for Energy's decision not to create another massive unitary corporation by merging the 13 statutorily independent boards which make up the electricity supply industry in England and Wales.

It is also highly disturbing that those who have a responsibility for informing the public about situations of this kind parade opinion disguised as fact, and so readily reach for the Plowden committee's recommendations as a way forward, without appreciating that in making these recommendations the committee relied heavily on organization theory, and made no attempt to quantify the costs and benefits associated with extending the centralist disease and bureaucratic blight which has become so widespread in our nation's affairs, particularly in the public sector.

So often, rather sterile arguments about economy of scale, improved efficiency, rationalization, harmonization and the assumption that modern management knows how to delegate are thrust forward as a justification for going national. Little regard is given to the strengths and benefits of regional and local diversity or to the evidence which indicates that delegated cost-centre administration within a unitary corporation does not encourage the sort of motivation and accountability which leads to low cost operational behaviour and the development of entrepreneurial skills.

However, I am not seeking to stimulate further debate about the future shape of the electricity supply industry because it has been decided there will not be further encroachment and I believe the following summary highlights the reasons for retaining the existing federal structure.

(a) The continuance of self-motivating profit centres and the essential stimulus which this gives to the efficient use of resources.

(b) Regional responsibility for customer and industrial relations. Unless this is retained at regional level, matters which ought to be settled in the light of local circumstances and costs will float upwards, inviting more and more central intervention.

(c) The present arrangement constitutes an effective counterbalance against tendencies towards over-centralization and bureaucracy inherent in a unitary corporation.

Against that background, and with a good working knowledge of the electricity business at all levels, may I seek to assure your readers that morale and commitment throughout the industry are of a high order, and there is no wide-ranging stirring on the part of management and/or staff for unitary corporation status. Of equal importance to customers is the v that there is a considera cost advantage in continuing give statutory emphasis devolution which helps enrich and strengthen mana ment and staff participation terms of variety, innovation opportunity.

In conclusion, may I sugg that Sir Francis Tombs' suc sor will find an unpreceden determination by the boards work together on the strat cally important issues and genuine willingness to in change ideas about b practices as applicable to th local circumstances. industry will miss someone Sir Francis Tombs' stature, let us hope that the view the big pyramid concept le to improved efficiency and effectiveness is now of past.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE RUFFORD,
Board Member,
Eastern Electricity,
High Trees,
Great Bealings,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
October 16.

PS Recent visitors fr Electricité de France to one Eastern Electricity's areas w highly impressed by the staffing level per customer what they regarded as a hig standard of service. To oper as in France would appare raise Eastern Electricity's erating costs by some £20m annum—this then could be real cost of moving to a unit corporation.

Travelling light by air

From Mrs Margaret Bright

Sir, Judging from the recent correspondence on the agonies of air travel, it seems that baggage handling causes many of the frustrations. The problems in this area could be eased considerably if more people learnt to manage with hand baggage only.

Naturally, people going away for long periods need a lot of luggage, but does the business or holiday traveller off for a fortnight really need to drag 44lbs of personal effects along with them?

After twice having my case mislaid by airlines, I have trained myself to survive with hand baggage only. So long as the bag is squashy and will tuck under a seat, it seems airlines are not too fussy about the size and weight of hand baggage.

I recently went to China for three weeks, enduring everything from the steamy heat of Hongkong to the biting winds of Peking, and found that all I needed fitted easily into a hold-all. It was lovely not having to drag a heavy case around. On returning to Heathrow I was through customs and half-way down the M3 while the rest of the group were probably still standing around the carousel.

Airlines could encourage lighter travelling by charging excess for all hold baggage and by having a super-fast check-in system for those with only hand baggage. With less weight to carry, aircraft would use less fuel, and this would help to reduce fares.

No doubt the fashion editor could advise readers, male and female, on how to be well turned out from a hold-all. With modern quick-drying fabrics and efficient laundry and cleaning services in the better hotels, this should not be a problem.

He travels fastest who travels lightest.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BRIGHT,
4 Hatherden Avenue,
Parkstone,
Poole,
Dorset BH14 8PJ.
October 9.

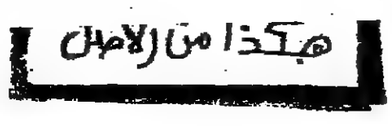
Taxation and allowances

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, Like Mr P. J. All (October 10) I hold no brief universal parental subsid such as child benefit, wh are handed out equally to parents, regardless of me and which he and I, as payers, have to fund.

What I was arguing for, h ever, was simply that liability should be more portionate to ability to pa principle proclaimed by Ad Smith, Karl Marx and Dr Healey (among others), and those who are supporting educating children should h such responsibilities, no than the amount of th income taken into account determining tax liability, a the case in virtually ev other country.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Pangbourne,
near Reading,
Berkshire RG8 7QL.



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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Australian markets after the election

News yesterday that the Liberal coalition has won the general election should help to underpin Australian shares. The Sydney market has been one of the best performing equity markets in the world over the past year with the All Ordinary index rising from 520 in August 1979 to 806 at the start of 1980 and within a whisker of 1,000 at the beginning of this month. For the last two weeks equities were increasingly worried as the opinion polls pointed ominously to a Labour victory.

Politics aside there have been growing signs that Australian shares, supported this year by the strength of natural resource and particularly oil stocks and the rediscovery of the market by overseas investors, were due for a breather. There has been a growing feeling that the mineral and energy stocks that led the boom may have become over-valued. The key here of course is mineral prices, gold included, which apart from oil have disappointed in the second half of the year as world trade and industrial production have slackened.

There have also been doubts, voiced both internally and by outsiders like the OECD, as to whether the economy can sustain the pace and that seemed to be underlined by a cautious August budget which kept a tight rein on monetary policy.

On a technical level too the yield gap between equities and bonds has become wide enough for many institutional investors to become more cautious.

Despite the bouts of selling in recent weeks most of that seems to have stemmed from small investors rather than domestic and foreign institutions whose faith in Australia's political stability, the comparative underdevelopment of resources and the generally sound economic prospects of the Pacific basin remain undimmed.

Grindlays

A curious imbroglio

A curious imbroglio being played out between Lloyds Bank and Citibank, the second largest in the world, is slowly unwinding. At the centre is a tangled web of shareholdings in Grindlays Bank and Grindlays Holdings, the publicly quoted company whose only significant asset is a 51 per cent stake in the bank. Accessory players in the view of some observers are the Royal Bank of Scotland and its London clearing bank subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's.

Lloyds Bank owns 41.4 per cent of Grindlays Holdings and is by far its major shareholder. Citibank owns 49 per cent of the bank and has a management contract, officially and somewhat coyly called a "management arrangement" which runs out at the end of December. Two subordinated loan stocks, one in sterling one in dollars, worth some £25m also expire at the end of the year. The loans were arranged in the dark days of 1975 by Lloyds Bank with funds provided, it is believed, by both Lloyds and Citibank.

It is the approach of the end of the management contract and of the loan stocks that has set tongues wagging in the City. Various rumours have gone the rounds, including a persistent one, first floated in the summer, which suggests a rather inelegant carve-up of the Royal Bank of Scotland where Lloyds has a 16 per cent stake and the takeover of Williams & Glyn's by Citibank.

The connexion with Grindlays of both Citibank and Lloyds Bank is largely historic. Lloyds first acquired shares in what has subsequently become Grindlays Holdings in the 1920s after it swapped its Indian branches for shares. Citibank got first involved in 1969 when it acquired a 40 per cent stake in the bank. This was raised through the issue of new shares to 49 per cent in 1975.

By 1975 in the midst of the secondary banking crisis Grindlays Bank itself had run into trouble because of the property lending of its merchant bank subsidiary William Brandts. Losses over two years amounted to some £30m. This inevitably affected the parent bank and it had to be helped. This took the form of the increase in the capital of the bank, Citibank's management contract and the subordinated loan stocks. It was held at the time that the management deal would last between four to five years and next December marks the end of the fifth year.

It is not apparent what Citibank was hoping to achieve way back in 1969. What is now quite clear is that Citibank would be a happy seller of its stake. Given the fact that Lloyds has a commanding stake in Grindlays Holdings it would at this stage be the only obvious buyer, unless of course, both sides agree on a deal involving a third party. Lloyds would not mind buying Citibank out. The matter has already been discussed but, because of differences over price, the two parties are far apart. It is quite possible that Citibank looks on its stake with the rather fancy valuations

Mr Nigel Robson, chairman of Grindlays Holdings (left), and Mr Walter B. Wriston (right) chairman of Citicorp which holds a minority though substantial interest in Grindlays Bank.

applied to such deals in the United States while Lloyds, which has anyway the trump card, looks on it as of far more modest worth.

Mr Nigel Robson, who came in as chairman of Grindlays Holdings after the crisis, would not like the tutelage of Citibank to continue after December. There are three full-time executives of Citibank working at Grindlays Bank, including the chief executive and the managing director. It now looks quite possible that after December, the management arrangement will come to an end though some of the Citibank executives might want, and be encouraged, to stay on as Grindlay's executives.

The subordinated loan stocks will have to be renewed. With a free capital ratio of only 2.8 and a net income to assets ratio of 0.9 per cent, Grindlays is one of the least well capitalized of the dozen or so top British banks. This time the new subordinated loan stocks are likely to exceed the existing £25m stocks and last longer than the original five years. Lloyds Bank will probably once again be organizing the finance.

Some questions remain unanswered. What for example the Mass Development Company, owned by a Kuwaiti group, hopes to achieve with its stake of 10.01 per cent in Grindlays Holdings? It certainly is no strategic stake but might come in useful in case of a takeover. And if there is a takeover by, say, Lloyds Bank, what is the likely price?

At 150p Grindlays shares are on a p/e ratio of 5.5 although the activities of the bank and those of Lloyds Bank International would fit well. Lloyds is unlikely to want to pay very much more than the current share price. Understandably, Citibank would hope its stake to be valued on a much higher rating hence the disagreements. There has been no shortage of speculation about alternative scenarios. One is that Lloyds would takeover the Royal Bank of Scotland and swap Williams & Glyn's for the Citibank Grindlays stake.

Unlike Grindlays, the Royal Bank of Scotland is financially one of the strongest among British banks. Any takeover would certainly be referred to the Monopolies Commission and run against Scottish susceptibilities. Citibank says for the record, that it is not interested in Williams & Glyn's. It is opening its own network of moneyshops along its highly successful German high street operation where its Kundeskreditbank is the largest consumer bank in the country.

Meanwhile, the Royal Bank of Scotland shares have moved up from 85p to 112p over the past couple of months. But except for some element of speculation most of the rise can be attributed to catching up. After all the shares which have asset backing of close to 200p are on a p/e ratio of 5.3.

John Whitmore looks at the options open to Mrs Thatcher's Government

Monetary control: is there a better way?

"If the present arrangements (for monetary control) are not entirely adequate, then the questions that arise need to be considered and answered in careful sequence." So said Sir Geoffrey Howe at last Thursday's Mansion House banquet.

Precisely what questions Treasury Ministers, the Governor of the Bank of England and their officials are asking, and in what sequence they are putting those questions, we do not know. Still less do we know the answers they have so far found. But their line of thought must, presumably, go roughly as follows.

If one accepts that the pursuit of monetary control to date has not proved as successful as one might have wished, and no one would dispute that, why has this been the case?

The two main explanations are, I think, accepted without quibble. Fiscal and monetary policyies have not been sufficiently compatible over long enough periods to make the desired results a practical proposition.

Second, the approach to, and the techniques of monetary control have been far less effective than they should have been.

To my mind the first failing is by far the more important. If the Government conducts a fiscal policy that unduly inflates the demand for money, attempts to run a tight supply policy in tandem will either nullify the original fiscal stimulus or, more probably, break down.

But this in turn raises an interesting issue. If one considers that a primary requirement of fiscal policy is that it should be consistent with a given monetary growth target, how precise can one be in estimating that compatibility? If the answer is that one can be reasonably precise, does it then follow that the whole issue of monetary control methods can be pushed into the background?

The answer must surely be that it is impossible to judge with any great precision what a given fiscal stance will do for the money supply. It should, on the other hand, be quite possible to estimate the approximate implications. In which case monetary control methods can be relegated to the only role they can sensibly play over the long-term—namely as fine tuning, rather than front-line policy instruments.

The next important question concerns the kind of money the system should aim to control. The usual assumption on this score is that one is trying to control liquidity that can be turned into purchasing power. In other words, liquidity that can affect, over time, the level of nominal national income.

At the moment, the main target for control is sterling M3—notes and coins, together with United Kingdom residents sterling bank deposits. But is that really sufficiently comprehensive?

Might we not also throw in building society deposits? And what about other relatively liquid assets, such as private sector holdings of Treasury Bills, trade bills and certificates of tax deposit?

In view of last year's abolition of exchange controls, should we not also take account of United Kingdom residents' freedom to switch their money into and out of sterling and include resident holdings of foreign currency bank deposits?

One might also argue the case for including non-resident holdings of sterling bank deposits, either on the grounds that these can finance new domestic lending just as well as resident deposits, or that movements in total sterling deposits may tell one more about the general implications of any given fiscal stance.

These are not simple issues. Indeed, they underline the complexity both of defining money per se and also of defining the classes of money one wishes to control.

It is hardly surprising, then, that the authorities have placed much more emphasis of late on a broader range of monetary indicators. But whether they should go so far as to have more than one monetary aggregate for target purposes is a moot point.

On the argument that a single indicator will eventually suffer distortions that render it useless, there may well be a case for choosing two target aggregates, including, moreover, one, over which the authorities have relatively little direct control.

I suspect, however, that history may have been rather unfair on sterling M3. An aggregate may be only as good, when all is said and done, as the control system allows it to be; and the banking "corset" was patently not a good control system.

How then should one approach the other key question, that of the method of control? The nub of the argument here is this: should the authorities try—as they do now—to control the money supply by estimating the correct price needed to achieve their targets? Or should they try to act directly on the quantity of money in the system, leaving markets to sort out the appropriate price?

The main arguments usually put forward in favour of retaining system number one are threefold.

First, the present system has not really been given a fair chance over recent years: second, it possesses an important degree of flexibility; and third, the alternative could create more problems than it would solve.

The alternative is, of course, the "monetry base" system. The idea of this is that the banking system's operations are built up on its holdings of base cash—in effect government or central bank created cash.

If, therefore, the central bank can, through its market operations, control the size of this monetary base, it also obtains control over the size of bank deposits that make up the money supply.

The list of arguments put forward against such a system is lengthy. The central argument is, perhaps, that to be effective the system needs to be rigid. Yet to make it rigid would also be almost certain to make it penal to an extent that people would inevitably look for, and probably find, ways around it.

Other arguments could be listed as follows. It would make interest rate movements more volatile and less predictable. And this, together with the inevitable modification of the Bank of England's role as lender of last resort, would require significant changes in banking practice.

At the end of the day one is left sharing the feelings of Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's newly appointed personal economic adviser. His view is that it is less the system you choose that matters, than making whatever you do choose work.

A key plank in the monetary base case is that a monetary base system is more likely to work because it makes for quicker responses and takes the interest rate judgment out of the authorities' hands. But does it?

Just as the politicians/authorities may decide that a further rise in interest rates is undesirable, albeit at the expense of some temporary excess growth in money supply, so too they can equally well decide that there may be a case for keeping the lid on interest rates by allowing some short-term monetary base drift.

At the Governor of the Bank of England suggested in his Mansion House speech, more rigid controls of the money supply mean that temporary pressures and distortions have to be turned back more abruptly on the real economy instead of being reflected in temporary variations in monetary growth.

Whatever system the Government now adopts, it would be surprising if it did not retain the right of flexibility in such circumstances.

Peter Hill

Independent steelmakers fight for their lives

During the past few weeks of intense and often bitter argument between the European steel producers and the EEC Commission over the measures required to resolve the European steel crisis, the voice of the private secor of the United Kingdom steel industry has been among the most hawkish.

The private sector has allied itself closely with the beleaguered British Steel Corporation in calling on the commission to invoke hitherto unused interventionist powers to establish order out of the present chaos. Barring any last minute hitch the commission will implement its production controls later this week.

This alliance has proved effective in the European context and has particular ramifications for the nature and structure of the British steel industry. For while the acute difficulties which have afflicted the BSC have been widely discussed, the fact is that the private sector of the industry is undergoing an equally traumatic, though less well publicized, crisis.

It represents an additional dimension to the problem which confronts the Government as it awaits the submission of British Steel's latest corporate plan drawn up by Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman. It could well provide the impetus for the most fundamental reorganization of the United Kingdom steel industry since the 14 largest companies were taken into public ownership in 1967.

For the private sector, which accounts for about 25 per cent of the United Kingdom market and has a steel-making capacity of about five million tonnes a year, has found that with few exceptions the problems of British Steel, are in many respects, those of the independents, too.

The private companies are recording fewer orders, a 50 per cent fall in the utilization of capacity, extensive short-time working, 10,000 jobs have been lost this year out of the sector's 70,000 strong labour force and that the outlook is bleak.

Striking steel workers clash with police outside a privately owned Sheffield steelworks earlier this year: damage from the three-months dispute will take a long time to repair.

Last week GKN declared a further 350 redundancies at its Brymbo plant in North Wales, and Neepsend, the Sheffield steel and engineering group, made 100 workers redundant.

More cutbacks are inevitable against the background of continued over-capacity in key areas — including reinforcing bars, wire and wire rod. Financial results for the first half of the finacial year from some of the major steel-making companies in the private sector reflect the scale of the difficulties.

Like the corporation, the independent steelmakers suffered a big setback as a result of the three-month steel strike at the beginning of this year. It cost GKN, the largest private sector steelmaker, around £18m and Aurora Holdings, the Sheffield-based steel and engineering group, has reported first-half profits down from £2.6m to £2.1m with speciality steels making little or no money and with prospects poor for the second half of the year.

Round Oak, the company owned jointly by the BSC and Tube Investments turned in a £200,000 loss in the first half of this year, and Duport along with Hadfields, the Lonbro steelmaking company among others, contemplate the future with considerable pessimism.

The private sector is perhaps the best known for its worldwide reputation in the production of high value special steels. But at a more prosaic level it is both a customer and a competitor of the BSC. Those engaged primarily in the re-rolling of steel rely on the corporation for their supplies of semi-finished steel.

But in more than a dozen product areas, including billets for re-rolling, wire rod, sections, and cold rolled narrow strip, the private companies compete directly with British Steel.

It is in precisely those areas of overlap that attention is now being focused by the British Independent Steel Producers' Association (Bispa) in its submissions to ministers.

The private sector's *raison d'être* has, since the last nationalization, been based on a statement made by the then Mr Richard Marsh, Minister of Power, during the report stage of the Iron and Steel Bill.

He said: "There is no sense in maintaining a private sector of that industry and then allowing it either to be destroyed or wither away. If the Government decided that they did not want a private sector in the steel industry, the thing to do would be to nationalize the lot. The Government have taken a conscious decision not to do so. That means that they have taken a considered decision that the private sector is as important as the public sector to the economy of the nation."

Given that this Government will not be nationalizing the private sector, its companies have every reason to expect that Conservative ministers believe as strongly as their socialist predecessors in the maintenance of a strong and vigorous private sector.

For that reason, Bispa's plea to the Government to consider the private sector steelmakers within the context of an overall strategy for the United Kingdom steel industry, studiously avoided a request for government cash handouts—although there are some in the private sector, like Mr Derek Norton, the rumbustious head of Hadfields, who wants some form of Government intervention through either subsidy or import controls.

What the private sector wants to establish is the extent to which the subsidized BSC is likely to compete even more directly as it moves up market into higher-value products. Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, has provided some encouragement to the independent companies with his statement earlier this month that he would examine the position of the private sector where it competed with the corporation.

Industry Department officials are acquainted with the private sector's problems, and discussions over the next few weeks will centre on the scope for rationalization, in some cases through joint ventures, while at the same time the traditional boundary lines between the public and private sectors will be re-drawn.

A number of companies have been knocking on the BSC's door in recent weeks and informal discussions between senior private sector steelmakers and the corporation have built up a new momentum.

The scope for the rationalization of billet, bar and rod production between the BSC and GKN through some form of joint venture has been under examination by the two parties for close on two years.

The next two months are seen by the private sector steelmakers as perhaps the most critical period since nationalization. For all the parties involved, survival is the name of the game.

Business Diary profile: Where the CAP fits

e commuters who swarm ound London's Charing ross Station are probably aware of how near to them obs the pulse of the com- on agricultural policy. One of e grey, anonymous blocks be- een the station and Trafal- r Square houses the head- arters of the Intervention oard for Agricultural roduce.

There is no flag, not even a ate on the door to indicate e presence of a thriving anch of the Civil Service ich would not exist were ritain not in the EEC. Hardly ybody has heard of the oard, and few of those who ve are clear about what pre- ely it does.

The task of its staff of 580 is ensibly simple: it is to minister the finances of the P in the United Kingdom. t that work takes it into a ultitude of strange byways known to those who do not derstand how far the tenta- s of the policy can extend.

Those who do know of the oard's existence often think it as the guardian of the ritish range of EEC surplus d "mountains". Its main k, however, is to supervise d direct the constant flow of oney that results from the mplex interlocking of levies, bsidies, costs, aids and pur- hases that keep the CAP in siness.

The board has to face in two ections at once. It is an ent of the Brussels authori- s with a direct line to the ropean Commission and the mmunity management com- ees which control the ountains" and which pay national shares of the mmunity farm fund.

But the board is also a department of the British Government. The board has only six members; the other 574 are all staff. Four of the six are senior officials from each of the four government departments whose ministers appoint members of the board.

Since the board covers the whole country it is responsible simultaneously to Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, and to the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireand. Its fifth member is its chief executive.

The present holder of the post is 53-year-old Kingsley Atkinson who began his career in the Civil Service in the Min of Ag 30 years ago. He has been an under-secretary since 1973 and since then has worked on CAP affairs in the ministry and the Cabinet Office.

The sixth member of the board is the chairman and only member who is a civil servant. David Jessel, deputy chairman of the Eagle Star Insurance Group, was given the job by the Conservative Government early this year. He is the only holder so far not to be associated with agriculture or European politics. His predecessor was a potato farmer.

The board has been spared criticism by anti-Marketeers. Indeed it is extraordinary that those most vocal in condemning the cost of the EEC and its works have always overlooked the presence of a substantial Government department which would become redundant overnight if Britain left the Community.

Today of course, the board can only benefit from the favour shown to EEC institutions and British EEC membership by the present Government, and especially by Peter Walker. He and his colleagues in the ministry talk of the reform of the CAP, but never of its overthrow. If ministers change the system, the board will adapt to their demands.

The CAP has certainly not been immoveable, and the board has already adapted to change. It is now grappling with the first EEC regime for a common market in the meat of sheep and goats. It plays a small part in directing parts of the British shares of official food "mountains" to food aid projects.

It pays compensation to fish and fruit cooperatives whose members cannot find a market for their produce or give it away to approved institutions. The rule is that cooperatives may invoke their right under EEC fruit fish and vegetable regulations to withdraw produce from the market because prices are low.

They cannot win compensation, worth no more than 5p a pound until they have tried to give the surplus away to approved non-profit-making bodies like hopsitals and charitable institutions. But those bodies must show that they will take the free food on top of what they would normally buy at market prices.

If all else fails, the food is destroyed on the farms where it is grown under the supervision of government inspectors. This year it has proved impossible to find any takers and more than 2,000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables have been destroyed in accordance with the rules laid down in Brussels.

That is the sort of thing which gives the CAP a bad name in this country. The board has managed to avoid criticism even though it sits at the centre of the administration of the policy. Its habit of remaining invisible pays off.

It keeps the wheels turning so smoothly and quietly that hardly anyone realizes that Britain, one of the world's leading importers of dairy produce, has the second largest share of the stock of surplus butter now held by Community intervention agencies. The board is the custodian of the British share of the board.

It also pays production refunds on sugar for use in making a long list of chemicals laid down in EEC regulations. The list includes soap, glue, candles, fly paper and rat poison. Truly, the arm of the CAP is long.

Hugh Clayton

"Look, dear, if you don't like the prices, put the stuff back where it belongs—up there." From the left, the Agricultural Intervention Board's Kingsley Atkinson, Mrs Thatcher and Peter Walker.

Man-made retreat from Ulster

Given the crippled state of the man-made fibres industry, it is Northern Ireland's misfortune among the regions to have the largest proportion of fibre plants—just one third of the United Kingdom's entire installed capacity.

It is further unfortunate that its polyester capacity, a large proportion of the whole, is designed solely for the production of filament yarns, the sector of the industry most hit by the recent flood of cheap United States imports.

In purely local terms it is a misfortune bordering on disaster that ICI's polyester plant at Kilroot, the closure of which—with the loss of 1,100 jobs—was announced last Wednesday, is located near to the one-time booming town of Carrickfergus (population 19,000) where the neighbouring Courtaulds fibre complex has already been whittled down, in employment terms, to one eighth of its former self.

Six multinationals have fibre plants in Northern Ireland. They will become five when ICI withdraws completely next March. Mr John Nott, the Industry Secretary, left a trade union deputation in no doubt last Thursday that he is neither able nor willing to take effective measures against United States imports. Thus there is no real hope that ICI's Kilroor decision will be reversed.

Ulster's formerly profitable reliance upon fibres began in 1950 when Courtaulds opened a viscose plant at Carrickfergus. This viscose is made from wood pulp rather than oil feedstock but this was not enough to prevent its closure earlier this year.

Some ten years after Courtaulds started production the synthetic fibre manufacturers began to arrive, tempted by generous incentives and Northern Ireland's hundred years of textile experience.

The first was Monsanto with an acrylic plant at Coleraine in 1959 which has since increased its capacity nearly fifteen fold. British Enkalon—almost 90 per cent owned by the Dutch Azkn group—followed with a nylon plant at Antrim and ICI with its Terylene factory and, later, a basic polymer plant at Kilroot. By 1970 this facility was the largest polyester filament plant in Europe and was expanded further to produce tyre-cord.

Industry in the regions

British Enkalon itself added polyester filament and high tenacity tyre-cords to its Antrim complex in the mid-1960s. In 1968 Du Pont built the province's second acrylic plant to make Orlon on its Maydown site near Derry. The company announced in September that it was to stop acrylic fibre production and 420 jobs were lost as a result. Along with two other non-fibre plants at Maydown, Du Pont is to maintain production of the reasonably buoyant Lycra elastomeric (stretch) fibre.

The last manufacturer to arrive was the German Hoechst company. It opened Ulster's smallest polyester filament plant at Limavady, Co Derry in 1970. At about that time Courtaulds were expanding its original Carrickfergus operation.

Growing at 25 per cent a year through most of the 1960s, the expansion of the industry owed much to the late Mr Brian (later Lord) Faulkner, then Stormont's Minister of Commerce. The amount of public investment in the fibre plants is unlikely to total less than £250m.

The industry's financial troubles began with the huge increase in the price of oil feedstock in 1973. Then at its peak, fibre production directly employed 9,500 Ulster workers with several thousand others in support in local sub-contracting and service firms.

The number employed in the industry will fall to 3,800 after the decimation of recent months and when Kilroot shuts next March. Of the survivors, Courtaulds' Carrickfergus plant now merely spins nylon and employs only 300 after peaking at 2,500 nearly a decade ago.

British Enkalon is by far the largest fibre employer now with just over 2,000 workers, against 2,700 at the peak—though this reduction owes more to improved productivity than recession. Though it lost £3m in the first six months of this year at Antrim, the company is committed to a further £30m investment on the site over the next five years.

With an unusually wide product range, Enkalon's position is relatively strong. Hoechst, too, seems to be weathering the storm though employment at Limavady has fallen from 800 to 350. Monsanto has slimmed from 800 to about 550.

With recent and planned modernizations, government authorities are confident that Ulster's remaining fibre plants can hold their own against those elsewhere in Europe and that there is a good chance of stabilizing direct employment at about 4,000 over the next decade.

Bob Rodwell

FINANCIAL NEWS

US interest rates may climb higher

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 19

American interest rates could well move still higher this week. Wall Street money market experts expect further tightening of credit policies by the Federal Reserve Board.

The FED released money stock data on Friday night showing a far greater rate of growth of the money supply than had been expected in the market. The latest numbers raise doubts as to the Central Bank's ability now to hold money supply growth for this year within its stated target ranges. The money stock, on a narrowly revised M1-B basis, rose by $5,100m in the last statement week.

Traders on Friday were marking down bond prices in Wall Street in anticipation of higher interest rates this week. There are fears that, quite apart from FED action, rising inflationary expectations will push up interest rate levels. Such fears played the major role in depressing share prices on Wall Street last Thursday and Friday.

The Central Bank's main policy formulating committee holds its regular monthly meetings here tomorrow. Given the rising trend of inflation expectations, and the sharper than anticipated money supply grant rate, it seems likely that the open market committee will advocate a further tightening of credit policies.

There has been some press speculation in the United States that the committee will refrain from any overt actions that lead directly to high interest rates because of the recent criticism of the FED by President Carter and the fact that the general election here takes place in only two weeks time.

But the open market committee will probably be guided by the money supply data and if it does tighten policy, then by mid-week money market rates will be higher and by the end of the week some commercial banks might well raise their prime rates to 14½ per cent. Most United States banks only went to 14 per cent from 13½ per cent on Friday.

Fuelling the rising trend of interest rates, the sharp money supply growth and the mounting inflation expectations, is economic growth at a rate that is greater than has been anticipated by the Government and private economists. Latest figures suggest that the recession this year was the shortest on record. Preliminary Commerce Department data showed that Gross National Product rose at a real annual rate of one per cent in the third quarter.

In business, inventory accumulation accounted mostly for this increase. New housing starts in September rose strongly by 9 per cent to an annual rate of 1.5 million units.

But the rising interest rate now and tighter credit conditions could undermine economic recovery. The mood at a national housing conference on Friday was one of deep concern with industry leaders suggesting that the economy may move back into recession and that housing starts this winter may run at an annual rate of little more than a million units.

What the Central Bank does this week on credit policy is bound to influence the short-term economic growth trend.

Tootal to expand in South Africa

The British textile group, Tootal, which has reduced its home labour force by more than 3,000 over the past few years, is expanding its interests in South Africa.

In a new move into South Africa, where the company already has major interests, Tootal has purchased a R500,000 (£275,000) 50 per cent interest in Da Garma, the number two textile company in the Republic.

Da Garma, which manufactures fabrics and industrial tissues, was recently bailed out by the South African Industrial Development Corporation and last year produced a R4m profit on a R70m turnover.

Tootal will send out six advisers to improve management and bolster production.

Hershey Chocolate

The president of Hershey Chocolate Company of America, Mr Earl J. Spangler says that the company will construct a new manufacturing plant in Stuarts Draft, Augusta County. The site preparation on 309 acres of land purchased by Hershey is expected to begin this week.

"We estimate that the land, building and basic equipment will cost $75m and that is what the board of directors approved", Mr Spangler said.

"Additional product lines being contemplated if authorized could result in sizable additions to the total cost." Hershey Chocolate is a division of Hershey Foods.

New drugs aid Merck

Merck and Co which has reported higher third quarter and nine month earnings and sales, says the sales increases reflected a "significant contribution" in the United States and abroad from two of its newer drugs, the antibiotic, Mefoxin and the glaucoma drug Timoptic.

It said most of its established Human pharmaceutical products continued to grow "at a modest overall rate".

Mr E. Norman Staub, chairman, stated that the third quarter performance was favourably influenced by a 13 per cent rise in net interest income and increased trust revenues. These factors were partially offset by higher operating expenses and bond trading losses resulting from the adverse conditions in the bond market occasioned by the sharp rise in interest rates during the quarter.

TNT and Bell

International transport and shipping group, Thomas Nationwide Transport of Australia (TNT) and Bell Freighthlines have each acquired an 11.11 per cent stake in the Belgian ABC Containerline NV, according to TNT secretary, Mr Ray Patterson.

Mr Patterson said the acquisition was a straight cash deal

Société Int. Pirelli

Société internationale Pirelli SA, says in its annual report that profits for the year ended June 30 totalled 27.7m Swiss francs, down from 28.3m in the previous year. Revenues totalled Fr 54.1m for the group, compared to Fr 51.9m in the year ending June 30, 1979.

The company said it will recommend an unchanged dividend of Fr 15 per share to its stockholders.

International

Northern Trust Corp

Northern Trust Corporation of Chicago, parent holding company of The Northern Trust Company, has announced record earnings for both the third quarter and the first nine months.

Income before security transactions for the third quarter amounted to $8m, 3 per cent higher than the $7.8m earned in the third quarter of 1979. First nine months income before security transactions reached $25.4m, up 9 per cent from the $23.3m reported a year ago.

Interim fall of 20pc expected at BHS

The retail sector comes under further close scrutiny this week when British Home Stores and Mothercare both announce their interim figures.

These follow the disappointing interim figures last week from Marks & Spencer and Debenhams, which prove still further that even the High Street giants are finding it difficult to shift their stock during the recession.

This week

In addition this week, there are full-year figures from Brooke Bond Liebig and an interim report from Hawker Siddeley.

Confidence in the Government may take another knock tomorrow when the Department of Employment gives the unemployment figures for October with another increase over last month's figure expected.

But this is preceded today by the provisional retail sales for September from the Department of Trade.

Then on Thursday the Central Statistical Office reports on institutional investment for the second quarter along with consumer expenditure for the third quarter.

Interim profits from British Home Stores on Wednesday are expected to show a decline of around 20 per cent on the corresponding figure of £13.2m, with estimates ranging from £10m to £11m.

As already reported, the group experienced an appreciable slowdown in both food and non-food items during the second quarter. Costs rose sharply with the group's annual pay award followed by another one in April of this year. Unable to wait for the benefits of this year's rights issue, the group borrowed money to help with cash flow. This is likely to have resulted in last year's net investment income of £300,000 giving way to an interest charge of around the same amount.

However, the interim dividend should be maintained at last year's level of 5.0p gross. Unfortunately, the group is unlikely to make up the lost ground in the second half, having already promised to keep prices in check until the new year.

Little help will be forthcoming from the food side, which accounts for around 16 per cent of sales, with margins remaining under pressure. However, no further costs are envisaged.

Mr Selim Zilkha, chairman of Mothercare

The interim figures from Mothercare tomorrow are likely to be very little changed on last year's figure of £10.2m.

As usual the recession will have resulted in a downturn in sales while extra costs, including the latest pay award which added 25 per cent to the pay bill, will have produced the inevitable squeeze on margins.

At the same time, the strength of sterling will have upset the group's small operation in Europe. This at a time when its US operations, on which the group depends so much for the future, is likely to have made another small contribution.

Once again the interim dividend is likely to be maintained at last year's level of 2.3p gross.

Prospects in the second half look a little brighter as pressure eases on margins. Analysts are looking for £23m for the full year against £21.8m, after a particularly strong performance last year. An increase of around 10 per cent is expected for the total dividend, raising it from 7.1p gross to 7.8p.

The full year figures from Brooke Bond Leibig tomorrow will be very much a case of swings and roundabouts for the group.

The figures should show a slight improvement over last year with estimates around the £42m to £43m mark compared with £41m last time. As already indicated, the slow down in growth will have occurred in the second half with profits of only £18m expected against the first-half performance of £24.2m.

This will be mainly the result of the static level of tea prices which makes up a large proportion of the group's overall profits. Nevertheless, costs on the group's plantations will have continued to rise.

On the meat side, livestock prices in South America have remained buoyant and some benefit should filter through. However higher prices will only serve to upset the meat-processing plants, while nearer home Baxters butcher shops are likely to have experienced a certain amount of consumer resistance following dearer beef prices.

A final dividend of 4.2 is hoped for compared with 3.7p last time.

The collapse of orders for capital goods in the UK will have had an adverse effect on interim figures from Hawker Siddeley due on Wednesday.

Although the group traded well during the first five months sharply since.

TODAY.—Interims: Bishopsgate Trust, and Brook St Bureau (Mayfair). — Finals: Attock Petroleum, Bryant Hldgs, and London Scottish Finance.

TOMORROW. — Interims: Estates Duties Investment Trust, Francis Inds, Gosforth Ind, London Brick Company, Mothercare, and UBM Group. Finals: Brooke Bond Liebig, Ductile Steels, Medminster, Newman, Tonks Group, Paterson Zochonis, Peachey Property, and Suter Electrical.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims: British Home Stores, Continental Union Trust, Duport, Greenbank Ind Hldgs, Hawker Siddeley Group, Hoveringham, Jessel, Toynbee and Company, London and Nthrn Group, London Sumatra Plantations, Sykes (Henry), Smith St Aubyn, Telephone Rentals, and Trust Union. Finals: Eleco Hldgs, Kalamazoo Business Systems, Pressac Hldgs, MTD (Mangula), and Tysack (W) Sons and Turner.

THURSDAY.—Interims: BSG Intl, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Gill and Duffus, Hay (Norman), Lilley (FJC) London and Prov Poster Group, Miller (Stanley), Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Sphere Investment Trust, and Wilkins and Mitchell. Finals: Burgess Products Co (Hldgs), Free State Geduld Mines, Free State Saaiplaas Gold, McKechnie Bros, President Brand Gold, President Steyn Gold, Saga Holidays, Smart (J) and Co (Contractors), Spencer Gears (Hldgs), Welkom Gold, and Western Hldgs.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Ayrshire metal Products, Berec Group, Bradford (Robt), Clayton Son and Co (Hldgs), General Scottish Trust, Minster Assets, Pawson (WL) and Son, Spirax Sarco, and Upton (E) and Sons. Finals: Kynoch (G and G) and Peters Stores.

Michael Clark

Selected property groups find favou

In favour among a this week are insurance b investment trusts, and property groups. But h contractors and motor d tors are definitely out, while some differenc opinion are emerging on companies particularly in by the recession might r

One of the heavy studies out this week is ta Costa's quarterly rev the property sector. Mr Ireland favours Hasleme Great Portland for devel potential within centra don.

Among the smaller d ers, he likes the lo London & Provincial Sh Property Security Inve Trust. British Land i favoured, and for o interests, Country & New Brixton Estate and H son are also on the mended list.

Mr Ireland expects growth from Laing Pro but Quilter Hilton G believe it is a buy after than-expected interim and is going for pre-tax this year of £6.75m, £6.46m.

Meanwhile, Rowe & is recommending Metropolitan, and, for t terii, Regional Properti

Mr Dennis Wade of Pitman likes the look o since brokers Willis Fab Stewart Wrightson. H the latter is worth hang to for its yield in spite

Brokers' vie

appointing interim figur Willis Faber for its Laurie Milbank also like Faber, and recommends but Sheppards and Ch Minet is overvalued.

Investment trusts favourable mention fro Henderson Crosthwait Heseltine Moss. He Crosthwaite's selection top 25 trusts shows the fortably beating the ma the last year, with trus ing large chunks of oil in the forefront. Vik sources heads the list comes are expected to again this winter, so th sage from Henderson hang on. Heseltine Mo pick out Viking Resour Atlantic Assets.

These is general agr that Carrington Viyel suffered most in the te dustry, but some dispu what happens next.

For Rowe & Pitman, ton is a strictly spe stock right now, but Gr are bader and say it m be worth holding, o assumption that the pou interest rates will Greenwell's Mr Peter is recommending Costs for its yield, and t Courtaulds is worth ha the pound does slip back

Elsewhere in the Fothergill & Harvey g nod from Henry Cooke den; and William Bair firm hold for Campbel after increased interim in spite of tough condit

Capel-Cure Myers' mend Harris Queensway, a disastrous first half, reckons it is already a re stock.

James Capel says Bo American side is going t it now, and recommen shares for the long-term. Govett warns of difficult ahead for Trusthouse For Simon Woods says the are overvalued just no worth buying in perha months for longer-ter covery.

Catherine

Yule Catto's offer for Revertex is extended

Yule Catto's £5m takeover offer for Revertex Chemicals has been extended, with the agreement of the Takeover Panel, by a week until Friday, October 24.

Although acceptances have been received for 89 per cent of the shares, the offer depends on an undertaking from the German group, Hoechst, that it will not exercise its right to acquire Revertex's 50 per cent holding in Harlow Chemical.

Wage deal brings false dawn to the engineering sector

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of last week's stock market was the way dealers wafted up engineering shares purely on the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions settling for an 8.2 per cent wage deal, or more precisely, for an 8.2 per cent rise in national minimum rates.

For most observers agree that whatever its message for the fight against inflation in general, it means little to the engineering industry in particular.

Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was not exaggerating when he spoke of the unions' recognition of the "parlous" state of the industry. He was simply taking up the case put by the Engineering Employers Federation and its director-general, Mr Anthony Frodsham. The Federation told the union from the outset that engineering was in serious difficulties. Indeed it opened negotiations itself rather than wait for unions to lodge their own claims.

The pounding the industry has taken is increasingly well documented. It is a story of falling output, vanishing margins, thousands of redundancies, weakened balance sheets and a strong pound making exports unprofitable.

The bad news was started in the stock market as long ago as last April by textile machinery and engineering group, Stone-Platt. After reporting a huge about turn from profits to losses for 1979 the group ran into default on some of its borrowings. It was forced to rearrange most of its bank loans. In August came news of pretax losses of £2.48m for the first half of this year.

Babcock International saw pretax profits plunge from £15.5m to £6.1m in the first half year and Sir John King, chairman, said it was the inevitable consequence of the worst recession to hit most industrialized countries since the war. Babcock was particularly badly hit in the United States. Interest charges trebled.

Investment

All this became known last month. Sir John then said that short-term prospects of an upturn in demand for engineering products and capital goods were not good. In North America recovery might have to wait until mid 1981. The interim dividend was maintained but now the final is awaited.

Delta Metal, with a big stake in building did well to stop its first half pretax profits from falling by more than £600,000 to £13.5m. However this gentle decline concealed good first quarter trading and a second quarter collapse. Moreover the underlying fall was much steeper because the first six months of 1979 suffered from £2m of strikes. Even so, Lord Caldecote, chairman, thought (on September 18) that he could detect signs of an end to destocking.

Tube Investments in the first half year did more than win the Tour de France with its Raleigh bikes.

The group finished its first six months with pre-tax profits down by £6m to £24m though it held the interim dividend. But in the light of GKN will it keep the final? Last month Guest Keen & Nettlefolds hacked its interim by 31 per cent amid a lot of publicity about 10,000 jobs lost this year. The group, Britain's largest engineering concern, made no money in the first half of 1980 thanks to the steel strike and motor industry recession. Interim profits plunged from £53.5m to £22.4m.

Many plants are working at less than half capacity and redundancies and closures will cost the group £29m. However GKN hopes to do well from the Mini Metro and Ford Escort but ominously the year's dividend "will depend upon the board's assessment when it comes to consider the results for the year and prospects in March 1981".

The engineering recession has so far shaken loose between 10 per cent and 15 per cent of the industry's workforce. More redundancies are on the way. The cost of these will be set against the current year's profits, leaving those for 1981-82 to shoot ahead by at least the same amount.

Real investment in British engineering has risen in four years from £953m in 1976 to £1.4bn last year, spent largely, it is thought, on cost cutting rather than capacity increasing. But manufacturer-customers in Britain may well continue reducing investment through next year and investment in process plant (excluding oil and gas) is also expected to drop.

Sterling may or may not weaken next year. Either way engineers will be exporting into recession.

The snag with the 8.2 per cent deal is that it changes very little.

Peter Wainwright

Ellis & Everard facing cutback

Ellis & Everard, the chemical merchanting group, is closing its specialist swimming pool service division, Capital Leisure, because of poor trading results following a bad summer.

The operation, which has five branches, will close at the end of this year after failing to meet forecast expectations. About 27 staff will be affected but the group said efforts are being made to find buyers for Capital's assets and goodwill.

The division, which was formed in 1979, was producing turnover of £664,000 or about two per cent of group sales, but swimming pool operations at Exeter and Newquay will be unaffected by the decision. Water treatment chemicals will continue to be stocked and distributed by the merchanting division's 18 branch network.

Mr Simon Everard, chairman, said earlier this month at the annual meeting that the division's activities were under review.

Briefly

Throgmorton Secured Growth Tst: Pretax profit for year to July 31. £439,000 (£333,000). Eps 3.065p (2.296p). Nav, taking prior charges at market value, 187.99p (177.46p). Dividend total, 3.67p gross (3.21p). Ebief: S. Prais, chairman, told annual meeting that order book is at a low level. In current circumstances, short-term accounting is liable to give a misleading view of what the longer-term picture may be but indications are that profits are still being made, albeit at a much lower level than is desirable.

Scottish, Heritable Trust: Turnover for half year, June 30 £10.21m (£9.68m). Pre-tax profit £370,000 (551,000). Eps 2.47p (3.84p). Interim 1.42p gross (same). Board does not expect group to achieve last year's record profits in the current year, but expect year-end results to be satisfactory.

Vitatron: Sales for six months to June 30 27,885 Dutch Florins (28,307). Pretax profit DF144 (4,131). Profits for 1980 will be substantially lower than previous year. Board proposes either a cash dividend of DF10.225 per ordinary share or a dividend in the form of additional shares.

Bank Bas Rates

ABN Bank	1
Barclays	1
BCCI	1
Consolidated Crdts	1
C. Hoare & Co	*1
Lloyds Bank	1
Midland Bank	1
Nat Westminster	1
Rossminster	1
TSB	1
Williams and Glyn's	1

* 7 day deposit on sums £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 14¾%.

Business appointments

Glaxo Holdings names new financial director

Mr Guy Neely has been named financial director of Glaxo Holdings from November 1. He replaces Mr Paul Girolami who will become the company's chief executive in succession to Sir Austin Bide, who relinquishes his position following his 65th birthday. Sir Austin will remain chairman of the board of Glaxo Holdings.

Mr E. T. B. Shilling has been appointed to the new post of chief engineer, Reed Paper & Board (UK).

Mr Robert Upsdell has been made managing director of Hawley Leisure from November 1.

Mr I. N. McCallum has become technical director of Hugh Smith, a member of the Low & Bonar Group.

Mr A. Von Vollmar is to join the board of the Catholic Building Society at the end of this year following the retirement of Mr Gerard W. Burden.

Mr Jack Rockman has been made sales director of Rapport Park Lane.

Mr J. Allan Smith has been appointed technical director of Herman Ditves.

Mr Norman Harlow has been named chairman of Walton & Co (Wolverhampton) and Mr Eric Meldrum has been appointed chairman of Wilfred Robbins. Both companies are subsidiaries of Barton & Sons.

Mr Francis Thyne is now sales director of William Thyne and has been replaced as production director by Mr Neill Forrest. Mr Thyne succeeds Mr Robert Biggs who is taking up the appointment of sales and marketing director at Marden Son & Hall.

Mr Alfred Cherry has been appointed executive director—works, by Dowty Rotol.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 121

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P
2,370	Airsprung Group	41	−5	6.7	16.3	
575	Armitage & Rhodes	23	+1	1.4	6.1	
10,509	Bardon Hill	172	+1	9.7	5.6	
740	County Cars Pref	74	—	15.3	20.7	
7,308	Deborah Ord	95	+2	5.5	5.8	
4,424	Frank Horsell	118	−2	7.9	6.7	
9,390	Frederick Parker	65	−1	11.0	16.9	
1,703	George Blair	80	−1	3.1	3.9	
2,125	Jackson Group	85	+4	6.0	7.1	
16,338	James Burrough	122	—	7.9	6.5	*1
3,162	Robert Jenkins	310	—	31.3	10.1	
3,338	Torday Limited	217	—	15.4	7.0	
2,457	Twinlock Ord	11½	+½	—	—	
2,239	Twinlock 15% ULS	82	+2	15.0	18.3	
6,256	Unilock Holdings	41	−3	3.0	7.3	
12,507	Walter Alexander	99	−1	5.7	5.8	
5,601	W. S. Yeates	240	—	12.1	5.0	

* Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAP15.

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هكذا من الاصل

MARKET REPORTS

Gulf war dominates tanker trade

The Iran-Iraq conflict has ntinued to dominate the ker market, extending the m period of uncertainty and *r rates to which owners*, parlularly of vlccs, must be coming accustomed. And with umber of ships still trapped the Shatt al-Arab waterway re is now concern for seaers' safety.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr rt Waldheim, besought both ntries to implement a local sefire to allow the ships to ve. Early last week, Iran ured the UN that there was intention of harming interional shipping in the Gulf, a few days later President sain wrote to Dr Waldheim ning down his plea for the icuation of the trapped ships.

He said that vessels trapped the Shatt al-Arab must fly Iraqi flag since the waterway belongs to his country. anwhile Iranian warships tioned in the Strait of rmuz are questioning mermt vessels by radio asking ir destinations and warning m to avoid Iranian waters.

The United Kingdom has sent frigate Alacrity to the area immediately south of the strait —she will join the guided missile destroyer Coventry now patrolling the Gulf of Oman. *The two ships will stand by to* help merchant vessels in the area, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said.

Freight

There are now 30 tankers aggregating over 7.1 million dwt in the Gulf and owners of 17 of these have placed them on spot availability in the hope of getting the ships away soon. *Most of the vessels are thought* to be waiting off Muscat, away from the hostilities, to avoid war risk premiums.

Rates picked up slightly at the beginning of the week to *around Worldscale 30—a typical* fixture was the 220,000 dwt Silenia fixed at Worldscale 29.75 for 10 knots with premiums for higher speed. A two-point bonus was agreed for *a Far East charterer's option to* be followed by up to 90 days storage at $13,000 per day with a possible further 30 days at $15,000.

Nearly all fixtures are now being concluded with similar storage options and if these are taken, London brokers are warning of the considerable effect on the availability of tonnage in the Gulf for the balance of the year and early 1981.

Rates are unlikely to improve in the near future and could conceivably slacken further, some experts feel. There were reports on Friday that the 210,000 dwt Spyros A. Lemos had been fixed at Worldscale 18.5 for a speed of 10 knots from the Gulf to the United Kingdom/continent.

Chartering in the dry cargo market started lazily last week, partly because of Columbus Day in the United States. But activity picked up in the grain markets on Wednesday with charterers seeking tonnage for late October/early November for the trip from the United States Gulf to north continent. Demand centred on the Panamax sizes which are also heavily involved in the coal trades.

Paul Bartlett

Issues debt meets investor resistance

International offerings of fixed-rate dollar bonds and notes are continuing to meet with resistance from investors because of political and interest rate uncertainties, *writes AP Dow-Jones.*

So far this month, $670m worth of straight debt has been scheduled or floated. Based on premarket indications or aftermarket quotes, the average *decline from issue price was* close to 2.5 points on Friday, suggesting the underwriters were once again taking a beating.

In contrast, seasoned issues *finished the week with relatively small losses of around a* quarter point or so.

"A buyers strike is an apt description for what we are seeing now", an investment banker lamented. Scheduled this week was a $40m offering of trailer train finance NV bonds, a company that rents railroad equipment, which are collateralized by equipment trust certificates and also guaranteed by the parent company, Trailer Train Company, of Chicago.

While ETCs have been used for more than 100 years by United States railroads to obtain financing, the concept is not well known in Europe. However, Mr C. D. Buford, Trailer Train's president, said in London that use of ETCs has helped his company to borrow about $1bn this year and last year, taken together.

*The $40m Eurobond offer*ing consists of 12-year bonds bearing 13.25 per cent Standard and Poor's has provisionally rated the issue "a" plus. Managed by manufacturers *Hanover Ltd, the issue* is scheduled to be priced according to market conditions on October 22.

Euromarkets

"We are not looking to *squeeze the market with tight* terms because we hope to be able to do at least one Eurobond issue a year", Mr Buford said.

Among offerings reaching the aftermarket this week was a $200m seven-year Citicorp overseas finance Corporation issue, bearing 12 per cent and priced 99.5, and a $100m seven-year General Motors overseas finance NV, bearing 11.75 per cent and priced at 99.88.

The Citicorp issue declined 2.75 points from issue price, which raised the yield to the investor on Friday to 12.73 per cent from 12.11 per cent. The General Motors offering dropped 3.13 to 96.75, which raised the yield to 12.41 per cent from 11.78 per cent.

Both offerings were brought to market by Morgan Stanley International on what were considered very tight terms.

Grain harvests as the first link in the world food chain

Commodities

Because of its obvious importance I return this week to the tangled matter of the world's food. At first sight the news looks fairly good, or at least better than two months ago. The International Wheat Council has revised its estimate of the world crop for 1980 upwards by some 10m tonnes to 450m. The prospects for rice in South East Asia and the Far East are said to be good. Price increases, although they could be $20 a tonne for wheat, could be less than feared.

For those in poor countries, particularly Africa where a smaller harvest is again predicted, and in countries such as the Soviet Union where wheat is an important part of animal feed these are indeed glad tidings. A return of wheat and rice production to previous record levels means that rising consumption can be met without a possibly dangerous further reduction of stocks.

But other crops are not faring so well. The United States Department of Agriculture has warned that America's maize (corn) crop could be only 6.524m bushels in the current crop year, clearly below the 7.64m bushels harvested last year.

Total output of feed grains is put at 194m tonnes in 1980-81, about 40m tonnes less than in 1979-80. The importance of maize for animal feed—mainly pigs and cattle—can be gauged from the estimated 4.325m bushels which beasts consumed in America during the last crop year.

As with other grains, America is the world's largest exporter of maize. Last year it sold abroad 71m tonnes of feed grains. If these exports are maintained this year, and if domestic demand falls by 10 per cent, American feed grain stocks at the end of the 1980-81 season would be almost halved to 28.5m tonnes. This in a year when USDA reckons world coarse grain production will decline from 728m tonnes to 721m tonnes.

One significant change in the pattern of feed grain demand *this year is a probable improve*ment in the Soviet crop. Coarse grain production in the USSR could be 100 million tonnes, some 20 million tonnes more than in 1979-80. Last year, *which saw generally bad har*vests in the USSR, the country bought an estimated 234 million bushels of maize from its great political rival, an amount which while far less than 1978-79's 455 *million bushels, is more than* Drexel, Burnham, Lambert's forecast of 195 million bushels in 1980-81.

The connexion between this welter of statistics on wheat and coarse grains is more immediate than casual observation suggests. As the IWC points out, fluctuations in wheat consumption in the USSR have chiefly determined the pattern *of world wheat consumption in* the 1970s. More specifically, the use of wheat for animal feed grew relative to coarse grains and alternatives such as soyabean, because the latter's output did not expand fast enough to accommodate the Soviet people's demand for meat.

Thus in four out of the five years 1970-71 to 1974-75 the USSR was a net exporter of *wheat. But in the following five* years it was continuously an importer. Whereas the quantity of wheat for human consumption remained static at around 35m tonnes a year, animal feed *consumption rose during* the decade from 36m tonnes to an estimated 54m tonnes last year. In 1979-80 wheat may have constituted 40 per cent of grain feed. Total Soviet wheat pro*duction last year was about* 90m tonnes, and is forecast this year to be 103m tonnes.

This trend towards feeding a higher proportion of wheat production to animals is not confined to the USSR, although it is most pronounced there. The USDA calculates that world feed use of wheat in 1979-80 was 87m tonnes, the highest yet, equivalent to around 20 per cent of world wheat output.

At that level, it is back to the proportions prevailing in the early 1970s, before the mid-decade "world food crisis". Developed countries, including the USSR, with their insatiable demand for meat were almost wholly responsible.

The problem is as follows. In theory part of the wheat employed as feed could in an emergency be diverted to human use. But in practice very little of the 80 million to 90 million tonnes of wheat going to animals could be so *transferred. Much is low* quality or unmarketable. Formidable transport difficulties stand in the way. The larger part of wheat intended for human consumption is eaten *relatively close to its point of* origin.

Of the 450 million tonnes forecast production this year, only some 87 million tonnes of wheat and flour, or 19.3 per *cent will be traded. The USSR* could buy 12.5 million tonnes, a slight increase over previous estimates, while China will require about 11.5 million tonnes.

The emerging picture, there*fore, is of food output this year* being slightly better than had been thought, but still offering little margin of error, while the superior purchasing power of the developed world's meat *eaters continues to whittle down* the proportion of wheat available for human consumption. Every drop of rain which damages the Soviet soyabean crop raises the spectre of higher *wheat imports.*

And yet a caveat must be entered. The season is far from over, and purely mathematical trends of these figures take no account of economic factors. *The end of last week saw bad* news from Australia, where a prolonged drought could result in the wheat crop falling from 16.2m tonnes last year to just 9m tonnes. Australia is a major *exporter to Asia, and a poor* crop holds out the prospect of wheat prices rising faster early next year.

Against this, the rice crop is very *big* at 392m tonnes and could help reverse the trend of recent years to substitution by wheat. At the same time, the recession in industrial countries might slow down the rate of increase in meat consumption. In so far as some wheat could be released for human *rather* than animal consumption, prices would benefit.

Prices will also be cushioned by a slight rise in carry-over stocks.

World stocks this year are estimated at 95m tonnes.

Michael Prest

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
8 Wilson 7½ Deb 90-95	87½	87½
Dy Hldgs 9½ Ln 92-97	68	68
Brew 6½ Deb '87-92	57	57
7½ Ln '93-98	51½	50½
9½ 7½ Deb '90-95	65½	65½
Food 3½ Ln '87-92	31½	31½
Elec 6 '78-83	89½	89½
6½ Deb '86-91	43½	43½
7½ Deb '90-95	54	54
6 '98-2003	39	39
7½ Ln '87-92	44½	44½
8½ Ln '98-2003	45½	45
Int 5½ Deb '81-86	85	85
9 Tonnage 1988	90½	90½
of Ireland 7 Ln 87	87	87½
Bank 8½ '88-93	57	56½
Inv Tr 5½ '86-91	53½	53½
Ldg 3½ Ln '87-92	44	44
7½ '92-97	41½	40½
8½ Deb '87-92	70	68½
Hams 5½ Ln '78-83	78½	78½
8½ Ln '84-94	67½	67
10½ Deb '94-99	79½	79½
Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	60½	60
Circle 7 Deb '88-93	67½	64½
6 '93-97	71½	71½
6 Ln '78-83	83½	83½
7 '88-93	58	54
8 Deb '83-95	67½	67½
Am Tob 7 Ln '88-93	85½	85½
Stores 7 '90-95	90	90
Ae Bond 4½ Ln '03-08	39½	39½
Nat Oil 6½ Ln '78-91	91	90½
8½ Ln '81-86	84½	84½
3½ Ln '84-86	78½	78½
Co 9½ Ln '90-95	89½	87½
Nury Schweppes 8½ '94-2004	64½	64
Patons 4½ Ln '94-99	38	38
7½ Ln '90-95	88½	88½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln 2004-09	49½	49½
Do 5.2nd Deb '90-95	67½	66
Courtaulds 4½ '84-86	80½	80½
Do 7½ '82-87	71½	71½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	65½	65½
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb '87-92	60½	60½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	59½	58
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	58	58
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	62	60½
Dunlop 6½ Deb '85-90	66	66½
EMI Ln '87-92	63½	63½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	81½	82
Fisons 6 Deb '77-90	101	101
Glaxo 6 Deb '84-89	68½	68½
GEC 7½ '87-92	62½	61½
Do 7½ '88-93	63½	63
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	63	63
Guest 7½ '85-95	80½	80½
Glaxo 10½ Ln '94-99	77	77
Grand Met 10½ '91-96	75½	74½
GUS 5½ Ln '92-97	37	37
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	72	70
Do 8½ Ln '94-99	65	65
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	67	67½
ICI 5½ Deb '85-90	63½	63½
Do 10½ Deb '85-94	64½	64½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	55	53½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	69½	70½
Unilever 5½ Deb '85-88	67	67
Watney 7½ Ln '84-89	67½	67½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	65	64½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '88-93	64	64
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	55½	55½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	55½	55½
CONVERTIBLES		
Abbwat 10½ '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	355	355
BLMC 7½ '82-87	34½	34
BPB 7½ '89-94	248	248
Beecham 5 '84-94	220	220
Brit Petrol 6 '76-90	89½	89½
Guest Keen 6½ 1985	73	73½
Imperial Gp 8 '88-90	68½	68½
Ind & Gen 7½ '94-99	131	131
MFC 5 '89-94	145	145
Midland Bank 7½ '83-98	74½	74
Do 7½ '86-91	76½	74
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	105	105
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	95	94
*Ex dividend		

	Latest price	Prev price
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	63½	63½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '85-98	69	69
Salisbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	80	79½
Scot Newcastle 5½ Deb	83	83½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	67½	67
Slough Est 7½ Deb '88-93	71	71½
South W. S. 7½ Ln	66	66
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	85	83½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	68½	68½
FIXED INTEREST—FOUR (rates)		
Thos & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	68	67½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '84-90	71½	71½
Do 7½ '87-92	63	63
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	67	70½
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	37	37
Do 7½ '85-90	70	70
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '89-93	65	65
Turner & Newall 6 Ln '87-92	67½	67½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	68½	68½
Do 10½ Deb '85-94	66½	66½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	53	53½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	69½	70½
Unilever 5½ Deb '85-88	67	67
Watney 7½ Ln '84-89	67½	67½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	65	64½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '88-93	64	64
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	55½	55½
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Ind & Gen 7½ '94-99	131	131
MFC 5 '89-94	145	145
Midland Bank 7½ '83-98	74½	74
Do 7½ '86-91	76½	74
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	105	105
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	95	94
*Ex dividend		

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	Yld
Sears 9 82	95	12.01
Australia 8 82	95½	11.65
EEC 7½ 82	93½	11.80
Sweden 7½ 82	93½	11.98
BFCE 7½ 83	92½	11.77
Norway 6½ 83	92	11.76
ICI 11 85	97½	11.48
New Zealand 8½ 85	92½	11.29
Canadair 8½ 85	92	11.15
EIB 8 86	88	12.1
Sweden 7½ 86	93½	12.07
GMAC 11 86	96½	12.09
Elf Aquitaine 9½ 86	85½	12.51
Roylease 11½ 85	96½	12.25
IBM 10½ 88	98½	12.65
EDC 9½ 86	89½	12.37
Australia 9½ 86	86½	11.87
Midland 9½ 86	89½	11.47
ICI 8½ 87	82½	12.10
Eksportfinans 11½ 87	95½	12.21
World Bank 10½ 87	95½	11.27
Repsted 11½ 88	89½	13.30
EDF 10½ 88	89½	12.11
Shell 8½ 90	73½	12.20
Anheuser Busch 11½ 90	92½	12.65
Unilever 9½ 90	86½	12.20
Utd Biscuits 11 90	88½	13.19
Norsk Hydro 9 91	81½	12.17
Hydro Quebec 12½ 92	90½	13.04
Australia 8½ 92	77	11.85
Barclays 8½ 92	78½	11.93
Hudson Bay 10 94	83½	12.57
Dow Chemical 9½ 94	82½	12.13
EEC 11 94	95½	12.15
ECSC 9½ 95	79½	12.26
Apache 8½ 95	69½	14.18
Beatrice 8½ 95	80	10.16

	Price	Yld
Eastman Kodak 4½ 88	85½	11.51
Enserch 9½ 94	153	9.25
Ford 5 88	62½	41.29
Galveston-Houston 8½ 94	150½	5.41
INA 5 87	57½	9.87
Lear Petroleum 8 92	127	-1.06
J. P. Morgan 5½ 87	86½	-0.01
Revlon 4½ 87	70	9.70
Sperry Rand 4½ 88	98½	9.42
Warner Lambert 4½ 87	60½	70.76
Xerox 5 88	72	60.57
DMK ISSUES	Price	Yld
Renault 7½ 86	95½	8.88
OKB 9 87	101½	8.60
World Bank 7½ 88	95½	8.05
Kobe 8 90	98½	8.32
Austria 8½ 92	97½	8.82
FLOATING RATE		
American Express 82	100½	16.56
BNP 85	99½	9.75
Bank of Tokyo 83	100½	11.30
IBJ 85	99½	10.73
Offshore Mining 86	99½	9.83
Midland 87	99½	11.89
Credit National 88	97½	9.76
GZB 89	99½	9.77
Barclays 90	99½	9.81
BNP 91	97½	12.26
Midland 93	98½	11.08
Chase Manhattan 93	98½	11.18
Nat West 94	98½	11.37
SNCF 97	99½	10.56

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 481.1 +14.8 (3.2%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Offshore and International Funds

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Communities

Irish prosecution of Spanish fishing trawler is upheld

Attorney General versus Burgoa
Case No 812/79

Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty on a reference by the Circuit Court of County Cork before the President, Judge H. Kutscher and Judges P. Pescatore, T. Koopmans, J. Mertens de Wilmars, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, A. Touffait and O. Due. Advocate General: F. Capotorti. Judgment given on October 14, 1980.

On October 30, 1979, Juan Burgoa, the master of the Spanish trawler Itxas Ondo appeared before the Circuit Court, Cork, charged with fishing illegally, and with having on board nets with undersized mesh within the exclusive Irish fisheries limits on July 10, 1978, *when the Itxas Ondo* was 180 miles inside the exclusive fishery limits of the Irish state.

The applicable Irish legislation is Section 222(A) of the Fisheries (Consolidation) Act, 1959, as inserted by Section 7 of the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1978.

The 1978 Act makes the offence subject to a fine not exceeding £100,000, together with forfeiture *of any fish and fishing gear found* on the boat.

Under Section 6 of the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1959, as amended, the Irish Government, by order of December 22, 1976, which took effect on January 1, 1977, extended the exclusive fishery limits of the Irish state to 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the base-line.

During the hearing by the Circuit Court the accused submitted, *inter alia*, that the London Fisheries Convention of March 9, 1964, created for him antecedent rights which are maintained by Community law, in particular by Article 234 of the EEC Treaty. The Attorney General, for his part, disputed that claim and stated in particular that Article 10 of the *London Convention* conferred on the Irish state power to adopt the legislative provisions referred to.

The Circuit Court stayed the *proceedings* and referred the following questions to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling:

1. Does Article 234 of the Treaty of Rome create rights and obligations: (a) for the institutions of the European Communities? (b) for the member states of the Communities?

2. Does Article 234, or any other rule of Community law, maintain or uphold rights of the beneficiaries of treaties to which Article 234 applies, which national courts of the member states must *uphold*?

3. Is the 1964 London Fisheries Convention a treaty of the kind to which Article 234, as adapted in relation to Ireland, the United *Kingdom*, and *Denmark* by Article 5 of the Act of Accession, applies?

4. Would a conviction of the defendant under Section 222(a)(1) of the Fishery (Consolidation) Act, 1959, be contrary to EEC law?"

The London Fisheries Convention 1964 in force between Spain and the nine EEC states defines the common features of a fishery system up to 12 miles from the base-line.

In its judgment, the Court stated that the purpose of Article 234, as it has already held in case 10/61, EEC Commission V. Italy, is to lay down, in accordance with the principles of international law, that the application of the treaty does not affect the duty of the member state concerned to respect the rights of non-member countries under a prior agreement and to perform its obligations thereunder.

Since *the purpose of the* first paragraph of Article 234 is to remove any obstacle to the performance of agreements previously concluded with non-member countries which the accession of a member state to the Community may present, it cannot have the effect of altering the nature of the rights which may flow from such agreements. From that it follows that that provision does not have the effect of conferring upon individuals who rely upon an agreement concluded prior to the entry into force of the treaty or, *as the case may be*, the accession of the member state concerned, rights which the national courts of the member states must uphold. Nor does it *adversely affect the rights* which individuals may derive from such an agreement.

The Court of Justice gave the following answers:

1. *Article 234 must be interpreted* as meaning that the application of the treaty does not affect either the duty to observe the rights of non-member countries under an agreement concluded with a member state prior to the entry into force of the treaty or the accession of a member state, or the observance by that member state of its obligations under the agreement and that, consequently, the institutions of the Community are bound not to impede the performance of those obligations by the member state concerned.

2. Article 234 does not have the effect either of conferring upon individuals who rely upon one of the agreements to which the answer to the first question refers rights which the national courts of the member states must protect, or of adversely affecting the rights which individuals may derive from such an agreement.

3. The first paragraph of Article 234 of the treaty *applies* to the rights and obligations created between Ireland and Spain by the 1964 London Fisheries Convention.

4. The fishery zones of the member states which extend to 200 nautical miles off the North Sea and Atlantic coasts are the subject of Community fishery rules. At the time of the events in this case, July 10, 1978, the rights of Spanish *fishing vessels to fish in the 200-mile zone off the West Coast of* Ireland were governed by Council Regulation No 1376/78 of June 21, 1978, extending certain interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to Spanish vessels to July 31, 1978. It provided that *fishing* shall be subject to the grant of a licence, issued by the Commission on behalf of the Community, and to compliance with other conservation and supervisory measures such as the prohibition on using certain kinds of net for fishing for hake and the restriction of by-catches.

From all of those provisions it appears that, at the time in question, the prohibition preventing Spanish vessels from fishing without authorization in the Irish fishery limits bordering the West coast of that country stemmed from Community legislation, in particular, Regulation No 1376/78. Since that regulation did not provide for any penalties for contravening that prohibition the Irish authorities were bound to take all appropriate measures to ensure its implementation and this they did by inserting Section 222(A) in the Fisheries Consolidation Act.

The interim regime which the Community set up under its own rules falls within the framework of the relations established between the Community and Spain in order to resolve the problems inherent in conservation measures and the extension of exclusive fishery limits, and in order to ensure reciprocal access by fishermen to the waters subject to such measures. Those relations were superimposed on the regime which previously applied in those zones in order to take account of the general development of international law in the field of fishing on the high seas.

Legislation of a member state which prescribes penalties for a contravention of the prohibition against fishing without authorization in its fishery limits, which is imposed on Spanish-registered fishing vessels by Council Regulation No 1376/78, is not incompatible with Community law.

Vets fear wrong choice on 'mad itch' vaccine policy

Farming and food

By Our Veterinary Correspondent

Veterinary surgeons are worried that the Government is about *to make a serious policy error* in the control of an important livestock disease. The condition is Aujeszky's disease, which affects many animals but is most serious in pigs. It can cause abortions and also lead to death, especially in young animals.

The disease, sometimes known as "mad itch" is seldom found in Britain. However, it is feared that without the introduction of controls there could be a rapid spread of the disease similar to that in the Netherlands in the mid-1970s.

It was suggested in this column in April, 1978, that the time *had* come to attempt to eradicate Aujeszky's disease from the British pig industry while the disease was still at a low level. By 1979 nearly all the big organizations concerned with pig production, including the National Farmers' Union, National Pig Breeders' Association and the British Veterinary Association, were urging the Government *to act. In June the* Government announced that funds could not be made available for an eradication policy, even though the sum involved was only about £4m. Instead the Government said that it might assist with an attempt later if the industry raised most of the money.

The union wants to discover whether pig farmers would agree to a compulsory levy throughout the industry. The most convenient levy would be a tax on slaughtered pigs, as already operated for other purposes by the Meat and Livestock Commission.

However, the commission has no authority to raise a levy for disease-control purposes. Fresh parliamentary approval would be needed to allow the Government to impose an additional levy. Statutory approval could take more than a year.

The Government prefers vaccination to eradication. The impression was given earlier that the Government favoured a dead vaccine, but there are now signs that a live vaccine might be chosen. The merits of the live vaccine, notably cheapness and effectiveness, are being increasingly extolled. The organizations that have been pressing for eradication are now worried that there will be a move towards widespread vaccination.

Once vaccination becomes widespread, antibodies produced by vaccination cannot be distinguished from antibodies produced by the disease, which are used for diagnosis. It is more difficult therefore to know where the disease is. It is also virtually certain that the commission would not allow vaccinated pigs into its performance testing stations. For that reason, and because the owners of the top breeding herds often wish to show that they are free from Aujeszky's disease, the *cream of the industry would try* to stay unvaccinated.

Possible vaccines are now coming before the official committee that has the power to license *them. The decision on whether to* permit vaccination in Britain is fast approaching. All the organizations mentioned earlier have this month urged the Government to *think again. If it insists on permitting* vaccination, as it has said, then surely it must be under strict limitations, a concept accepted by our main competitor, *Denmark*.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Oct 20, 1955

Schweitzer renowned

In decorating Dr Albert Schweitzer yesterday with the insignia of the Order of Merit the Queen did what she alone is qualified to do: she associated the whole of the peoples of the British Commonwealth with the world's judgment that this is one of the great men of the age. Dr Schweitzer might claim more than one of the distinctions that the order exists to register: in theology and medicine, in music and philosophy; but without doubt he is honoured especially for his lifelong dedication to the relief of suffering. Therein he has only one peer among the past companions of the order, Florence Nightingale; and each is unique in its records, she as the only woman, he as the first civilian who has not been a subject of the British Crown. This is surprising since the Order of Merit, at least in its prehistory, has marked international associations.

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Commercial property

Big scheme for centre of Bristol

Among the larger town centre redevelopment schemes now coming on line is one in Huntingdon, where Arrowcroft and Royal Insurance will carry out the second phase of the main scheme.

The first phase, containing 71,000 sq ft, was completed three years ago and was recently bought by Royal. The current scheme will provide an additional 36,000 sq ft of shopping, costing £2.5m. The design by Milner and Roberts, the architects, includes 12 further standard shops which will complete the mall formed by the first phase.

The existing car park will be extended over the shops at roof level, and the former High Street premises of W. H. Smith and Son, are being modernized to provide two further shops with separate offices above.

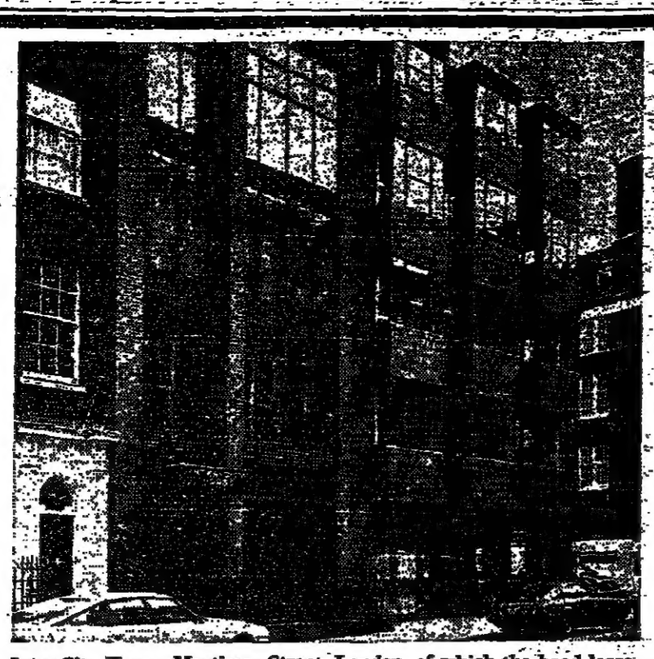
The main building contract has gone to the southern division of Henry Boot Construction, and work is expected to be completed next summer.

Another big scheme is being planned in Bristol, where M. P. Kent, the Bristol-based property development company, has exchanged contracts to buy the 130-bedroom Royal Hotel and surrounding land at College Green in Central Bristol from Norfolk Capital Hotels for £1m. The transaction is due to be completed at the end of next March.

Kent has also acquired an adjoining property for £225,000. The two properties will allow a comprehensive redevelopment.

Outline approval for the whole site allows for 100,000 sq ft of offices, parking for 210 cars, with renovation and extension of the hotel, or residential accommodation. Work on the scheme is expected to start in 12 months and be completed in 1983.

In the industrial sector, Trafalgar House (Industrial) Developments has bought the former Vanden Plas works in Church Lane, Kingsbury in London, from BL Cars for £1.45m.



Inter-City House, Mortimer Street, London, of which the head leasehold interest has been acquired by Independent Television News.

The site, which covers 4.65 acres, is to be redeveloped with factories and warehouses and will be known as the Kingsbury Trading Estate. The three-storey office block of 10,000 sq ft giving onto Church Lane, is to be retained for refurbishment and the developers will either sell the freehold or let the building.

The industrial development will be made up of 78,500 sq ft single storey units from 1,900 sq ft up to 20,000 sq ft and will be available for use next summer.

Fourteen of these units will be less than 2,500 sq ft, suitable for smaller businesses. Planning consent has been granted for the scheme and a building contract placed with Willett, a Trafalgar construction company.

The old factories have been demolished and work on the new building started last month. It is expected to be ready in about a year.

Also in the London area, Flaxyard has begun building a headquarters distribution depot and workshop for Securicor, at Ponton Road, Battersea, next to the Covent Garden flower market.

The development will total more than 140,000 sq ft and will comprise three independent buildings. The Securicor prelet ting is about 440,000 a year and the investment has been pre-sold to General Accident for about £6.6m.

The site was formerly owned by British Rail and was originally intended to provide a rail head to serve the Covent Garden markets.

Interesting possibilities for a large industrial scheme could be provided by the Renold Chain factory at Spon End, Coventry, which it has put up for sale after deciding to move production to another factory. Offers for the entire site of more than £1m are being asked.

The freehold complex contains a usable floor area of about 272,000 sq ft on a site of just under 14 acres which is entirely zoned for industrial use. The buildings are suitable either for renovation or redevelopment.

Independent Television News has acquired the head leasehold interest in 16 Mortimer Street, London W1, from Book Club Associates, a company jointly owned by Doubleday and W. H. Smith and Son.

The building was built in the early 1970s and is now owned by an institution. It provides 9,500 sq ft on basement, ground and four upper floors, fully air-conditioned.

The head leasehold interest is for a term of 25 years fro[m] with five-yearly rent r[eviews]. The rent is £75,000 a [year at] present. A price of £75,[000] asked for the interest a[nd certain] fixtures and fittings.

The Association of Sc[ientific,] Technical and Managerial [Staffs] (ASTMS) has acquired [the] former Daily Mirror bui[lding in] Camden Town as its ne[w] quarters.

The building, measuri[ng] 73,660 sq ft on ba[sement,] ground and three upper [floors] will replace ASTMS's [present] premises in Jamestown R[oad].

No purchase price has [been] disclosed, but ASTMS is [said] to be paying between £2[.5m and] £3m for the freehold.

Granada Properties is [fitting] their 70,000 sq ft air-con[ditioned] office scheme at 26 F[insbury] Square, EC2, on the mar[ket].

Renovation and re[decoration] work is not due for com[pletion] until autumn next year. [The six] month period is inter[ded to] give potential tenants a[n opportu]nity to order telepho[ne and] telex equipment.

The accommodation o[n] ground, ground and nin[e upper] floors will be fully a[ir-condi]tioned. There is no [set] asking rent yet. Ger[ald Ellig]

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

Public and Educational Appointments

(continued on p[illegible])

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

ichael Bentine, seen here as a yokel, introduces the second his six-part series Village Action today at 12.30 on ITV Vestward Friday at 10.36 pm)

Horizon tonight (BBC 2, 9.25) spotlights the Dead Sea. veriegnty of this super-salty stretch of brine is shared by rdan and Israel and both countries are now exploiting the tural resources of the place that is known to schoolchildren as e lowest place on earth. The Israelis were the first to develop e potential of the Sea and they began by collecting the algae at is native to the environment. From this algae they produce stein, colouring for food and the basic ingredients for a mber of products ranging from eye shadow to explosives. tash is also processed as fertilizer and exported to many untries. In addition Israel believes that the area could be nsformed into a gigantic solar pond which would cater for arly all the country's electricity needs. They have also built hriving tourist trade along the shores of this efficacious and people come to bathe in the water in the hope that it will re them of arthritis or skin disorders. But now the Jordanians catching-up in the race to exploit their common border d some Israelis are becoming wary. Others welcome the mpetition arguing that the Jordanians will be less likely to and destroy them if their own investments might suffer.

Whether you agree with South Africa's policies or not one to admit that its sanction-busting resourcefulness is second none. World in Action (ITV, 8.00) uncovers the trail of one h transgression which culminated in the South Africans taining one of the most sophisticated and deadly artillery tems in the world. Three reporters have been investigating story across eleven countries over a period of ten months and ight's programme is the result of a prodigious piece of ective work.

That dreadful day last August when 85 people were killed a bomb blast at Bologna railway station is brought to mind en Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10) investigates the resurgence of -Fascism in Europe. Not only do we learn more about t mindless massacre but also the latest facts about the recent agogue-bombing incident in Paris are revealed. John pleton has evidence of officials turning a blind-eye and asks question Why it is Happening?

A trip through the complex libel laws is promised in tonight's tion of Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.30) when Paul Vaughan estigates the effect that these laws have on the work of thors and journalists. Among those in the studio to help ravel the complexities is the well-known playwright, author, rnalist and QC, John Mortimer.

IAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO; BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: What the Management, Unions and Staff Associations can do for the individual. 9.30 Biology: the kidney. 9.52 Communicate 1 Inside Radio. 10.15 Music Time. 10.36 Trigonometry. 11.00 Merry-go-round. Up-to-the-moment topics. 11.25 You and Me (not Schools). 11.40 The risk of nuclear power. 12.05 pm Closedown.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Donny MacLeod continues his journey through Russia and visits Samarkand, the ancient city that Tamberlaine hoped to make the capital of the world. 1.45 Camberwick Green (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Geography: Lynemouth. 2.40 Advice on City and Guilds foundation courses. 3.00 Closedown.
3.15 Songs of Praise from Emsworth in Hampshire introduced by Bernard Jackson (r). 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Winsome Witch (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Kenneth Williams reads Norman Hunter's Count Bakwerds on the Carpet. 4.40 Jana of the Jungle. Cartoon adventures of a female Tarzan in a South American jungle. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter. Simon Groom revisits Bradgate Park in Leicestershire to meet the first baby deer to be born there. 5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph. Tony Hart introduces more tales of the mini-hero.
5.40 News, read by Angela Rippon.
5.55 Nationwide. News from the regions and the weekly feature that investigates bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
6.55 Angela Beverley is brought in to Female Surgical to help a fellow West Indian who claims she has had a miscarriage but refuses to have a necessary operation. 7.20 Star Trek. Captain Kirk is surprised to find a sudden change in his crew when he returns from a brief excursion.
8.10 Panorama: Bologna, the Inadmissible Evidence. John Stapleton reports on the story behind the massive bomb blast at Bologna station last August (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News with Richard Baker.
9.25 Film: The Cracker Factory (1979) starring Natalia Wood and Juliet Mills. Natalie Wood plays Cassie Barrett, a suburban Ohio housewife recovering from a nervous breakdown and a love affair with vodka.
11.00 Film 80 presented by Barry Norman. In addition to a visit to Pinewood for the shooting of Priest in Love starring Ian McKellen, Mr Norman reviews Steve McQueen's latest, The Hunter and the re-make of the 1949 classic Blue Lagoon.
11.30 The Fast at Work. The first of eight films examining the origins of industry presented by Anthony Burton.
11.55 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 7.45 pm-2.01 Pla Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.55 News and weather. Scotland: 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See—The Road. 11.40-11.25 Interval. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.00 midnight

BBC 2

10.00 am Good for Business: Taking the Biscuit. The third in a series of five programmes designed to help owners of small businesses. 10.25 Role of the Nurse. Advice for student nurses. This morning—In the Operating Theatre. 10.50 Interval.
11.00 Play School presented by Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris. Today's story is Eva Marder's The Hedgehog Mirror. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing. Closedown at 11.40.
2.15 pm Let's Go. Brian Rix presents the programme that gives advice to handicapped people on how to live a more complete life (r) Closedown at 2.30.
3.00 Make Your Own Furniture. Part three of a ten-part series for the handyman presented by David Day and Albert Jackson. This afternoon—Beds and Bunks. 3.30 Time Out of Mind. Science-fiction writers talk about their life and discuss their work. In the programme today is John Brunner (r). Closedown at 3.55.
4.15 Is Their Life After School? A series of four programmes introduced by Brian Redhead for the school leaver. In this the second of the series the subject is Talking About Work. Closedown at 4.40.
5.55 International Snooker. Six countries are competing in the State Express World Challenge Cup and this evening we can watch the Rest of the World play Canada (further coverage at 10.15 and 11.30).
6.40 Schools Prom. Ray Moore introduces the first in a new series of four programmes featuring the musical talents of some of our schools. Today we hear from Cheimer Valley High School and Stockport Schools Stagesound.
7.10 News with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 Living on the Land: Lambing Time at Hartsop Hall. A look at the life of John Allen and his sons who look after 1,300 ewes at Patterdale in the Lake District (r).
7.50 Wainwrights' Law. The rights and responsibilities of the citizen in a dramatised form starring Joan Greenwood.
8.15 Shirley Bassey. The Space Centre at Cape Kennedy is the background for this evening's offering. The Swingle Singers, Pete Conrad and comedians Lennie Bennett and Jerry Stevens are the guests.
9.00 Rhoda. Money is hard to come by so Rhoda and her sister Brenda enrol in an evening class to learn book-keeping to increase their earnings potential.
9.25 Horizon: The Dead Sea Lives. An investigation into how both Israel and Jordan are exploiting the natural resources of the lowest place on Earth (see Personal Choice).
10.15 International Snooker. David Vine introduces another session from the New London Theatre in the match between Canada and the Rest of the World.
10.45 Newsnight. The news behind today's headlines from around the world.
11.30 International Snooker. The final frame of today's match.
11.45 Heute Direkt. News live from Germany via the Eurovision link to help us understand the Germans and Germany more fully. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Understanding dimensions; 9.47 Life by the sea at Whitstable; 10.05 Watch Your Language!; 10.23 A look at loneliness; 10.40 A day trip to Boulogne; 11.05 Insight. For hearing-impaired children; 11.22 Picture Box. Film to stimulate creative work in eight- to twelve-year-olds; 11.39 Life of a middle-class 19th-century doctor and his family.
12.00 We'll tell you a story, with Christopher Lillicrap. Guest Tim Dry performs a mime about a birthday present. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Educational puppets for the very young. 12.30 Village Action. Michael Bentine in the second of his series of visits to villages to see what they have been doing to bring communities together. 1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Dorothy Sleighholme and her guest Evelyn Stevenson show how to bake ginger biscuits. 2.00 Against the Wind. Adventures during the early pioneering days of Australia.
2.30 Film: In the doghouse* (1962) starring Leslie Phillips as a young veterinary surgeon just starting out on his career after passing his exams at the eighth attempt.
4.15 Kidnapped. Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure story starring David McCallum and Patrick Allen. 4.45 Clapperboard. Chris Kelly with a review of the latest films including Breaker Morant starring Edward Woodward which has its Royal Charity premiere later this week. 5.15 White Light. Young people discuss the pros and cons of nuclear energy.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Give us a Clue. Charades galore when a team of lasses led by Una Stubbs challenges a team of lads captained by Lionel Blair. Genial Mike Aspel is in the chair.
7.30 Coronation Street. Panic ensues when Dierdre Langton's little daughter Tracy is locked in the lavatory.
8.00 World in Action. An investigation into how South Africa managed to obtain the world's most deadly artillery system despite a United Nations embargo (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Film: Les Miserables (1978) starring Anthony Perkins with John Gielgud and Flora Robson. A made-for-television version of Victor Hugo's novel set in 18th C France. Richard Jordan plays Jean Valjean the galley-slave who is tirelessly pursued by the sadistic Javert played by Anthony Perkins.
10.00 News.
10.30 Les Miserables continued.
12.20 am Close. Kingsley Amis reads John Betjeman's Summoned by Bells.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Serial: The Fox, by D. H. Lawrence (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Serial: Edge of Darkness. Edge of Light, by R. C. Scriven (1).
11.00 News.
11.05 You, the Jury.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: The First Flame, by Peter Terson.
4.35 Askey's Hall of Fame.
4.45 Story: Huby Falling, by Stan Barstow.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less (1).†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Quote . . . Unquote.†
7.50 Play: Men on White Horses by Pamela Haines.†
9.20 Just the Job.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 The Franchise Affair (6).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Music at Night.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude Notice Board (1); Time to Move.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Singing Together (5); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Exploration Earth; Listening and Reading (1); Speak; Movement and Drama (2).
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (3).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Handel, Mozart, Haydn (Sym 39).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Donizetti, Chopin, Nielsen (Flute Conc), Johann Strauss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: A. Scarlatti.†
10.00 Quartet (Dartington): Mozart (K464).†
10.40 Chamber music: Dowland, Stoker, B. Orr, Beethoven (op 70 no 2).†
11.50 BBC Northern SO/Leppard: Mozart, Schoenberg (op 16), Haydn (Sym 70), Strauss.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Piano (Achucarro—live from St John's): Bach, Brahms (op 5).†
2.00 Matinée Musicale.†
2.55 Violin, piano: Mozart, Beethoven (op 30, no 2).†
3.40 New Records: Vivaldi, C. P. E. Bach, Purcell (Yorkshire Feast).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
7.00 Lecture (A. Burgess): Thoughts on Music and Literature (4).
8.00 Vienna SO/Sawallisch (live from Festival Hall), pt 1: Mozart (Sym 36), von Einem (Ludi Leopoldini—1st United Kingdom perf).†
8.45 Talk (Levin): The Festival Scene (Barcelona).
9.05 VSO, pt 2: Bruckner (Sym 4).†
10.15 Story: The Guest, by Albert Camus.
10.45 Ensemble: Webern.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Poulenc.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk on 2.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Free Spin. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02-am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 6.31 Stayin' Alive. 7.31 Mike Read. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Backtracking. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.30 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 DJ Roundtable. 10.15 40 Years of Rallies. 10.30 Origins. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Quote The quote. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Thirty-Minute Theatre. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune. 2.30 A Taste of Rum. Irish Style. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 Take One. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Sonus. 9.30 50 Years of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The Invisible Man. 11.30 Frank Muir Goes On. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Benny Green. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.00 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 The Book Programme. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Sports International. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. Lookaround. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Ginger is the Morning (Shirley Spaces). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Healey Snaps Back! 12.20 am-12.50 Jazz.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Evil Roy Slade. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 News. 6.10-7.00 Then Came Bronson. 10.28 News. 10.34-12.30 am Film, continued.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Three Hats for Lisa (Joe Brown). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.20 am-12.30 Bedtime.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Battle of the Coral Sea* (Gail Robertson). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 12.20 am Reflection.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: World of Suzie Wong (William Holden, Nancy Kwan). 5.15-5.45 George Hamilton IV. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Mr and Mrs. 6.45-7.00 Brain of the Border. 12.20 am News.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Ginger is the Morning (Shirley Spaces). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Healey Snaps Back! 12.20 am-12.50 Jazz.

ATV

As Thame except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sleeping Car to Trieste (Jean Kent). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 ATV Today. 8.00-10.00 Vegas. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Danger USA. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different.

HTV

As HTV West except: 10.05 pm-10.20 About Wales. 10.40-11.00 French Programme. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Fitnessbalm. 4.45-5.15 Sar. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.00-8.30 Just Us. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sands of the Desert (Charlie Drake). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.30 News.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm News. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: What's Good for the Goose (Norman Wisdom). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Scotchman & Whole. 12.20 am Reflections. 12.25-12.30 News.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 About Britain. 2.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: Three Hats for Lisa (Joe Brown). 5.15-5.45 Alright Now! 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports.

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Bright personality. Excellent references available. Why not contact me to see what you think? Box 078F, The Times.

CHINESE MALE—25, American of college graduate, senior student at 3 Japanese university, seeks employment in any field which will improve his business study, possible to live in. Ring Nick 01-586 [illegible]

OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mate 21, car owner, has typing skills and organizational ability, seeks employment in the London area. Tel: 01-493 7902.

SECRETARY.—Trilingual Engl., French German. Shorthand/audio, languages, temperament, [illegible] pt, £4 p.h. Please telephone: 01 7389.

OXFORD GRAD., 5 yrs' teaching experience, seeks post as French/Spanish teacher. 01-237 3453.

HONG KONG/PORT MORESBY—Graduate engineer, travelling December, seeks valid commissions.—Box 1579F, The Times.

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LONDON SHARERS, 351 3550. Flat Share Agency, Kings Road.

OXFORD GRAD F. seeks room, London. Tel: 01-722 0029.

SW10.—Large single bedsitting in flat-share. Own TV. £43 pcm. Suit Prof male. 370 2601.

EXCLUSIVE KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Room plus breakfast, dinner, Monday-Friday. Impeccable refs required. 589 3707.

S.W.5.—Clean, tidy female 25+, to share immaculate studio flat. 10 mins Sloane Square. Fully equipped, share kitchen, own bathroom. £25 p.w. Tel. 01-373 9959 after 8 p.m.

RENTALS

Farley 01-584 6481

LAMONT RD., SW10. Attractive well-furnished family house. Large L-shaped drawing room, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, garden, off street parking. Master bedroom with en-suite bathroom & dressing area. 2 further bedrooms, bathroom. Gas C.H. Available 1st Nov. for long let. £300 p.w.

COURTFIELD MEWS, SW5. Luxurious mews house, fully furnished, master bedroom with en suite bathroom, dressing area, sauna. 2 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, kitchen/dining area, large reception room, balcony, utility room. £90 p.w. Gas C.H.&C.H.W. Available now. Co. or holiday let. £385 p.w. neg.

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We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.
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PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE, S.W.11.—Extremely spacious and elegantly furnished flat overlooking Park, 3 recops., 2-3 beds., 1 bath., shower, gas c.h., caretaker. Long let. £130 p.w. Tel.: JW Ltd., 949 8483.

PUTNEY/SOUTHFIELDS BORDERS.—Super 4th floor flat in prestigious block with lift. 2 double beds., large recep., gas c.h., garage, station nearby (District Line). Suit 2/3 sharing. Long let: £80 p.w. Tel. JW Ltd. 949 4183.

ON RIVER BY KINGSTON BRIDGE.—A 2nd floor flat in superb block with lift and caretaker. Newly furnished and decorated to very high standard. All rooms overlook landscaped grounds and river with private moorings. 2 double beds., 2 baths, large recep., very well equipped kit., gas c.h., gge. Long let. £135 p.w. Close station (approx 25 mins). —Tel. J.W. Ltd., 949 2482.

DULWICH.—Probably 1 of the finest town houses available being decorated and furnished to very high standard and having the most beautiful setting in private square. Superb panoramic views of London from St. Paul's to Putney. 4/5 beds., 2 baths, 2/3 receps, super kit, utility and laundry rooms, pretty garden, gas c.h., gge, close station (Victoria 13 mins). Long let £145 p.w.—Tel. J.W. Ltd., 949 2482.

DULWICH.—In private square. Beautiful exclusive 4th floor flat in this immaculate modern block with lift and caretaker and enjoying superb views over Dulwich College Playing Fields, etc. Furnished and decorated to an excellent standard. 3 beds, 2/3 receps, large kit, fully equipped, c.h., huge double gge, and storeroom. Close station (Victoria 12 mins.) Long let £100 p.w.—Tel. J.W. Ltd., 949 2482.

S.W.1. Close to Pimlico. Luxury serviced apartments. Studio, 1 & 2 beds., available immediately. Long/short lets. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1669.

FLATLAND
ESTATE AGENTS LTD.
89, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1.

SW1. Extremely comfortable and attractive flat. 1 dble bed, light and elegant recep, study room, k and b. £100 pw neg.

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W. Kensington.—Attractive 3-room flat in block. £75 p.w.
Kensington. Spacious 1-bedroom flat. Lots of character. £95 p.w.
Chelsea.—Good 1-bedroom flat in serviced block. All mod. cons. C.H., h.w. inc.: £100 p.w.
Fulham.—Well dec. 5-room house with garage and garden: £125 p.w.

01-229 9966/0033

MUSWELL HILL.—Luxury furnished flat, double bedroom, large lounge, kitchen and bathroom, storage heaters, washing machine, lift, porter, minimum 3 month lease. Refs and deposit. £60 p.w. Tel. 883 1519 after 5.30 p.m.

LARGE HOUSE in W.6. Ideal entertaining. 3/4 bedrooms, 2 large receptions, 2 baths, mod. kitchen. Gas C.H. £225 p.w. 01-741 0608. Co. let preferred.

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel.: Cobham 3681. Telex 859112.

TEDDINGTON.—2 bed. modern furnished flat. Garage. Secluded garden environment. Gas c.h., granite windows. 5 mins. from city trains. £80 p.w.—Phone 943 0086.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.—Nicely furnished, spacious 2 bed. (1 double, 1 single) flat, gas ch. hw, executive/co let, only for 1/2 year lease. Ideal for USA managerial personnel on assignment contract. No children, pets or sharing. £60 pw. No Agts. Contact Baker 53241.

ISOLATED NORTH YORKSHIRE.—Cottage wanted to rent, approx 2 year unfurnished water and electricity, only considered. Tenant with refs, seeks retreat. Box 0272F, The Times.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.—Super furnished Mews house near Marble Arch: large recep. room, dining room, double bedroom, k & b. £150 p.w. up to 3½ year. Kennetts Bros. 01-629 6104.

CHELSEA VILLAGE. UNIQUE. £89 p.w. Sumptuous s/c 1 bed. apartment. Lounge, kit., etc. 100% complete. Suit couple. Possession 24 hrs. Street Group. 01-643 8181. After 6 p.m. 642 9553.

CHISWICK.—Luxurious house, 3 beds, + workroom, luxury kitchen/breakfast, large recep. Bargain at £95 p.w. for quick let. Priory 940 4355.

CHELSEA, close Sloane Sq. Large first floor flat: Superb living/dining room, double bedroom, k & b. £200 p.c.m. 01-636 3021 (office).

HYDE PARK W.2. Sussex Lodge. 3 beds, 1 bath, double recept. Newly furnished. £220 p.w. 723 2958. 724 0808. Seymour Properties.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Attractive spacious, double bedroom flat. Large room, archway to dining room, mod. k. & b. and shower. £95 p.w. L.E.S. 584 3857.

PARK WEST MARBLE ARCH. 2 beds, 2 bath, interior design, double recept., from £200 p.w. 723 2958. 724 0808. Seymour Properties.

CHELSEA.—Immaculate 2-bed apartment. £175 p.w. 346 2063.

RENTALS

Anscombe & Ringland

Baker St. Lux. flat in block. 3 beds, 2 baths, recep, mod kit. C.H., 1 yr + £250 p.w. inc. C.H.

St Johns Wood. Lux. flat in mod block. 2 beds, 2 baths, recep, mod kit. C.H., parking, 1 yr + £210 p.w. inc. C.H.

Hill Hill, N.W.7. Lux. family hse. 5 beds, 2 bath, guest cloaks. 2/3 receps, mod kit. C.H., gdn, gge. 1 yr + £250 p.w.

01-435 7122

PEREDS

Beaufort St., SW3 spacious 1st floor flat, 2 beds., 2 recep., mod. kit., bath., newly dec., fully furn. Mins. 1 yr. £125.

Latham Gdns., W5. Large studio flat well equipped, bath., fully furn., long let. £70 p.w.

221 1404

PORTLAND PLACE, W.1 (Close to Regent's Park)

A choice of furnished and unfurnished flats is available in lot. £700 to £1,500 per month.

TAYLOR ROSE
27, Albemarle Street, W1X 3FA
01-493 1607

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN FLAT. 2 double bedrooms, bathroom, lounge/diner, kitchen. Fully equipped. Central heating, hot water, gas cooking facilities in rent. Available immediately. £90 per week. 226 0240.

AVAILABLE NOW. A selection of good 2 bedroom apartments in W.1, Lancaster Gate and Kensington at £130 p.w. for company lets.—Cheval Estates, 402 6515.

HOLLAND PK. W14 attrac. interior designed flat, 1 bed., recep., kit. & bath., long let. Plaza Estates 955 3087.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW1. Excellent value, 3-4 beds, 2 recep, 2 bath. ALSO 1 bed. flat avail. Beauchamp Estates. 499 7722.

UNFURNISHED MEWS HOUSE. Kensington, W.14. 3 bedrooms, lounge, k. & b. Spacious garage. Fixtures & fittings £10,750. (Rent £600 p.a. + rates with 3-year lease). Tel. 01-603 5763.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats: Large, 2 bedrooms, k & b., C.H., tel.: long let. £100-£145. 730 8932.

KENSINGTON. 2 family flats avail. in block. Lift/porter. Mod. interior designed, good kits. and baths. 4 beds., large recep., k. & 2 baths. £275 p.w. 2 beds., Recep., k. & 2 baths. £230 p.w. Colour TVs. Aylesford & Co., 351 3383.

KATHINI GRAHAM (Rentals) Ltd. for high quality houses and flats. 589 5491 (Sales 225 0113).

GROSVENOR SQUARE: superb, elegant and spacious 2d floor flat with lovely views of arms. 3 beds, 2 baths, immac. cond. 2 double beds, 2 baths, cloakroom, 2 receps., fully fitted kit. £350 p.w.—Aylesford & Co., 351 3383.

CHELSEA.—Superb interior design flat on 3 levels, large reception, dining room 3 beds, 1 study/bedroom, kitchen, breakfast room 2 bathrooms. Immaculately furnished and fitted with all modern equipment. £200 p.w. Tel: 01-228 5404.

EAST FINCHLEY.—Well furnished 5 bedroomed house available immediately. £110 p.w. Tel. 01-883 9155.

NW5. Large maisonette with garden, fully furn. 2 beds, 1 bath, family, CH, £100 pw. Tel: 01-485 5440/01-485 1404.

KENSINGTON.—Charming flat for 2. Col TV, short let.

THE TIMES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

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£12.00 per cm full display, minimum 5cms.
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£4.00 per line.
BOX NUMBERS
£3.25.

". . . FOR THE VISION is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come.—Habakkuk 2: 3.

BIRTHS

FASSNIDGE.—On 16th October, 1980, to Stuart and Gill (nee Hetherington), a son Paul. Yippee!

GLOVER.—On 18 Oct., at St. Thomas's, to Audrey (nee Lush) and Edward—a son (Rupert Charles Nicholas).

HOGG : PAULINE (nee Altman) and Chris, on October 10th, a daughter (Jenna Louise), sister for Alison Jayne.

KEYZAR. — On Tuesday, 14th October, to Caroline (nee Viptanai), and Gavin—a daughter, Sophie.

LE MASURIER.—On October 16, at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, to Jane and Richard—a daughter (Olivia Jane).

BIRTHS

TURNER.—On 17 October, 1980 to Hazel (nee Murphy) and Terry—a son, a brother for Victoria.

VERE-HODGE.—On October 17 to Jane (nee Semple) and Michael—a daughter (Kate Sian).

WHITEFIELD.—On 14th October to Andrew and Zena (nee Harradine)—a son (William), a brother for Edward and Frederick.

WILLIAMS.—On October 17, at Southampton General Hospital to Margaret (nee Harwood) and Peter—a son (Philip James).

MARRIAGES

KENNEDY : JIWA.—On Friday, 17th October, in London, Kenneth, son of Dr and Mrs N. R. Kennedy, of Holywood, N. Ireland, to Fanda, daughter of Mrs R. Jiwa and the late Mr W. Jiwa of Nairobi, Kenya.

RUBY WEDDINGS

LOFTHOUSE : TURNER.—On 20th October, 1940, at St Marks Cathedral, Bangalore, India, Francis Rickerby, to Frieda. Now at 119 Middleton Rd., Middleton-on-sea.

DEATHS

CROWTHER.—On October 17, suddenly, and peacefully, at his home, End House, Old Coach Road Playing Place, Truro, Cornwall, John Henry Crowther, F.R.I.B.A., beloved husband of Marie and father of John. Funeral service at Trelawny Chapel, Penmount Crematorium, on Wednesday, October 22, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to 14 New Bridge Street, Truro, Cornwall.

DICK.—On October 14th, 1980, at Worthing, in her 99th year Winifred (nee Newling), widow of Herbert R. Dick and much loved mother of Kenneth and Phyllis, grandmother of Jonathan, Christopher and Heather, great grandmother of Carolyn, Timothy and Benjamin, and mother-in-law of Catherine (Kitty) and Stephanie.

DUFF-CHALLEN.—On October 16th, 1980, at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, peacefully after a short illness, Janey Duff-Challen, aged 84, widow of John and beloved mother of Margaret. Cremation at Portchester Crematorium on Wednesday, 22nd October at 11.30. Family flowers only or donations to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

GERSON, JOHN LESLIE.—On the 18th October, peacefully, at home. Beloved husband of Jeanne, devoted father to Michael and Shirley and grandfather to Anthony, Peter and Simon. Cremation at West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, N.W.11, on Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11.30 a.m. Prayers at 8 p.m. on 22nd Oct., at 120, Cholmley Gardens, N.W.6. No flowers. Donations to Asthma Research Council, 12 Pembridge Square, W.2.

GREAVES. — On Thursday, 16th October, peacefully in the Colchester nursing home, Lady Doris IO, widow of Sir John Greaves and mother of Elizabeth and Susan. Funeral service at the Colchester Crematorium on Thursday, 23rd October, at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations if desired to the Colchester Nursing Home.

McCALLUM.—Suddenly at Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy, on 13th October, 1980, William Topp McCallum, OBE, aged 88 years, of 8 Queen Elizabeth Rd, Pittenweem, dearly loved husband of the late Nathalie Montague and of the late Beryl Anderson, retired deputy governor of The Reserve Bank of India (Bombay) and late of Eden Field Cupar & Strathkinness. A funeral service was held at Kirkcaldy crematorium on Thursday 16th October.

MORLAND.—On October 17th, 1980, aged 76 years, Jane, mother of Michael, Susan, Richard and Hugh, of 18 Finsen Road, London, S.E.5.

OWEN.—On October 17 at the Old Rectory, Misbury, after a long illness so bravely fought, Jeanne, dearly loved wife of Peter and very, very special and wonderful mother and grandmother to Annabel, Sally, Juliet, Elaine and Angela and grandchildren James, Hermione, Henry, Alexander, Lucinda and Candida. Funeral private.

PHILLIPS.—On October 16th, Michael John, aged 8, following a motor accident. Dearly loved son of Mary and John Phillips of Worplesdon, Surrey, brother of Sarah and grandson of Stanley and Elsie Phillips of Mill Hill and Colin and Marjorie Taylor of Kingscliff, Australia. Cremation private. No flowers please, but prayers for Mary and Sarah.

SANDERS.—On 17th October, 1980, Agnes Isobel (Sally) Sanders (nee Hulet), beloved wife of Col D. H. W. Sanders and mother of Sally. Funeral service All Saints, Lindfield, 2.30 p.m., Thursday, 23rd October, 1980. Family flowers only.

SHOOLBRED.—On October 15th, suddenly but peacefully, Millicent, beloved wife of Colonel Walter Shoolbred, loving mother of Rupert and Elizabeth and grandmother of Lucinda and Penelope, 164 Banstead Rd., Banstead, Surrey. Service on Wednesday, 22nd October, at 3 p.m., at St. Paul's Church, Warren Rd., Nork Pk., Banstead, followed by private cremation service. Family flowers only. Donations to Not Forgotten Association, 5 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1, if desired.

SMITH.—On 15th October, 1980, suddenly at her home, 32 Dyke Rd. Avenue, Brighton, Eileen Violet, the widow of Balfour Smith and beloved mother of Eileen, Barry and the late Alan. Funeral service at St Wulfrans Church, Ovingdean, Brighton, on Thursday, 23rd October, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only please.

WILCOX.—On 16th October peacefully at 57 Pewley Hill, Guildford, Winifred, beloved wife of Claude and mother of Hilary, Philippa, Robert and Martin. Funeral at Guildford Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 24th October. No flowers. Donations can be made to cancer relief.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GILLOTT.—JACKY (Mrs John Percival). A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Jacky Gillott, writer and broadcaster will be held in All Souls, Langham Place, London on Friday 31st October at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

WRATISLAW. — On October 20, 1940, off Iceland, Lieutenant Rudolf John Marc Wratislaw, Royal Navy, gallantly gave his life, aged 26. Proudly and lovingly remembered by his sister 40 years later.

IN MEMORIAM

HOUTHUESEN, ALBERT. I met him not but I know him well. In loving memory of Albert Houthuesen, who died on October 20th, 1979.—Vik.

WILMER, ERICA, les amies ne t'oublieront jamais Michelle.

WILMER, ERICA, with love always and especially on your birthday, 19th of October. Mama, Alastair and Elizabeth.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

PAM. How about a Savoury Epaule de Veau à la Bourgeoise—stimulating conversation peppered with strains of Fleetwood and Sommers.—B.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEWILDERMENT

on the face of a lost cat or the fear in the eyes of an illtreated dog? The WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Margaret Young), has cared for these animals since 1924. It is a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, near Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

SPECIAL INTEREST

French family require residence for long stay in London—welcome the possibility of exchanging for the time being their luxury house with English family requiring residence in Paris. Call 937 4225.

CHIQUITA

If 36 roses don't work, next I'll send you weeds from my big, big garden. I need you (for watering my weeds).

PLEASE PHONE
—YOURS AGAPIMOU B.S.

JAMES HERRIOT lovers will be needing accommodation in 1981. *If you have cottage or castle in* Yorkshire ring Geraldine Shaw on 061-834 0277 for details of The Times holiday feature starting January 3rd.

MR. NICOLAS KARONIAS wishes to announce his retirement from the Brampton Grill and would like to thank all his customers for their support and friendship over the past 38 years.

BALLOONS! Bunch a friend! See services.

TO D. J. M. Would like you to contact us immediately.—Brian, Fay, Tim.

SQUASH IN THE CITY offer, see Sport and Recreation.

WORLD TRAVELLER invites sponsorship. See Business Opportunities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES available: Se. Services.

CATHEDRAL CITY. Beautiful 3 bed. home, idyllic position, river, fast trains, motorway. See Properties Under £35,000.

US IMMIGRATION problems? See services today.

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (8), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY FLAT (4 persons), Krimml, Austrian Alps, available most dates. Couple seek house (June 1981) in southern counties. Diss (0379) 2991.

FIVE ALBERT HALL Stalls for sale.—See For Sales column.

HAIGH-WOOD ELIOT, VIVIENNE (VIVA) (1888-1947), of Northumberland House, Finsbury Park: nurses and friends are sought who may still be in possession of Viva's letters and diaries. Please reply in confidence to General Manager, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, London SW1.

CHILD aged 6 to 9 invited to join small private class. See Services.

TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM: making the future possible. Philanthropist sought for extraordinary educational project. Box 1712 F, The Times.

SPANISH AU PAIR. See Domestic Sits. Wtd.

ANTIQUE COLLECTOR magazine offers weekends with the experts. See Sport & Recreation.

OFFICE FURNITURE REQUIRED. See "Wanted" today.

NOTICE is given that the Royal Naval Benevolent Society intend at their next meeting on 22nd October, to change the rules so that Sub-Lieutenants may become members.

WOLMARK/CRAIG.—If you know whereabouts of Alfred Wolmark's portrait of William James Craig (c. 1906) or of Craig's Shakespeare notebooks, diaries or papers, please write Box 1524 F, The Times.

PAM. Could this be the 23rd time lucky?—B.

WE HAVE the most informative list of the best value wines from Vin de Table to Lafite, Adnams of Southwold. See "For Sale" tomorrow.

LEARNING ANCIENT GREEK. New courses and course books. See Educational.

POLISH LAW GRADUATE seeks career. See Situations Wanted.

HOPE. Much more than I regret that "faux pas" of my that day, so I love you.—A. 20th.

ORPHEUS. Please could you forgive me, please.—A. 21st.

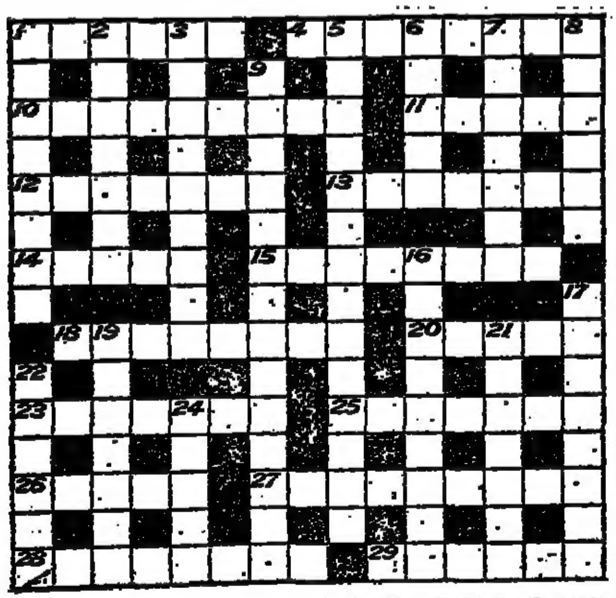
"NEW APPROACHES TO CANCER."—Forum on Nutrition, Diagnosis and Kirlian photography at the Charing Cross Hospital, 23-24 October. Details: Health For The New Age. Tel. 01-603 7751.

PART-TIME CAREER. See Colour Counsellors in Part-Time Vacancies.

TESL INSTRUCTORS required for Far East. See Public and Educational Vacancies.

WINE CONNOISSEUR? Wine Representative needed in London. See Gen. Vacs.

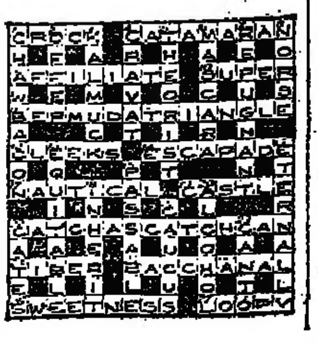
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,352



ACROSS
1 He tries to make a bed-cover (6).
4 One works, in exchange, in the theatre too (8).
10 Support new pose in art (9).
11 Drilled one of Byron's mighty tribes (5).
12 Woman left in a Burney novel (7).
13 Cover new ground in cross-examination? (7).
14 He makes money—about a pound (5).
15 Irishman troubles country-lovers (8).
18 City high-rise area, with only top visible (4, 4).
20 In carefree fashion, sing catch this way? (5).
23 Unstable vessel (7).
25 Inclined to make opening of the finale (7).
26 Limit to sobriety (5).
27 Love for a girl who gets into trouble (9).
28 Go into plant, having been sent back (8).
29 Act I rewritten without an interval (2, 4).

DOWN
1 The cost of colour, colloquially (8).
2 Name to fit Edith as poet (7).
3 Mail love-note, perhaps, that's full of feeling (9).
5 Fatal doctrine of priest to end in a reform (14).
6 So to polish the wrong way is irritating (3, 2).
7 Expel a number of voters (4-3).
8 Take right part of cow and steer with this (6).
9 To make wrong diversion from motorway's peculiar (14).
16 French official under canvas, accommodating tribe (9).
17 Style of eastern angel unusual to our church (8).
19 Tense, having got out of bed drunk (7).
21 Head holds religious belief (7).
22 Turn up the sound for a noble (6).
24 He strongly dislikes what Eric has on show (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,351



REPORTING AWARD
YOU CAN WIN £1,000

The Van den Berghs & Jurgens Reporting Award is open to any journalist or writer employed by, or contributing to, newspapers, journals, radio or television in the UK.

The £1,000 prize is awarded to the entrant whose work has, in the opinion of the independent panel of judges, created a greater public awareness or understanding of some aspect of human nutrition. Entries for the 1980 Award must have been published or broadcast during the 12 months ending December 31 1980. Closing date for entries is January 15 1981. Result will be published in UK Press Gazette, 6 April 1981.

Last year the Award was won by Laura Swaffield, editor of Community Outlook—a supplement to Nursing Times. In 1978, when the Award was introduced, the £1,000 prize was shared by London Weekend Television and The Whittington Hospital Dietitians who broadcast to four hospitals in the London area.

A copy of the Rules and Conditions of Entry is available from:

The Nutrition Education Service
Van den Berghs & Jurgens Ltd
Sussex House Burgess Hill
West Sussex RH15 9AW
Tel: Burgess Hill 46300
Extn. 2120 (std 04446)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Directors and Staff of

THE JOHN ROBERTS PRESS LTD.

very much regret the inconvenience to their customers (and themselves) occasioned by their telephone having been out of order for the whole of the week beginning 13th October. London Telecommunications Region decline to advise when, if ever, the service will be restored. If you are still getting no reply from 01-253 3583 keep those letters and telegrams coming to The John Roberts Press Ltd., 14 Clerkenwell Green, London EC1R 0DP.

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